A NEW

GENERAL ATLAS,

CONTAINING A

Geographical and Hiſtorical ACCOUNT

Of All the

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, and other DOMINIONS

OF THE

WORLD:

WITH THE

Natural HISTORY and TRADE of each Country.

TAKEN FROM

The Beſt AUTHORS, particularly CLUVERIUS, BRIETIUS, CELLARIUS, BLEAU, BAUDRAND, HOFFMAN, MORERI, the two SANSONS, LUYTS, the *Atlas Hiſtorique*, Sir JOHN CHARDIN, LE BRUN, TOURNEFORT, *&c.*

To which is Prefix'd,

An INTRODUCTION to *Geography*, rendring the principal Parts of that Science eaſy, and containing all that is neceſſary for the ready underſtanding of Maps.

Together with a Copious Alphabetical INDEX.

The MAPS, which are all Engraven or Reviſed by Mr. SENEX, are laid down according to the Obſervations communicated to the *Engliſh* ROYAL SOCIETY, the *French* ROYAL ACADEMY of Sciences, and thoſe made by the lateſt TRAVELLERS: And the DESCRIPTIONS ſuited to the Courſe of each MAP, which has not been obſerv'd in any other ATLAS.



A Tehniſtow ſculp.

LONDON:

Printed for DANIEL BROWNE without *Temple-Bar*, THOMAS TAYLOR over-againſt *Serjeants-Inn* in *Fleet-Street*, JOHN DARBY in *Bartholomew-Cloſe*, JOHN SENEX in *Salisbury-Court*, WILLIAM TAYLOR in *Pater-Noſter-Row*, JOSEPH SMITH in *Exeter-Change*, ANDREW JOHNSTON Engraver in *Round-Court*, WILLIAM BRAY next the *Fountain-Tavern* in the *Strand*, EDWARD SYMON in *Cornhill*. M.DCC.XXI.

'80... 2413

To His Royal Highneſs

GEORGE AUGUSTUS,

Prince of *GREAT BRITAIN*,

Electoral PRINCE of *BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURGH*,

Duke of *CORNWALL* and *ROTHSAYE*,

Duke and Marquiſs of *CAMBRIDGE*,

Earl of *MILFORD-HAVEN* and of *CARRICK*,

Viſcount *NORTHALLERTON*,

Baron of *TEWKESBURY* and of *RENFREW*,

Lord of the ISLES, and Steward of *SCOTLAND*,

And Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the GARTER,

Prince of *WALES* and Earl of *CHESTER*;

THIS

New GENERAL ATLAS

Is moſt humbly Dedicated by

His ROYAL HIGHNESS's

Moſt Obedient,

And Moſt Devoted

Humble Servants,

The Undertakers.

THE

PREFACE.

WE refer to the Beginning of the Introduction for an Account of the Uſefulneſs of a Book of this ſort to Noblemen, Gentlemen, Commanders by Sea and Land, Divines, Lawyers, Phyſicians, and Merchants, and indeed to Perſons of all Ranks.

THE Title does ſo fully expreſs the Nature of the Work, and the Vouchers on which 'tis founded, that there's no need of enlarging on that head; only we think fit to acquaint the Reader that he will find the Authors every where fairly quoted, by which 'twill appear that they are ſuch as the Learned eſteem the beſt of their kind, whether antient or modern. We have chiefly made uſe of the latter, becauſe modern Geography was our principal View, that they are much more exact than their Predeceſſors, and have corrected many of their Errors.

THOSE who are converſant in this Study, know very well how defective the Antients were, both in their Theory and Deſcriptions; and that even ſince Learning began to revive, betwixt two and three Centuries ago, the firſt Authors on this Subject gave into abundance of fabulous Deſcriptions, which ſerved for nothing but to amuſe and miſlead the unwary Reader, by romantick Accounts of Countries, People and Cities, that never had a Being.

THERE was no way to reform this but by a careful Peruſal of the beſt modern Geographers, Voyages, and Travels, which is here faithfully performed. We have likewiſe had the Advantage of our Predeceſſors, by conſulting Sir *John Chardin's* Travels, the *Atlas Hiſtorique*, *Le Brun's* and *Tournefort's* Voyages and Travels, *&c.* which were not compleatly publiſhed, till this Work was begun.

IT has been a general Complaint that Performances of this kind have been either too voluminous, or too ſhort to anſwer their end. We have endeavoured to keep a Medium: and the Proprietors, in order to make the Work ſatisfactory, have added above forty Sheets more than at firſt propoſed, to their very great Expence.

WE have, for avoiding the Confuſion which is too common among former Geographers, fixed our firſt Meridian at *London*; whereas in others the Longitudes are frequently ſet down from various Meridians on the different Maps, ſo that the true Diſtances of Places Eaſt and Weſt are hard to be found in them, eſpecially where the firſt Meridian is not named in the Map, as too frequently happens.

WE have alſo taken care to make our Deſcriptions agree with our Maps, which not being duly obſerved by former Authors, perplexes and diſappoints the Reader; whereas we have always begun our Deſcriptions at the Top, or the North Part, of the Map, and go on from Weſt to Eaſt, according to our natural way of Reading, ſo that the Peruſer finds every thing deſcribed in its proper Situation; which inſtructs as well as pleaſes him: Only he is deſired to obſerve, that we begin our Deſcriptions of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* on the South Parts, becauſe beſt known and of moſt Importance, but ſtill deſcribe according to the Courſe of the Map from Weſt to Eaſt.

AS to our Maps, they are laid down according to the neweſt Obſervations communicated to our own Royal Society, the *French* Academy of Sciences, and thoſe made by the lateſt Travellers; many groſs Errors in former Maps are corrected in theſe; and a great number of Places remarkable for Action, omitted by others, are inſerted here.

'TIS not poſſible for any human Compoſition to be perfect, and much leſs a Work of this Nature, in which new Diſcoveries are made every Day. Nor is it practicable to pleaſe every Taſte; for ſome will complain of the Deſcriptions being too long, and others that they are too ſhort: Others will find fault that many Places of ſmall Note are deſcribed, and ſome will blame the Omiſſion of any ſuch, without conſidering the Want of Room or Time, or the Deficiency of proper Informations on thoſe Heads, which is a general Complaint in every Country. All that can be anſwered to ſuch Objections, is, That as much Care has been taken as poſſible.

MANY of the Nobility and Gentry of *Scotland* having generouſly encouraged this Work by Subſcriptions, we conſulted ſeveral of their Parliament-Men, and others, upon the Maps of it in *Bleau's* Atlas, the beſt that were ever publiſhed of that Nation; by which we have improved the Map and Deſcription of *Scotland* beyond any thing yet extant.

IF any object that the Deſcription of the *Scots* Iſles is larger in proportion than the reſt, the Reaſon is, that we had better Accounts of them, that their Natural Hiſtory is curious; and that being the principal Seat of the Fiſhery, towards which the People of *Great Britain* have of late diſcovered ſo much Inclination, we took particular Care to mention the ſeveral Sorts of Fiſh, the Places where they abound moſt, and the Harbours, *&c.* where that Trade is beſt to be carried on in thoſe Iſlands.

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ERRATA.

Pag. 248. Line 2. inſtead of *the Earl of* Kincardin, read, *Sir* Thomas Bruce Hope *of* Kinroſſe *Bar. is Hereditary Sheriff*, &c. Pag. 252. Obſerve that *the Chanry of* Roſs, there deſcribed, *is* now called *Fortroſe*.

A LIST of the Subſcribers Names.

His Royal Highneſs *GEORGE* PRINCE of WALES.

A.

THE moſt Honourable the Marquiſs of Annandale.
The Hon. Maurice Aſhley *Eſq;*
The Hon. Jonathan Allen *Eſq;*
Sir James Abercromby *Bar.*
Sir H. Agar *Bar.*
Sir John Anſtruther *Bar.*
Sir John Auſten *of* Derhams *in* Middleſex *Bar.*
Sir Rowland Alſtone *Bar.*
Sir John Armitage *Bar.*
Sir John Askew *of* Lidyard Millicent *in* North-Wiltſhire.
Col. Philip Anſtruther.
Col. John Armſtrong.
Alexander Abercromby *of* Glaſſock *Eſq;*
Cyril Arlington *of* Arlington *Eſq;*
Richard Arnold *Eſq;*
John Afterwit *Eſq;*
Thomas Ambroſe *Eſq;*
Andrew Archer *of* Urnbeſtad *Eſq;*
Thomas Andrews *Eſq; of* Highgate.
James Anderſon *of* Edinburgh *Eſq;*
Thomas Archer Eſq;
Robert Arbuthnott *Eſq;*
James Arbuthnott *Eſq;*
Thomas Agnew *Eſq;*
The Reverend Dr. Aſtry, *Treaſurer of* St. Paul's.
Rev. Mr. Arthur Atkinſon, *Fellow of Queen's-College,* Oxon.
The Rev. Philip Ayſcough *A. M. Head-Maſter of St.* Paul's *School,* 2 Books.
The Rev. James Anderſon *M. A.*
The Rev. Mr. Andrew Agnew, *Rector of* Fobbing *in* Eſſex
The Rev. David Anderſon *M. A.*
John Arbuthnot *M. D.*
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Mr. Thomas Allen *Merchant.*
Mr. Richard Acklom.
Mr. Edward Arnold.
Mr. William Attley.
Mr. Adam Anderſon.
Mr. Tho. Arnold *Apothecary in* Holborn.
Mr. Jonas Alſtrom.

B.

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort.
His Grace Wriotheſly *Duke of* Bedford.
His Grace John *Duke of* Buckingham.
Right Hon. the Earl of Berkſhire, *Lord Marſhal of* England.
Right Hon. David *Earl of* Buchan.
Right Hon. the Lord Bergavenny.
Right Rev. the Ld Biſhop of Bath *and* Wells.
His Excellency, Don Hyacinth Borges Pereyra a Caſtro, *Envoy of* Portugal.
Right Hon. the Lord Belhaven.
Right Hon. the Lord Balanden.
Right Hon. George Baillie *Eſq; one of the Lords of the Treaſury.*
Right Hon. Theophilus *Baron* Butler *of* Newtown.
The Hon. Martin Bladen *Eſq;*
The Lady Bovey.
Sir William Baird *Bar.*
Sir Brook Bridges *Bar.*
Sir Roger Bradſhaigh *Bar.*
Sir Charles Buck *Bar.*
Sir John Blunt *Bar.*
Sir Thomas Brand *Kt.*
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Harry Benſon *Eſq; ſeven Books.*
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Henry Bridges *of* Ember-Court *in* Surrey *Eſq;*
Joſiah Burchett *Eſq; Secretary of the* Admiralty.
Richard Backwell *Eſq;*
John Blake *Eſq;*
Dennis Bond *Eſq;*
William Blackiſton Bowes *Eſq;*
Robert Byerley *of* Yorkſhire *Eſq;*
Richard Blunt *Eſq;*
Henry Bland *Eſq;*
James Brodie *of* Brodie *Eſq;*
William Billers *Eſq;*
John Boulter *Eſq;*
Francis Boteler *Eſq;*
Barnardiſton *Eſq;*
James Brett *Eſq;*
Stephen Biſſe *Eſq;*
William Blackbourne *Eſq;*
Edmond Browne *Eſq;*
Richard Bankes *Eſq;*
William Barneſly *Eſq;*
John Bridges *Eſq;*
William Baird *of* Auchmedden *Eſq;*
William Bridges *of* Highgate *Eſq;*
John Bowes *of the* Inner-Temple *Eſq;*
Thomas Buſhel *Eſq; one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of Peace for the City of* Bath.
Boynton Boynton *of* Rockliff *in* Yorkſhire *Eſq;*
John Baynes *of the* Inner Temple *Eſq;*
Bettridge Badham *Eſq;*
Francis Benzlin *Eſq;*
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Robert Bruce *Gent.*
Alexander Barclay *Gent.*
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Roger Brownſon *Gent.*
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John Burnet *M. D.*
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C.

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Right Hon. the Lord Colerain.
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Major Carmichael.
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Hon. Col. Charles Cathcart, *Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highneſs the Prince.*
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Hon. Col. John Campbell *jun. of* Mamore.
Hon. Col. George Churchil.
Sir John Colebatch *Kt.*
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Laurence Carter *Eſq; Sollicitor-General to the Prince.*
James Campbell *Eſq;*
Colin Campbell *Eſq;*
John Cox *Eſq;*
Thomas Cooke *of* Norfolk, *Eſq;*
Corbett *of* Lincolns-Inn *Eſq;*
Daniel Campbell *of* Shawfield *Eſq;*
Henry Cunningham *of* Balquhan *Eſq;*
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D.

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His Grace the Duke of Douglas.
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Right Hon. the Earl of Dundonald.
Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore.
Right Hon. Kenneth *Lord* Duſſus.
Right Hon. Count Degenfeld.
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George Drummond *Eſq;*
Simon Degg *Eſq;*
John Dickſon *Eſq;*
Rob. Dobbyns *of* Herefordſhire *Eſq;*
Montague Garrard Drake *Eſq;*
William Dunn *of* Lyford *Eſq;*
James Deckerſhal *of* Bury *Eſq;*
William Dale *Eſq;*
Flexter Dakins *Eſq; of* Highgate.
Edward Digby *Eſq;*
Charles Delafaye *Eſq;*
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Mr. John Davidſon, *Writer in* Edinburgh
Mr. Eliphal Dobſon *Bookſeller in* Dublin
Mr. Luke Dillon *Bookſeller in* Dublin.

E.

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Hon. Col. John Erskin *of* Carnock.
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George Erskine *of* Dun *Eſq;*
Gerſhom Ely *Eſq;*
Thomas Edmonds *of* Worsbrough *Eſq;*
John England *of* Great Yarmouth *Eſq;*
William Elliot *Eſq;*
John Elford *of* Langton *Eſq;*
Kingſmill Eyre *Eſq;*
Rev. Mr. L. Echard, *Archdeacon of* Stowe.
Rev. Mr. Edwards *of* Weymouth.
Rev. Mr. John Evans.
Capt. Nicholas Eaton.
John Elphinſton *Gent.*
Mr. Moſes Eſpinoſa, *Merchant.*
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Mr. William Elliott.
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Mr. Maurice Emmet.
Mr. Henry Samuel Eyre.
Mr. George Ewing, *Bookſeller in* Dublin.

F.

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Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Falkland.
Right Hon. the Lord Forreſter.
Right Hon. the Lord Forbes.
Sir Alexander Forbes *of* Foveran *Bar.*
Sir Robert Furnes *Bar.*
Sir John Fellowes *Bar.*
Sir Fr. Forbes *Kt. and Ald. of* London.
Peter Flournoys *Eſq;*
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Ralph Freeman *Eſq;*
James Fleet *Eſq;*
William Freke *Eſq;*
Alex. Ferguſon *of* Craighderock *Eſq;*
W. Fowlis *of* Ingleby *in* Yorkſhire *Eſq;*
Francis Foot *Eſq;*
William Fullerton *of* Bartonholm *Eſq;*
Kenelm Falkner *Eſq;*
James Farrell *Eſq;*
John Fullerton *Eſq;*
Alexander Fullerton *Eſq;*
Rev. Bohun Fox *B. LL. Vicar of* Makeſhem, Wilts.
Rev. Dr. Fiddes.
Capt. Arthur Field.
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T.

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Cholmley Turner *Esq;*
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John Tolman *Esq;*
Clement Tudway *Esq;*
Moses Terry *Esq;*
Joas Tillard *of the* Inner-Temple *Esq;*
Ralph Thoresby *of* Leeds *Esq;*
Edward Turner *Esq;*
Marmaduke Tonstal *Esq;*
Nicholas Trott *Esq; Chief Justice of* South-Carolina.
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Tempest Thornton *Esq;*
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U.

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A

New GENERAL ATLAS.

INTRODUCTION.

The Definition of Geography.

THE Word literally taken ſignifies only a Deſcription of the Earth; but Cuſtom, the Miſtreſs of Language, has now given it a much larger Extent, ſo that it takes in the whole Terraqueous Globe, as it conſiſts of Land and Water, and by conſequence includes Hydrography, with all the Diviſions and Qualities of the Sea as well as of the Earth, and an Account of the Air which ſurrounds them.

The Moderns finding this Study, even as ſo extended, not to be inſtructive and pleaſant enough to all ſorts of People, have thought fit to take in ſo much of Hiſtory Natural, Political and Religious, as might more fully anſwer thoſe Ends, and make the Study acceptable and uſeful to Mankind in general.

As this Science is of ſo large a Compaſs, there was a Neceſſity of borrowing Help from ſeveral others, as from Aſtronomy, ſuch Points, Lines and Circles, as determine the Situation of Places, with reſpect to the Poſition of the Heavens, the Seaſons, Length of Days and Nights, Climates, *&c.* From Geometry it borrows the way of taking the Dimenſions and Diſtance of Places; from Arithmetick, the Uſe of Requiſite Numbers; from Opticks, the Art of Repreſenting this Earth, and its Diviſions on a Globe or Plane; and from Hiſtory, the Extent of Countries, with their Product, People, Government, Language, Religion, Cuſtoms, *&c.* From hence ſome Authors run out into many Subdiviſions of Geography, as Aſtronomical, Geometrical, Natural, *&c.* which we don't at all think neceſſary, becauſe they are eaſy to be conceiv'd by what we have ſaid already.

We ſhall not therefore trouble the Reader with any farther Account of this Science, than what is needful for underſtanding thoſe Things above mention'd, with the general Maps of the World, and the particular Maps of its Quarters, and other Subdiviſions, which neceſſarily include what is call'd Chorography, or the Deſcription of larger and leſſer Regions; and Topography, which is that of particular Diſtricts and Towns, *&c.*

A brief Account of the principal Geographers, and of the Uſefulneſs of Geography.

THIS Science muſt neceſſarily have been as ancient as the Planting and Diviſion of the World, as we may perceive by the Sacred Hiſtory: But after that, we have very little Account of it; for as it was a Science, only a few Perſons ſeem anciently to have apply'd themſelves to it, and the Performances of the oldeſt of them, as well as their Names, are now loſt.

It muſt be own'd, that the Endeavours of ſuch of the ancient Geographers now remaining, as *Strabo*, *Ptolomy*, *Pomponius Mela*, and the *Nubian* Geographer, *&c.* were very conſiderable in thoſe Times, tho' much ſhort of the Moderns, both as to Method and Perfection.

As Learning decay'd, that Study was in a manner bury'd till the laſt Century, when it was again reviv'd. *Ortelius* was one of the firſt who began to give it a new Life; after him, *Mercator* reduc'd it into a more connected Syſtem. *Cluverius* oblig'd the Publick, by bringing it into a better Method, as well as by his incomparable Books of *Germania*, *Italia* and *Sicilia Antiqua*. After him, *Brietius* publiſh'd his Learned Volumes *De Prima Orbis Notitia*, &c. which have many curious Things, eſpecially as to ancient Geography, betwixt which and the Modern he draws Parallels. *Bochart* did highly oblige the Learned World by his *Geographia Sacra*; but as to modern Geography, *Sanſon* the Father, Geographer to *Lewis* XIV of *France*, improv'd it mightily by his excellent Tables, and exact Diſtinctions betwixt all the Dominions of the known World. They have ſince been corrected and enlarg'd by *Luyts*, which has made this Study much more pleaſant and eaſy than formerly. *Sanſon* the Son has alſo rais'd very good Superſtructures on his Father's Foundation; and the Learned *Cellarius* is famous for his *Notitia Orbis Antiqui*, &c. which is one of the moſt critical Works extant on that Subject.

For a general Introduction to this Noble Science, and illuſtrating it Philoſophically, none has exceeded *Varenius*, eſpecially as revis'd and corrected by Sir *Iſaac Newton*; and the Learned World owes much to Dr. *Edmund Halley*, for his curious Performances upon ſome of the niceſt Parts of this Subject. There are many others who deſerve Commendation; but theſe being of chief Note, the Publick will excuſe us from naming the reſt, conſidering that our Deſign is to be as brief as poſſible.

Since Learning came to be reviv'd, and Commerce enlarg'd, the Uſefulneſs of this Science is ſo univerſally acknowledg'd, that it is reckon'd a ſort of Diſgrace, for Perſons of any tolerable Figure, not to be in ſome meaſure acquainted with it.

Sovereigns, with their Miniſters and inferior Magiſtrates, find it neceſſary for Civil Government; and particularly for underſtanding the Intereſts, Extent, Situation, Wealth and Strength of their own Dominions, and thoſe of their Neighbours.

On this Occaſion I cannot but take Notice of ſome pleaſant Paſſages, relating to the Blunders of publick Miniſters and others, through Ignorance of Geography. The firſt is, that an eminent *Turkiſh* Courtier, when he heard that the laſt Siege of *Vienna* was rais'd by *John Sobieski*, King of *Poland*, fell into a great Rage againſt the *French* King, *Lewis* XIV, for ſuffering that Prince, as he ſuppos'd, to march through his Dominions againſt the *Turks*. *M. du Pleſſis*, in the Preface to his *New Geography*, printed at *Amſterdam* in 1700, takes Notice of a very pleaſant Miſtake of an *Engliſh* Ambaſſador for want of this Science. That Miniſter, ſays he, being at the Court of *Rome*, when *M. Bethancourt*, a *French* Man, diſcover'd the *Canaries*, then call'd the *Fortunate Iſlands*; and Pope *Clement* VI having made a Grant of them under that Name, in 1343, to the Count *de Clermont*, a Prince of the Blood Royal of *France* and *Spain*, the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador thinking there were no other fortunate Iſlands but thoſe of *Great Britain*, left *Rome* in diſguſt, and went to acquaint his King, that the Pope had given away his Dominions. Nor does this Author ſpare his own Countrymen for ſuch Blunders; but tells us, that ſome of them, when they heard of a War about the *Pont Euxin*, wonder'd that it was not broke down by one of the Parties, becauſe *Pont* in their Language ſignifies a Bridge. He ſays that others, when they heard of the *Morea*, took it to be the Country of the Moors; and when they heard of *Genoa* and *Lucca*, they believ'd 'em to be rich *Italian* Ladies: And he mentions even ſome late Authors, who write of Ships ſailing from the *Caſpian* to the *Euxine* Sea, becauſe they did not know that thoſe Seas have no Communication with one another, and that there's a great Ridge of Mountains betwixt them.

To return to the Subject, Generals, and other Commanders of Armies, find this Study abſolutely needful for directing their Marches, Encampments, Fortifications, *&c.*

Divines find it no leſs neceſſary, for underſtanding the ſeveral Religions of the World, and the Way how they are manag'd by thoſe whoſe Province it is to take care of them.

'Tis no leſs uſeful to the Gentlemen of the long Robe, for knowing the Laws and Cuſtoms of all Nations.

It is equally neceſſary to Phyſicians, for knowing the ſeveral Conſtitutions and Diſeaſes of People; and what Proviſion the bountiful Hand of Providence has made for the Preſervation and Cure of Mankind.

Hiſtorians, Poets and Philoſophers cannot be ignorant of it, without falling into groſs and unaccountable Miſtakes; for no Part of Hiſtory, or even ſo much as a *Gazette*, can be underſtood without it.

Above all it is uſeful to Merchants and Sailors, for directing them in their Commerce or Navigation; nor can Travellers by Sea or Land be without it, if they have a mind to reap either Pleaſure or Profit by their Travels.

Nay, the very Husbandmen, with ordinary Mechanicks, and their Families, muſt be convinc'd of its Uſefulneſs, to inform them of the Quality and Product of the Soil which Mankind lives upon; of the Air they breath in, and of the Waters they uſe for Drink, Fiſhing, Trading, and other Conveniences of Life.

To conclude this Head, it ought not to be omitted, that as this Science is neceſſary for all Ranks of Men, from the Prince to the Peaſant, ſo it is by the Bounty of Heaven more eaſy to be attain'd than many others that are of much leſs Uſe; for it is now brought to ſuch a Degree of Plainneſs, that no more is requiſite for underſtanding what Parts of it are uſeful to Mankind in general, than to be able to read or hear.

Of the Globe and Planiſpheres.

IT being now agreed, that the Earth is of a globular Form, Artificial Globes are made uſe of as the moſt proper and natural Inſtruments to repreſent its Surface, according to the Situation of all its Parts, with reſpect to one another, and to the Poſition of the Heavens.

But as thoſe Globes are not ſo eaſy to be purchas'd, or carry'd about, and made uſe of on every Occaſion, general Maps call'd *Planiſpheres* were contriv'd, which repreſent the Globe cut into two equal Parts by a Meridian; and, being as it were the two Sides of it made flat or plain, give us the Surface of this lower World in two Circles at one View.

The Grounds on which Artificial Globes were invented.

But before we proceed any farther, 'tis proper to give an Account of the Grounds upon which the Invention of thoſe Artificial Globes was founded, and that the Reaſons were taken from Aſtronomical Obſervations.

When *Pythagoras's* Syſtem (which was not reviv'd till *Copernicus* did it in the Fifteenth Century) came to be forgot or neglected, Aſtronomers, according to *Ptolomy's* Syſtem, ſuppos'd the Earth to lie fix'd and immoveable in the Middle or Center of the World. Accordingly they thought that the Sun and Stars turn'd round the Earth from E. to W. in 24 Hours: Then, agreeable to this Notion, they obſerv'd, that as the Stars did ſo turn, the Circles they deſcribed were not always of an equal Extent; that thoſe which correſponded to the middle of the Earth, were much larger than thoſe at a Diſtance from it on either Side; and that the greater the Diſtance was from the Middle, the Circles were the leſs.

They alſo obſerv'd, that there were two Points in the Heavens which had always the ſame Situation; and theſe they call'd *Poles*, from a Greek Word which ſignifies to turn; becauſe they fancy'd them to be the Center of all the Celeſtial Motions, and that the Heavens turn'd round them.

They obſerv'd farther, that the Sun at the Equinoxes, which now fall about *March* 10 and *September* 12, did in 24 Hours deſcribe a Track in the Heavens equally diſtant from the two Poles; and this they thought might be repreſented by a Circle, which they call'd the *Equinoctial*.

Having alſo obſerv'd that the Sun, from the longeſt Day which now falls about the 11th of *June*, to the ſhorteſt Day which now falls about the 11th of *December*, advanc'd about one Degree every Day towards a certain Point; and that when he came to that Point, he return'd towards the firſt, as now from the 11th of *December* to the 11th of *June*; and being again arriv'd at the firſt, he began to remove from it afreſh: They fix'd thoſe Points, which they call'd the *Solſtices*, as if the Sun had made a ſtand there; and they repreſented thoſe Boundaries of the Sun's Motion by the two Circles, which they call'd the *Tropicks*, from a *Greek* Word which ſignifies to *Return*, becauſe the Sun appear'd to return back when he came to thoſe Points.

Having likewiſe obſerv'd the Motion of the Sun more cloſely, and that as he turn'd daily round the Earth, he remov'd from or approach'd to the Tropicks obliquely about a Degree every Day; and that in a Year's time he deſcrib'd a Circle in the Heavens, without deviating from it to the N. or S. as the other Planets did more or leſs; they repreſented this Circle by 12 Conſtellations of the fix'd Stars which appear'd in or near it, that they might trace out the annual Motion of the Sun and Planets: Theſe Conſtellations they call'd the 12 *Signs*, as Marks to diſtinguiſh whereabout the Sun was; and the Circle they call'd the *Zodiack*, from a *Greek* Word ſignifying an Animal, becauſe they fancy'd that thoſe Signs upon it did repreſent the Animals whoſe Names they gave them, and accordingly they painted them either in Specie or by proper Hieroglyphicks: So that whether the Earth turns round, or is immoveable, be it the Center of the World or not, the Artificial Globe equally ſerves all the Purpoſes of Geographers.

For the better underſtanding of Terraqueous Globes and Planiſpheres, Geographers invented imaginary Poles, Lines and Circles upon them, which correſpond with the like imaginary ones in the Heavens. And here 'tis proper to obſerve, that ſome of 'em are ſuppos'd to be within the Globe, and others are deſcrib'd on its Surface, both which we ſhall here define, and give an Account of their Uſes.

Thoſe within it are,

I. *The Center.*

This is a Point ſuppos'd to be in the middle of the Globe, and equally diſtant from all Parts of its Surface, from which Point all the Right Lines drawn on the Surface are Semi-diameters, and equally diſtant from all the exterior Points upon it.

The Uſes of this Center, 1. It is the Foundation and Baſis of all the Semi-diameters. 2. It is the Center of all the great Circles, deſcrib'd on the Surface of the Globe, and which divide it into two equal Parts. This is reckon'd by the Vulgar to be the Center of the Univerſe.

II. *The Diameter, and the three Axes or Axletrees.*

Diameter is a *Greek* Word, that ſignifies the Meaſure of any thing through the Middle: Thus the Diameter of the Globe is a Right Line drawn from the one Side to the other through the Center.

An infinite Number of them may be imagin'd, but Geographers frequently content themſelves with three, which they call Axes.

The firſt, which points to the N. and S. is call'd the Axis of the Globe. The ſecond, whoſe Motion round the Pole deſcribes the Polar Circles, is call'd the Axis of the Ecliptick. The third, which points to the Zenith and Nadir of each Place, is call'd the Axis of the Horizon.

The Uſes of the Diameter, 1. The Circumference of the Earth, multiply'd by its Diameter, gives us nearly the Extent of the Surface of the Terraqueous Globe. 2. This Surface, multiply'd by the ſixth part of the ſame Diameter, gives us nearly the Solidity of the Globe.

The Uſes of the Axis of the Globe, 1. This Axis marks upon the Surface of the Globe, by its two Extremities, the two Points which we call Poles. 2. As in reality the Terraqueous Globe, ſo the Heav'ns are reckon'd by the Vulgar to turn round this Axis in 24 Hours.

The Uſes of the Axis of the Zodiack, 1. By its two Extremities it deſcribes, on the Surface of the Globe, the two Polar Circles. 2. The 12 Signs appear to make their Courſe round this Axis once a Year in a Circle in the Heav'ns or among the fix'd Stars.

The Uſe of the Axis of the Horizon is, by its two Extremities, to give us the Zenith and Nadir of every Place.

Of the Points and Circles deſcrib'd on the Surface of the Globe.

THEY are reckon'd 10 each; and of the 10 Points four are nam'd Cardinal, four Collateral, and two Vertical.

The four Cardinal Points are ſo nam'd, becauſe they point out the four principal Parts or Regions of the World, *viz.* the North, South, Eaſt and Weſt.

Of the Poles.

The Points of the North and South are reckon'd immoveable, and are the ſame with the Poles, already mention'd, at the two Extremities of the Axis of the Globe.

That which we call the North Pole, was nam'd Arctick by the *Greeks*, becauſe the Conſtellation *Urſa minor* is in their Language call'd ἄρκτος, and the Polar Star is at the end of the Tail of that Conſtellation two Degrees and ſome Minutes from the Pole: the *Latins* call'd it *Septentrio*, becauſe of the ſeven Stars, by which that Point is directed to, in the Celeſtial Globe.

The South Pole was call'd Antartick, becauſe it lies in direct Oppoſition to the other. It is known by four pretty large Stars ſomewhat like a Croſs; from whence it is nam'd the Croiſado, and which are about 30 Degrees from the South Pole.

As theſe two Points are fix'd, they may better ſerve for all Parts of the Globe, under the Names of *Arctick* and *Antarctick*; for as to the Name South, which we give the Antarctick, 'tis only with reſpect to thoſe who live betwixt the Equator, or at leaſt betwixt the Tropick of *Cancer* and the Arctick Pole, that we can properly call it ſo; ſince the North Point is that of the South to thoſe who live betwixt the Equator, or at leaſt betwixt the Tropick of *Capricorn* and the Antartick. The *Greeks* and *Latins* therefore expreſs'd themſelves more naturally by the Words *Meridies* and μεσημβρία, which ſignify Midday or Noon, when we reckon the Sun to lie South.

Of the Points Eaſt and Weſt.

The Eaſt and Weſt in a large Senſe are moveable Points, which the Sun changes as often as he does Meridians; but theſe Points, properly taken, muſt be underſtood of the Interſection of the Equinoctial and Horizon, on which when the Sun riſes, the Days and Nights are of equal Length.

The Eaſt is that Point where the Sun riſes, and begins to appear above the Horizon when he makes his Courſe upon the Equator, and therefore is more naturally expreſs'd by the *Latin* Word *Oriens*, and the *Greek* ἀνατολή, which ſignify *Riſing*.

The Weſt is that Point where the Sun ſets, and deſcends below the Horizon when he moves on the Equator, and therefore the Thing is much more naturally expreſs'd by the *Latin* Word *Occidens*, and the *Greek* δύσις, which ſignify going down.

Though theſe two Points be moveable in the Senſe above, they are mark'd as fix'd at the Extremity of each Hemiſphere upon the Equator; the E. on the right, and the W. on the left.

Of the four Collateral Points.

They are ſo call'd, becauſe they lie betwixt the Cardinal Points. The *Latins* expreſs them more naturally than we, for they call the firſt *Oriens Æſtivus*, or the Point near which the Sun riſes on the longeſt Day of Summer, which anſwers to our N. E. The ſecond they call *Occidens Æſtivus*, or the Point near which the Sun ſets on the ſame Day, which anſwers to our N. W. The third they call *Oriens Hibernus*, or the Point near which the Sun riſes on the ſhorteſt Day of Winter, which anſwers to our S. E. The fourth they call *Occidens Hibernus*, or the Point near which the Sun ſets on the ſame Day, which anſwers to our S. W.

Thoſe Riſings and Settings of the Sun, on the longeſt and ſhorteſt Days of the Year, happen only when he has his Courſe on the Tropicks; upon which, though theſe Collateral Points are always moving, yet they are mark'd as fix'd at the Place where the Tropicks are cut by the Colure of the Equinoxes.

For the Uſe of thoſe who live in our Northern Hemiſphere, the N. E. and N. W. are mark'd near the Tropick of *Cancer*, and the S. E. and S. W. near the Tropick of *Capricorn*.

But for thoſe who live in the Southern Hemiſphere, the N. E. and N. Weſt are mark'd near the Tropick of *Capricorn*, and the S. E. and S. W. near that of *Cancer*; ſo that the Points which are N. E. and N. W. to us, are S. E. and S. W. to them, *&c.*

The two Vertical Points

Are 1. The Zenith, an *Arabian* Word ſignifying an imaginary Point exactly over our Heads, which changes as we change Place. 2. The Nadir, another of the ſame Language, which ſignifies the Point directly under our Feet, and changes in the ſame manner. 'Tis proper to obſerve, that our Zenith is the Nadir of our Antipodes, and our Nadir their Zenith, *& vice verſa*; becauſe our Feet and theirs point mutually at one another's Zeniths, as our Heads and theirs do at one another's Nadirs.

The

The Uſes of the ten Points.

1. The four Cardinal and four Collateral Points ſerve to ſhew us how Countries are ſituate with reſpect to one another. 2. They regulate and compoſe the 32 Points of the Winds in the Mariner's Compaſs. 3. According to the Cardinal Points, the World is divided into four principal Regions or Parts, and the four Continents have their Names from them. The old World, or *Europe*, *Aſia* and *Africa* is call'd Eaſt; and the new World, or *America*, the Weſt: The *Terra Magellanica* is the South, and the Arctick the North. 4. The S. and N. Poles, by their Elevation above the Horizon of a Place, ſhew in what Latitude that Place is ſituate, which we ſhall explain when we come to treat of the Degrees of Latitude. 5. The N. is the Point, towards which all the Geographers of our Northern Hemiſphere are ſuppos'd to look and project their Maps; for which Reaſon they either place, or ought to do ſo, the N. on the upper Side of them, the S. on the lower; the E. on the right; and the W. on the left.

The Zenith and Nadir ſerve, 1. As Poles to the Horizon. 2. They ſhew us the Country where the Inhabitants are Antipodes, or live diametrically oppoſite, with their Feet one to another. And, 3. they determine the Azimuths or Vertical Circles which all paſs thro' them.

The ten Circles.

They are conſider'd, 1. Either as Parallel or Interſecting each other. 2. As great or little. 3. As fix'd or moveable. There are five of them Parallels, *viz.* the Equator, the two Tropicks, and the two Polar Circles. The five Interſecting ones, and which cut one another, are the Ecliptick, the Horizon, the Meridian, and the two Colures.

Of theſe ten Circles, there are ſix great and four ſmall. The ſix great ones are the Equator, the Ecliptick, the Horizon, the Meridian, and the two Colures. The four little ones are, the two Tropicks, and the two Polar Circles.

Though theſe ten Circles be mark'd, as fix'd in the Maps or Planiſpheres of the Globe, the Horizon and the Meridian are changeable, according to the diverſity of Places we go to. The eight others, *viz.* the Equator, the two Tropicks, the two Polar Circles, the Ecliptick, and the two Colures are fix'd to all the Inhabitants of the Earth, and meet always at the ſame Place, let us go where we will.

The great Circles are equal in Bigneſs, have all the ſame Center with the Globe, which they divide into two equal Parts, and cut one another into the like.

The little Circles are unequal, and have not ſo much Circuit as the reſt, becauſe each of them have another Center than that of the Globe, which occaſions their cutting it into two unequal Parts.

The Equator

Is a great Circle, equally diſtant from both Poles, and is call'd by that Name, becauſe it divides the Globe into two equal Parts. It is alſo call'd the Equinoctial; becauſe, when the Sun appears to move in it, he makes the Days and Nights of equal length in all parts of the World. Mariners call it the Line, by way of Excellence, as being the firſt and principal Circle deſcrib'd on the Globe.

The Uſes of the Equator.

1. As it divides the Globe into two equal Parts, it diſtinguiſhes betwixt the Northern and Southern Hemiſpheres.

2. It marks the true E. and W. which are call'd the Equinoctial Points to all the Regions of the Earth.

3. Being the firſt and chief of the Parallels of the Latitude, it ſerves to find out and reckon the Latitude of any Place, which is its Diſtance from the Equator, as we advance to the one or the other Pole, and accordingly is call'd North or South Latitude.

4. It marks on the Ecliptick the two Points of the Equinoxes, thro' which the Sun appears to paſs when he makes the Days and Nights of equal length, and divides 'em into 12 Hours each, except under the Poles, where at the ſame time there begins a Day and a Night of ſix Months each: So that when a Day of ſix Months begins under the North Pole, a Night of ſix Months begins under the South Pole, *& vice verſa.*

5. It ſerves to ſhew us, that thoſe who live under the Equator have not only their Days and Nights of equal length at the Equinoxes, but always; becauſe their Horizon cuts into equal parts all the Circles which the Sun deſcribes each Day of the Year; all the reſt have their Days and Nights unequal; but as they live nearer to or farther from the Equator, their Equality or Inequality is the greater.

6. It ſhews us, that when the Sun comes to the Equinoctial Points, he makes Spring or Autumn to all the parts of the Globe; but at different times, as the Spring to the Northern, when Autumn to the Southern Hemiſphere, *& vice verſa.*

7. The Equator ſhews on its Circle the 360 Meridians or Degrees of Longitude, which is the only Place where they are equal to the Degrees of Latitude.

8. Upon its Circle, it determines the Natural Day of 24 Hours, the Sun appearing to move 15 Degrees in an Hour; ſo that 24 multiply'd by 15 makes up the Number of its Degrees 360.

9. By cutting the Zodiack into two equal Parts, it ſeparates the Northern from the Southern Signs, and divides betwixt the long and the ſhort Days.

The Zodiack and the Ecliptick.

The Zodiack is one of the great Circles. We have already acounted for that Name, and muſt obſerve, that it is alſo call'd the Oblique Circle, and the Ecliptick. It is call'd *Oblique*, becauſe it lies ſo with reſpect to the Equator, which cuts it at *Oblique* Angles; and it is call'd *Ecliptick*, becauſe the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon happen in it.

The Zodiack is the only Circle in the Globe which has breadth aſſign'd it; but the Ecliptick, which lies in the middle of it, and ſhews the Courſe of the Sun, is all that's mark'd by Geographers on their Globes and Planiſpheres, by a Circle equally diſtant from the two Tropicks. The Breadth of the Zodiack is commonly reckon'd 16 Degrees, *viz.* eight on each ſide the Ecliptick; but our Modern Aſtronomers give it ten on each Side, to terminate the Courſe of the Planets; becauſe, beyond ten Degrees N. or ten S. the Latitude of no Planet ever reaches.

The Ecliptick, as the Zodiack, is divided into 12 Parts, and each Part into 30 Degrees, which, multiply'd by 12, make up the 360, into which it is divided.

The Uſes of the Ecliptick.

1. Each Degree of it marks, near upon the matter, the Courſe which the Sun runs every Day. By each of the 12 Parts, it ſhews the Sign and the Month; by the 30 Degrees of each Sign, it ſhews the 30 Days that the Sun takes to run through each; by the 360 Degrees, it ſhews us the annual Courſe of the Sun, which is 365 Days, ſix Hours, and ſomething more, which 6 Hours every four Years make up a Day, which being added to that Year, make it conſiſt of 366 Days, and is call'd *Biſſextile*, becauſe the Ancients, on every fourth Year, reckon'd the ſixth of the Calends of *March* twice; but the Moderns add this Day to *February*, which Year they call Leap-Year.

2. Each 13 Degrees of the Ecliptick mark the Courſe of the Moon for each Day; ſo that going from 13 to 13 Degrees, ſhe runs through the whole Ecliptick in about 27 ½ Days, which added to the Sun's Motion in the mean time is about 29 ½ Days, or little leſs than one Month, and between 12 and 13 of thoſe Months do make up the Solar Year.

3. The Ecliptick ſhews us the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon; becauſe, making their Courſe upon this Line, but differently, ſometimes they are in Conjunction, with reſpect to us, and ſometimes in Oppoſition.

The Eclipſe of the Sun happens when the Moon is in conjunction with him, that is, when ſhe comes betwixt the Sun and us: And the Eclipſe of the Moon is when ſhe is in oppoſition to the Sun, and that the Earth is directly betwixt them. The Eclipſe of the Moon is univerſal, and all thoſe above whoſe Horizon ſhe is, ſee her eclips'd; but the Eclipſe of the Sun is particular, and only to thoſe whom the Interpoſition of the Moon hinders to ſee him more or leſs; for all the reſt, above whoſe Horizon ſhe is, ſee the Sun entire.

4. The Ecliptick being divided by the Equator into two equal Parts, that which advances towards the North Pole, marks all the long Days of the Northern Hemiſphere, and the ſhort ones of the Southern; and the other Part, which advances towards the South Pole, does the like, with reſpect to the other Hemiſphere and ours.

5. The Ecliptick, divided into four Parts by the Colures, marks out three Signs for each of the four Seaſons of the Year. The North Hemiſphere has for its Spring-time, *Aries*, *Taurus* and *Gemini*; for Summer, *Cancer*, *Leo* and *Virgo*; for Autumn, *Libra*, *Scorpio* and *Sagittarius*; and for Winter, *Capricorn*, *Aquarius* and *Piſces*. And juſt on the contrary, the laſt three Signs make Summer in the South Hemiſphere; *Libra*, *Scorpio* and *Sagittarius* make the Spring; *Cancer*, *Leo* and *Virgo* the Winter; *Aries*, *Taurus* and *Gemini* the Autumn; ſo that when it is Spring in the one, 'tis Autumn in the other; and when Summer in the one, 'tis Winter in the other.

6. It cuts the Terraqueous Globe into two equal Parts uncertainly; and obliquely in an Angle of 23 ½ Degrees with reſpect to the Equator and the Poles.

7. It deſcribes by its Poles the Polar Circles.

8. It comprehends, by its Obliquity, all that Space of the Terraqueous Globe which is call'd the Torrid Zone.

The 12 Signs of the Ecliptick are expreſs'd by this *Latin* Diſtich:

Sunt Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo,
Libraq; Scorpius, Arcitenens, Caper, Amphora, Piſces.

The Names, Situation and Characters of the Signs are thus:

Northern.		Southern.	
1. *Aries*	♈	1. *Libra*	♎
2. *Taurus*	♉	2. *Scorpio*	♏
3. *Gemini*	♊	3. *Sagittarius*	♐
4. *Cancer*	♋	4. *Capricornus*	♑
5. *Leo*	♌	5. *Aquarius*	♒
6. *Virgo*	♍	6. *Piſces*	♓

The Northern make our longeſt Days, and the Southern the ſhorteſt, *& vice verſa.* The Conſtellations which formerly anſwer'd to theſe Signs, don't ſo now, for they are near 30 Degrees or an entire Sign more E. than anciently; ſo that when we ſay the Sun is in ſuch a Sign, it muſt not be underſtood now of thoſe Conſtellations, but of a 12th Part of the Zodiack, formerly call'd by ſuch Names.

'Tis to be obſerv'd, that the Sun appears to make ſeven Revolutions more in the North than in the South Hemiſphere, where it makes only 179, but in ours 186, which proceeds from the Excentricity of the Sun, that is, becauſe the Circle, which the Sun deſcribes each Day on the Ecliptick, has another Center than that of the Earth.

The Tropicks.

They are two ſmall Circles deſcrib'd by the Sun at different Times, and are equal and parallel betwixt themſelves and parallel to the Equator, from which they are equally diſtant 23 Degrees and ½. Having already accounted for the Names, we go on to obſerve, that the Tropick, which is on the North ſide of the Equator, is call'd by the Name of *Cancer*, becauſe it is form'd at the firſt Point of that Sign. It is the Summer Tropick to us, and that of the Winter to thoſe who live in the South Hemiſphere.

The Tropick, South of the Equator, is call'd by the Name of *Capricorn*, becauſe form'd in the firſt Point of that Sign; and is the Summer Tropick to the South Hemiſphere, as it is of the Winter to us.

Theſe Circles are alſo call'd Solſtices, becauſe the Sun advances ſo little, when he approaches or removes from the Tropicks, that he ſeems for ſome time to ſtand ſtill; ſo that neither Days nor Nights ſenſibly increaſe or diminiſh, but continue in the ſame State for ſeveral Days. Dr. *Halley*

Halley says, the Difference is ſcarcely ſenſible from five Days before to five Days after.

The Uſe of the Tropicks.

1. They include a certain Space, beyond which the Sun never paſſes, and in this Space he appears to make his daily Courſe by a ſpiral Line, in advancing towards the one or the other Tropick. 2. They mark on the Ecliptick the two Points of the Solſtices, which give us the longeſt and ſhorteſt Days in the Year; that of *Cancer* gives us the longeſt, and that of *Capricorn* the ſhorteſt. 3. Their Diſtance from the Equator marks the greateſt Declination of the Sun towards the one or the other Pole, at 23 ½ Degrees. 4. They incloſe and ſeparate the Torrid Zone from the Temperate ones.

The Polar Circles

Are two ſmall ones, which the Poles of the Zodiack or the Ecliptick deſcribe, round the Poles of the World: They are equal and parallel betwixt themſelves, as they are parallel to the Tropicks and the Equator, and are 23 ½ Degrees diſtant from the Poles.

That round the North Pole is call'd the Arctick Circle, and that round the South Pole the Antartick.

Their Uſe is, 1. To ſhew us the Track of the Poles of the Zodiack or Ecliptick. 2. They incloſe the cold or frozen Zones, and ſeparate them from the temperate. 3. They incloſe the great Climates, where they have the longeſt Days and longeſt Nights of ſeveral Months, and ſeparate them from the ſmall Climates.

The Colures.

They are two great Circles, which cut one another at Right Angles, in the two Poles of the World. The Name is deriv'd from the *Greek* Words κολόω and ὐρά, which ſignify cut into Tails or Angles.

The one is call'd the Colure of the Equinoxes, becauſe it cuts the Equator and the Ecliptick at the two firſt Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, where the Equinoxes happen.

The other is call'd the Colure of the Solſtices, becauſe it cuts the Ecliptick and the Tropicks at the firſt Points of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, where the Solſtices happen.

As thoſe two Circles are entire Meridians, the Colure of the Equinoxes is ſometimes mark'd on the Terraqueous Globe by the firſt Meridian wherever that be plac'd. And theſe two Colures cut the Ecliptick of the Celeſtial Globe into four equal Parts, and mark the four Points where the four Seaſons of the Year begin.

The Uſes of the Colures.

In the Northern Hemiſphere, the Colure of the Equinoxes marks the Equinox, or the beginning of the Spring, at the firſt Point of *Aries*, about the 10th of *March*; and the Equinox, or the beginning of Autumn, at the firſt Point of *Libra*, about the 12th of *September*. And the Colure of the Solſtices marks the Solſtice, or the beginning of the Summer, at the firſt Point of *Cancer*, about the 10th of *June*; and the Solſtice, or beginning of Winter, in the firſt Point of *Capricorn*, about the 10th of *December*.

But for the Southern Hemiſphere, it is juſt the Reverſe, becauſe their Seaſons are contrary to ours, as has been obſerv'd already.

The Horizon

Comes from a *Greek* Word, which ſignifies, to bound or terminate, becauſe it bounds our View. 'Tis divided into two, *viz.* the Senſible and Rational. The Senſible Horizon is that which bounds our Sight when abroad in the Fields, *&c.* and ſeparates that part of the Sky and Earth which we ſee from what we do not ſee.

The Rational Horizon, being only what we conceive by our Reaſon, is a great Circle parallel to the former, whoſe Center is that of the Terraqueous Globe: Its Poles are our Zenith and Nadir, round which it is deſcrib'd, and it divides the Heav'ns and the Earth into two Hemiſpheres.

The Horizons change as we change Place, and therefore may be numberleſs: But Geographers confine them to three ſorts; the firſt is the right, which has its Zenith in the Equator, paſſes through the four Cardinal Points, and cuts the Equator at Right Angles. 2. The Oblique Horizon, whoſe Zenith is betwixt the Equator and one of the Poles, and cuts the Equator at Oblique Angles. 3. The Parallel Horizon, which has one of the Poles for its Zenith, and the Equator for its Horizontal Circle.

The Right Horizon is that of thoſe who live under the Equator. The Oblique is generally for thoſe who dwell betwixt the Equator and one of the Poles; and the Parallel is only for thoſe who live directly under the Poles.

The Uſes of the Horizon.

1. The Rational Horizon equally divides the Terraqueous Globe into the upper and lower Hemiſphere. 2. The Senſible Horizon ſhews us the Length of the Artificial Day, while the Sun makes its Courſe upon it; and the Length of the Artificial Night, when the Sun is below it.

Thoſe who have the Right Horizon live under the Equator, and have their Days and Nights continually of equal Length, as has been already ſaid. Thoſe under the Poles, who have their Horizon the ſame with the Equator, have their Days and Nights of ſix Months each. Thoſe whoſe Horizon is oblique have the Equinoxes only twice in the Year, all the reſt being unequal, in proportion to their Diſtance from the Equator, and the Elevation of the Pole above their Horizon.

Betwixt the Equator and the Polar Circles, the Days increaſe from 12 Hours to 24, becauſe thoſe who live under thoſe Circles have their Sun 24 Hours above their Horizon. Betwixt the Polar Circles and the Pole, the Days increaſe alſo in proportion to the Sun's continuing above the Horizon, from one Day to ſix Months.

The Horizon ſhews us the Height of the Pole, that is, how much it is elevated above our Horizon, and at the ſame time marks the Latitude of Places, which is the Diſtance from the Equator, becauſe the Diſtance of the Equator from our Zenith is equal to the Diſtance from our Horizon to the Pole.

The Meridian.

Every Meridian is a great Circle, which paſſes through the Poles of the World, and through our Zenith and Nadir, and cuts the Globe into two Hemiſpheres, call'd E. and W.

It is call'd Meridian, becauſe when the Sun paſſes through that Circle, it is Mid-day to all thoſe who are in the part of that Circle expos'd to the Sun, and Mid-night to all thoſe in the ſame Circle, which is oppoſite.

We may fancy as many Meridians as there are Degrees of Longitude on the Equator, but Geographers mark only 360 upon the ſame; and, to avoid Confuſion, trace the Lines only from 5 to 5, 10 to 10, or 15 to 15, according to the Size of their Globes or Maps.

Aſtronomers not having yet determin'd where the firſt Meridian is, the Poſition of it is left arbitrary.

The ancient Geographers, conſidering that the Meridians ſerv'd to meaſure the Length of the Earth, call'd them alſo by the Name of Circles of Longitude, and plac'd the firſt Meridian at the Weſt Extremity of our Continent; from whence they began to count Eaſtward the 360 Meridians, which we ſhall explain when we come to deſcribe Longitude and Latitude.

The Uſe of the Meridian.

Each whole Meridian divides the Globe into two Hemiſpheres, Eaſtern and Weſtern, of which thoſe divided by the firſt Meridian into the Eaſtern on our Right, and Weſtern on our Left, are prefer'd by Geographers to repreſent the Terraqueous Globe on a Planiſphere. 2. The Meridian helps us to gain the Height of the Pole, and the Diſtance of any Place from the Equator or Latitude; becauſe the Arch of the Meridian betwixt the Equator and the Zenith, and the Arch of the ſame Meridian betwixt the Horizon and the Pole, are equal. 3. It marks Mid-day and Midnight to all thoſe who are in its Circle. 4. It divides the Artificial Day into two equal Parts. 5. The Meridian of every Country ſhews which of them have Noon ſooner or later, and at the ſame time, for every 15 Degrees Eaſtward, they have it an Hour ſooner than ſo far to the Weſtward. 6. By reckoning the Meridians from 15 to 15, we know what Hour it is at the ſame time in each Country. 7. The Meridians ſerve to reckon the Latitudes, which are counted along a Meridian from the Equator towards the one or the other Pole.

The Zones

Are ſo call'd from a *Greek* Word, that ſignifies a Girdle, becauſe they incloſe the five Parts into which our Globe is divided, according to the Temperature of the Air from whence they are denominated.

The firſt Zone, which lies in the Middle of the reſt, is call'd the Torrid Zone by the Ancients, who thought it not habitable, becauſe the Sun darts its Rays perpendicularly upon it; but Experience has prov'd the contrary, for the Heats are not ſo violent under the Equator, and the Places neareſt it, where the Sun paſſes only in a tranſient Manner, as in the Neighbourhood of the Tropicks, near which the Sun making his Courſe for ſeveral Days ſucceſſively, occaſions exceſſive Heats; but the Mountains and Neighbourhood of the Sea in ſome Places, the long Nights thro' moſt of that Zone, and the frequent Rains, and great Dews, refreſh it ſufficiently, to make the Earth not only habitable, but ſo abundantly fertile, that in many Places it yields two Harveſts in a Year, and produces not only all ſorts of Spiceries and Drugs, but furniſhes a greater Quantity of perfect Metals, precious Stones and Pearls, than all the other Zones together; ſo that the great Deſarts which are found there, as in the Parts of *Africa*, *Aſia* and *America*, that lie in it, are rather Proofs that the Soil in thoſe Parts is barren of its own Nature, than made ſo by the Heat of the Sun, ſince ſuch Deſarts are found in the Middle of the Temperate Zones; and that in part of *Africa*, which lies under the Torrid Zone, there are Countries extremely fertile; that moſt of the Countries and Iſlands in *Aſia*, under that Zone, are very fruitful; and 'tis the ſame as to what lies under it in *America*, ſo far as is yet known.

This Zone is divided into two equal Parts by the Equator, extends to the Tropicks on each ſide of it, and contains about 47 Degrees of Latitude. In moſt Places of this Zone they have only two Seaſons, *viz.* Summer and Winter; and the latter is not diſtinguiſh'd by Froſt and Cold, but by Rains and a leſſer degree of Heat.

Varenius diſtinguiſhes the Seaſons into the Celeſtial and Terreſtrial, in which reſpect the Terreſtrial Summer of a Place is the hotteſt of the four Seaſons; the Celeſtial, that of the four in which the Sun is neareſt, Winter being the contrary, and ſo of the reſt. According to which Notions the Celeſtial *Summer of any Place, is that Seaſon of the Year whoſe beginning is that Day on which the Sun hath the leaſt Meridian-Diſtance from the Zenith of that Place, (and that the firſt time, if the Sun is twice in a Year Vertical to that Place) but the End, that Day on which the Sun hath a mean Meridian-Diſtance from the Zenith of that Place. 2. Winter, whoſe beginning is that Day on which the Sun hath the greateſt Meridian-Diſtance from the Zenith of that Place; and whoſe End when a mean Diſtance. 3. Spring, from the end of Winter to the beginning of Summer. 4. Autumn, from the end of Summer to the beginning of Winter.*

According to theſe Definitions, the Celeſtial Summer of thoſe Places of the Earth, which lie between the *Tropic* of *Cancer* and the N. Pole, begins when the Sun enters the firſt Degree of *Cancer June* 10, and ends when the Sun enters the firſt Degree of *Libra Sept.* 11; and that at the ſame time in all theſe Places. So it is Autumn to theſe Places, when the Sun paſſes from the beginning of *Libra* to the beginning of *Capricorn*, from *Sept.* 11 to *December* 10. Winter beginning then, ends when the Sun enters *Aries March* 11, between which and Summer falls the Spring.

To all Places between the *Tropic* of *Capricorn* and the S. Pole, their Summer is during our Winter, and their Autumn during our Spring, *&c.*

Thoſe

Thoſe Parts of the Torrid Zone, that lie under or very near the Equinoctial, have two Seaſons of each ſort, as two Summers, &c. Their firſt Summer, while the Sun moves from the firſt Deg. of *Aries* to the ſecond of *Taurus*, *viz.* from *March* 11 to *April* 12; their firſt Autumn, from thence to the firſt Deg. of *Cancer*, *June* 11; the firſt Winter, thence to the 28th Deg. of *Leo*, *Auguſt* 9; the firſt Spring, thence to the firſt Deg. of *Libra*, *March* 11: The ſecond Summer, thence to *Oct.* 12; the ſecond Autumn ends *Dec.* 11; the ſecond Winter, *Febr.* 9; their ſecond Spring, *March* 11.

The Places in the Northern half of the Torrid Zone end Autumn, and begin Winter, *Dec.* 11. the Sun having then the greateſt Meridian-Diſtance from their Zenith; but they don't begin and end Summer and Spring, nor begin Autumn at one and the ſame, but at different Times; for their Summer beginning when the Sun, returning from the firſt Deg. of *Capricorn*, becomes Vertical, which is at different Times, according to their different Latitudes, it muſt commence differently with regard thereto. The end of Summer and beginning of Autumn, and the end of Winter and beginning of Spring, muſt alſo differ accordingly.

The Caſe is the ſame on the Southern half of the Torrid Zone, allowing for the difference of North and South Latitude.

2. The two Temperate Zones are ſo call'd, becauſe lying betwixt the Torrid and the Frozen Zones, they enjoy a Temperate Air, eſpecially about the Middle; for at the Extremities they partake of the exceſſive Heat of the Torrid, and of the exceſſive Cold of the Frozen Zones, in proportion, as they lye near the one or the other. The Temperate Zones are bounded by the Tropicks and the Polar Circles. That betwixt the Tropick of *Cancer* and the Circle of the North Pole, is call'd Northern; and that betwixt the Tropick of *Capricorn* and the Circle of the South Pole, Southern. Each of 'em contains about 43 Deg. of Latitude.

3. The two Cold or Frozen Zones lie betwixt the Polar Circles and the Poles, or rather are included within the Polar Circles which encloſe them, one round the North, and the other round the South Pole. They are call'd Frozen, becauſe for the greateſt part of the Year they are extreme cold, and every thing freezes, eſpecially when the Sun appears but little, or not at all above their Horizon. Each of them contains about 23 Deg. ½ of Latitude.

'Tis eaſy to account for the Breadth of each Zone, by reckoning 60 Geographical Miles to a Degree, thus:

Sanſon jun. in his Introduction to Geography, printed at *Amſterdam* in 1708, ſays, The Torrid Zone has 1175 common *French* Leagues in breadth, which at 2400 Geometrical Paces *per* League, is 2820 Miles

The N. Temperate Zone 1075 Leagues	2580
The S. Temperate Zone the like	2580
The N. Frozen Zone, 587 ½ Leagues	1410
The S. Frozen Zone the like	1410

But the Length of the Circuit of the Zones is not ſo eaſy to be reckon'd; for tho' each of them runs the whole Circumference of the Globe, and has 360 Deg. in Circuit, yet as the Deg. of Longitude diminiſh in Extent, according to the Deg. of Latitude they lie in, and as they approach the Poles where they end in a Point: the neareſt Computation that can be made of their Circuit is thus:

Sanſon ſays, The Torrid Zone has 9000 common *French* Leagues under the Equator, where its Circuit is largeſt, which makes	21600 Miles
At its Extremities under the Tropicks, the Circuit is a little more than 8250 Leagues	19800
The N. Temperate Zone has the ſame Circuit as the laſt under the Tropick, but about the middle in Lat. 45 has only about 6350 Leagues	15240
And at its Extremity, under the Polar Circle, it has 3575 Leagues	8580
The S. Temperate Zone, the like under the Tropick	15240
And under the Polar Circle	8580
The N. Frozen Zone under the Polar Circle is	8580
Its Middle is only about 1850 Leagues	4440
And its Extremity under the Poles ends in a Point	
The S. Frozen Zone has the like under the Polar Circle	8580
Its Middle is only about 1850 Leagues	4440
And its Extremity under the Poles ends in a Point	

By this the Goodneſs of God may be ſeen, in ordering it ſo that the far greateſt part of the Earth may be comfortably inhabited.

'Tis to be obſerv'd that none of the Zones is yet perfectly diſcover'd. The N. Temperate and the Torrid Zones are better known than the reſt. Nothing of the S. Temperate Zone is known, but what lies in our Continent and in *America*. Some Iſlands and Coaſts of the N. Frozen Zone are known, but we have yet no Knowledge of any Countries in the S. Frozen Zone.

To ſum up the Matter, and to ſhew what Proportion each of the Zones bears to the Surface of the Earth, let us ſuppoſe with Mr. *Senex*, that it is divided into equal Parts 520

The Torrid Zone contains of thoſe Parts	207
Both Temperate Zones	270
And both Frigid Zones	43

The ſame Author gives the Dimenſions of each Zone in *Engliſh* ſquare Statute Miles, of 69 ½ to a Degree, thus:

The Torrid Zone	41547452845 7
Each Temperate Zone	27002571093 3
Each Frigid Zone	4320939651 0

The Diviſion of the Surface of the Earth, according to the Shadows of its Inhabitants.

THIS proceeds from the different Situation of the Zones; and the Diverſity is taken either from the Poſition of the Shadow at Noon, or its going quite round all Objects.

The Ancients having found out, that the Shadow turn'd round the Inhabitants of the Frozen Zones, when the Sun gave them continual Day; that the Inhabitants of the Temperate Zones had their Shadows always towards the ſame Point at Noon: Thoſe of the Northern towards that Point; thoſe of the Southern towards the other: And that the Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone had their Shadow at Noon ſix Months towards the one Pole, and ſix towards the other: They call'd the Inhabitants of the Frozen Zones *Periſcii*, from a *Greek* Word which ſignifies the Shadow's going round. Thoſe of the Temperate Zones they call'd *Heteroſcii*, which ſignifies, that their Shadow lay only either North or South; and thoſe of the Torrid Zone they call'd *Amphiſcii*, which ſignify'd that their Shadow at different Times lay both ways.

Reaſon and Experience have ſince prov'd, that the Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone are *Aſcii*, or without Shadow at Noon, when the Sun is vertical, or right over their Heads; and that when he is otherwiſe, thoſe under the Tropicks have their Shadow always on one ſide; whereas theſe have it ſometimes on one ſide, and ſometimes on t'other.

Therefore the Diviſion of the People, according to their Shadows, was more exactly made into *Periſcii*, *Heteroſcii* and *Aſcii*, which they ſubdivided into *Aſcii-Heteroſcii* and *Aſcii-Amphiſcii*.

The *Periſcii*, or Inhabitants of the Frozen Zones, are divided into three ſorts, 1. If any live under the Poles they are always *Periſcii*, and their Shadow turns round during the ſix Months that they have the Sun continually. 2. Thoſe under the Polar Circles have their Shadows turn'd round only when their Day is 24 Hours, which is their longeſt. 3. The Shadows of the reſt turn round for ſeveral Days, Weeks or Months, according as they are nearer or farther from the Pole. Thoſe under the Pole have their Year divided into a Day and a Night of ſix Months; and all the *Periſcii* in general have only one Summer that is very moderate, and one Winter that is very cold.

The *Heteroſcii*, or Inhabitants of the Temperate Zones, have their Shadow at Noon always towards one of the Poles. Thoſe of the Northern towards the North, and thoſe of the Southern the contrary; and the Nights and Days are always unequal, except at the time of the Equinox.

The *Aſcii*, or Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone, are of three ſorts, 1. Thoſe directly under the Equator are twice a Year without Shadows, and all the reſt of the Year they are *Amphiſcii*, and have the Noon Shadow the one way or t'other, according as the Sun moves to the North or South of the Equator.

2. Thoſe who live betwixt the Equator and the Tropicks are alſo twice a Year without Shadow, and the reſt of it, their Shadows turn either one or t'other way; ſuch as live near the Equator have alſo two Summers and two Winters, but the Seaſons terminate in one of each, in proportion as they approach the Tropick, and their Days and Nights have more of an Equality, according as they lie nearer the Equator.

3. Thoſe who live under the Tropicks are never *Aſcii*, but have always a Shadow at Noon, except on the Days of the Solſtices; all the reſt of the Year they are *Heteroſcii*, and caſt their Shadow at Noon on one ſide, and they have but one Summer and Winter.

Thus the three ſorts of *Aſcii* abovemention'd, with the *Heteroſcii*, and the three ſorts of *Periſcii*, give us ſeven different ſorts of Habitations, according to the Shadows upon the Surface of the Earth.

Diviſion of the Surface of the Terreſtrial Globe, by the Poſition of its Inhabitants.

THE Inhabitants of the Globe may be diſtinguiſh'd into *Periœci*, *Antœci* and *Antipodes*, Names deriv'd from their different Relations to one another with regard to their Situation.

The *Periœci* are thoſe who live under the ſame Parallel of Latitude, but in oppoſite Meridians. They are equally diſtant from the Equator, under the ſame Degree of Latitude, are in the ſame Zone, have the ſame Seaſons, the ſame Climate, the ſame length of Days and Nights, and have all things alike at the ſame time, except that in the Torrid and Temperate Zones, when the one have Day, the other have Night; and in the Frozen Zones, when the Days are continual, they have only oppoſite Hours.

The *Antœci* are thoſe who inhabit the ſame Meridian, but in oppoſite Parallels towards the different Poles, and are ſaid to live over-againſt one another. They agree in all things as the former, but being in oppoſite Hemiſpheres; when the one have Winter, the other have Summer. The *Antipodes* are diametrically oppoſite to one another in Parallels and Meridians, have the ſame Situation, with reſpect to the Equator and Poles, &c. as the other two above-mention'd; but being diametrically oppoſite, their Seaſons, &c. are juſt the contrary to one another.

As to thoſe that dwell under the Poles, they being diametrically oppoſite to one another, and their Seaſons at quite contrary Times, they may juſtly be reckon'd *Antipodes*; but their Situation at the two Extremes of the ſame Meridian, their equal Diſtance from the Equator, and their having the ſame Hours in the Natural Day, makes them paſs for *Antœci*; but with this difference, that when the one has a Day, the other has a Night of ſix Months.

As to thoſe who live under the Equator, they may be conſider'd both as *Periœci* and *Antipodes*, though they agree in nothing with the other *Antipodes*, but that they are diametrically oppoſite to one another, being in all other Reſpects true *Periœci*.

'Tis to be obſerv'd, that our *Periaci* are *Antœci* to our *Antipodes*; that our *Antipodes* are *Periœci* to our *Antœci*; and our *Antœci*, *Antipodes* to our *Periœci*.

Of the Diviſions of the Surface of our Globe by Climates and Parallels.

THE Ancients, beſides obſerving the Situation of Places by the Height of the Pole, or by Latitude or Diſtance from the Equator, contriv'd to find it by the difference of the Length of Days alſo; and therefore divided the Surface of our Globe by Circles, parallel to the Equator, into ſeveral ſmall Parts, in each of which the ſame Lengths of Days were comprehended.

They call'd them Climates from the *Greek* Word κλίμα, a Country or Tract, or, as ſome think, from κλίνω; which ſignifies to decline or bend downwards, as they do from the Equator. They ſubdivided them by a Parallel Line into two Semi-Climates, which they call'd Parallels.

The Climates are of two ſorts; thoſe betwixt the Equator and the Polar Circles, where the Artificial Days increaſe inſenſibly, and are regulated by half Hours; and thoſe between the Polar Circles and the

Poles, which have continued Days, and are regulated by Months, or 30 continued Days.

The Parallels are also of two sorts. The one divides the Climates into quarters of Hours; and the other divides the Days of the Months into 15; so that a Parallel is a Space of our Globe's Surface, betwixt two Circles or Parallel Lines, betwixt which there's a Variation of a quarter of an Hour, or of 15 Days in the longest Day of the Year.

The Climates are very unequal in Breadth; those of the Artificial Days are the larger the nearer they lie to the Equator, and diminish in proportion to their Distance from it.

The Climates of the continued Days, on the contrary, are the larger the nearer they lie to the Poles, and diminish in proportion to their Distance from them.

This Inequality proceeds from the different Obliquities of the Horizon, with respect to the Course of the Sun when in the Tropick, where he determines the Length of the greatest Days to all the Inhabitants of the same Hemisphere where he is.

The Climates are 60 in Number, *viz.* 30 betwixt the Equator and each Pole, and the 30 in each Hemisphere are divided into Climates of half an Hour, Artificial Days, or continued Days. Those of half an Hour, betwixt the Equator and each Polar Circle, are reckon'd 24; because the Artificial Day being always 12 Hours under the Equator, it increases proportionably by half Hours, till it comes to be 24 Hours long on the longest Day of the Year, under the Polar Circles.

The Climates of continued Days, from the Polar Circles to the Poles, are reckon'd six, and by Months, because they increase according to that Proportion, till they come to be six Months long under the Pole: From hence 'tis easy to conceive, that by dividing each Climate into Parallels of a quarter of an Hour, there must be 60 for each Hemisphere.

The ancient Geographers, who knew only a part of the Temperate and part of the Torrid Zone, and thought all the rest uninhabitable, both towards the Equator and the Poles, mark'd only seven Climates, that comprehended what part of the World they knew, and pointed out the Climates of the opposite Hemisphere, that they believ'd to be habitable, though they did not know them, by their opposite Position to those in our own Hemisphere, which they did know.

They began to reckon the known Climates, where the longest Day was 12 Hours three quarters, which they thought the beginning of the habitable Places under the Torrid Zone, and so fix'd their first Climate betwixt 12 Hours three quarters and 13 Hours one quarter, and so on from half Hour to half Hour. They call'd their Climates by the Names of the most famous Towns, Islands and Seas through which the middle Parallel pass'd: Thus they call'd the first *Meroe*, the second *Siene*, the third *Alexandria*, the fourth *Rhodes*, the fifth *Rome*, the sixth the *Euxine* Sea, the seventh the *Boristhenes*, because it pass'd by the Mouth of that River; then they added an eighth, which pass'd through the *Riphean* Mountains, and a ninth through the River *Tanais*.

To these *Ptolomy*, in his Geography, added nine more, so much of the World being known in his Time, *viz.* two for the Southern, and seven for the Northern Hemisphere; but, contrary to his Predecessors, instead of reckoning by Climates, he did it by Parallels of quarters of Hours, half Hours, and Hours: He began them at the Equator, which he repeated in his *Almagest*, where, after distributing his Parallels a little otherwise than in his Geography, which comes however to the same Increase, he adds, that the Day increases to 24 Hours under the Polar Circle, and betwixt that and the Pole he places six Parallels, which contain each the Increase of a Month.

This shews the vulgar Opinion, that the Ancients agreed in reckoning no more than seven Climates, to be false.

Of the Division of the Globe, according to the Latitude and Longitude.

GEOGRAPHERS perceiving that the Division of it by Climates, serv'd only to distinguish its Surface from S. to N. they found that an exacter Division was not only necessary to mark the Situation of Places more regularly towards those Points, but that there must also be a Method of doing the same from E. to W.

And knowing that the Poles determin'd the S. and N. Points, and that the Extent of the Globe from E. to W. is exactly mark'd out by the Equator, whose Circuit is double the circular Distance betwixt the two Poles, they call'd the Extent of the Globe from S. to N. Latitude, and that from E. to W. Longitude, because they knew twice as much of the World that way as they did the other.

In Imitation therefore of Astronomers, who divide all Circles into 360 Parts, they divided the Circumference of the Globe into 360 Degrees, by Semi-Circles or Meridian Lines from one Pole to the other, which they call'd Degrees of Longitude.

And because the Distance betwixt the Poles makes only the Half of a great Circle on the Globe's Surface, they divided it into 180 Parts, with regard to North and South, which they call'd Degrees of Latitude; and those Degrees they distinguish'd by the Poles and 179 Circles parallel and equidistant.

As the Equator is the greatest of the Parallel Circles, and equally distant from the two Poles, Geographers have made it the Rule and first of the Circles, and begin from it to reckon the Degrees of Latitude towards the North or the South Pole, and distinguish 'em accordingly into North and South Latitude, there being 90 Degrees on each side the Equator.

And because each Parallel Circle, by its Circumference on the Globe, marks the same Degree through its whole Circuit, that is to say, in both Hemispheres, Geographers divide each Hemisphere by the Equator into two Parts, the Northern and Southern, which make four quarter Parts for the whole Surface of the Globe; and to shew in what Part of either Hemisphere, Eastern or Western, this Latitude is found, they express whether it be in the South or North Part of the one or other Hemisphere; and so, to avoid Confusion, they reckon the Degrees of Latitude four times, 90 betwixt the Equator and the North Pole, and 90 betwixt it and the South Pole, for ours or the Eastern Hemisphere; and in the same manner for the Western, which makes up 360, though they mark only 180 Degrees of Latitude by the Parallel Circles, which so include a Degree of each Hemisphere.

In Planispheres, or Maps which represent the Globe, the Latitudes are mark'd on the first entire Meridian, which, by dividing the two Hemispheres, does also cut all the Circles of Latitude into two equal Parts, therefore the Degrees are mark'd there four times, one for each Semi-Circle or Parallel of Latitude.

All these Degrees in Globes and Maps are mark'd one by one; but the Lines or Circles, which separate them, are drawn from 5 to 5, 10 to 10, or 15 to 15, according to the Size of the Globe or Map, to avoid crowding it too much.

The Degrees of Latitude thus mark'd, shew the Latitude, or at what distance the Countries or Places propos'd are from the Equator, and at the same time how much the Pole is elevated above their Horizon, which goes as much below the Pole as they are distant from the Equator, the Latitude of a Place and the Heighth of the Pole being equal.

The Degrees of Longitude are mark'd on Globes and general Maps of the World, in the same manner as the former, but are reckon'd on the Equator from West to East, because the Ancients knowing the Western Extremity of our Continent with more certainty, as being near it, they fix'd the first Meridian or Line of Longitude there. These Lines of Longitude are drawn, as has been said, from Pole to Pole, and contract gradually in proportion to their Distance from the Equator, till they end in a Point under each Pole. The Degrees of Longitude of Countries and Towns, which is their Distance from the first Meridian, are reckon'd on the Equator, Longitude being an Arch of the Equator, or of a Parallel comprehended betwixt the Meridian of a Country or Town and the first Meridian.

Tho' Degrees of Latitude be all of equal Breadth, yet Degrees of Longitude in all Parallel Circles diminish in proportion, as they approach the Poles.

Therefore to prevent Mistakes in Calculating Distances of Places from West to East, Geographers have form'd a Table of the Diminutions of the Degrees of Longitude according to each Degree of Latitude; but this being of little Use, except to such as make Maps, we omit it.

Astronomers having as yet found nothing in the Heavens to determine the first Meridian, Geographers are much divided in their Opinions about placing it.

The Western Inhabitants of our Continent, and the *Arabians* have plac'd it at the western Extremity of our Hemisphere, and reckon the rest from West to East; but the Eastern Nations, and chiefly the *Indians*, have fix'd the first Longitude in the middle of our Hemisphere, at a Town situated 90 Degrees from both Poles under the Equator; and they also pretend, that 'tis 90 Degrees distant from both the East and West Extremities of our Continent. They afterwards, quite contrary to us, fix'd their first Longitude at the Eastern Extremity of our Continent, that in counting the rest, they might follow the natural Order, and the Course of the Sun.

Though the Western Nations agree to fix it in the West of our Continent, they don't agree on the Place where. *Ptolomy*, and the Ancients, fix'd it at one of the *Fortunate Islands*, now generally suppos'd to be the *Canaries*. Some of the *Arabians* follow'd him, and others plac'd it at *Hercules's* Pillars, or the Streights of *Gibraltar*. Some Moderns would fix it at the *Tercera*, others at the Isles of *Cape Verd* or *Cape Verd* it self, and some at the Pike of *Teneriff*, one of the *Canaries*. The *Spaniards* would have it at *Toledo*; the *Portuguese* at *Lisbon*; and, in short, every Nation may fix it at their own Capital if they please; but as *Ptolomy* has been follow'd by most, 'tis like so to continue, especially since *Lewis* XIII of *France* did, by the Advice of the ablest Mathematicians, publish an Order of *April* 23, 1634, that it should be fix'd by his Subjects at the Isle of *Fero*, the most westerly of the *Canaries*.

It is now become usual to count the Longitude westward as well as eastward, from the Place where Geographers fix their first Meridian.

The Difference among 'em about fixing this Meridian has made great Confusion in their Maps, and occasion'd much difficulty in finding the Longitude of Places, some placing them in one Degree, and others in another. The only way to remedy this at present is, to give an account of the different Places where they fix their Meridians, and of their Distance from one another.

The *Spaniards*, since their Conquest of the *West-Indies*, place their first Meridian at *Toledo*; and from thence, contrary to all other *Europeans*, account their Longitude from East to West.

Bleau, the *Dutch* Geographer, and most of his Countrymen, place it at the Pike of *Teneriff*, one of the *Canaries*.

The *French*, as we have heard already, generally fix theirs at the Isle of *Fero*, and some of them at *Paris*.

Our *English* Geographers, as *Camden*, *Speed*, and others, fix it in the *Azores* Islands; some at the Isle of *Corvo*; and others, which is most follow'd, at the Isle of St. *Michael's*; and later ones place it at *London*.

The Distances betwixt those Places in the western Part of our Hemisphere is thus:

		Degrees	Minutes
From the Pike of *Teneriff*	to *Toledo*	15	53
	to *Gratiosa*	10	25
	to *Tercera*	9	00
	to *Palma Fero*, or *Fer*	2	50
	to *Corvo*	13	25
	to St. *Michael's*	8	15

So that to find the Longitude of a Place in your Map, consider where it begins its Longitude, and whether the Place where it begins lies East or West from any of the Places above-mention'd, and how many Degrees; and accordingly subtract or add such Difference from or to the given Longitude of any Place, to find the Longitude of the Place you seek for in your Map. For Instance, suppose I look in a Map for *London*, whose Longitude from St. *Michael's* I know to be 27 Deg. 30 M. and that the Map I look in begins the Longitude from the westermost Part of *Spain*, which is 16 Deg. East of St. *Michael's*, then I must subtract 16 Deg. from 27 Deg. 30 M. and the Remainder 11. 30. is the Longitude of *London* in such a Map; but if the Map had begun its Longitude from any Place West of St. *Michael's*, as from *Corvo*, which is about 5 Deg. 20 M. West of it, I must add that Distance to the 27 Deg. 30 M. and it would make the Longitude of *London* 32 Deg. 20 M. in that Map which begins its Longitude at *Corvo*.

of

Of the Measures us'd by Geographers.

IN Imitation of Geometricians, who divide their Cireles into 360 Parts, and each of theſe into 60 others, Geographers have divided the Globe into 360 Degrees, every Degree into 60 Minutes or Miles, each Mile into 1000 Paces, each Pace into five Foot, and each Foot into 12 Inches, which the *French* ſubdivide into 12 Lines, and the Line into 12 ſenſible Points, one againſt another in a direct Line; but a Point is conſider'd as Indiviſible.

A Degree thus divided into 60 Minutes of 1000 Geometrical Paces each, ſerves as a Foundation to regulate all the Meaſures us'd by Geographers for Journeys, Voyages, and the Diſtance of Places; this Pace being the moſt certain and commodious Way of meaſuring them.

For the Eaſe and Inſtruction of thoſe who read ancient or modern Geography, we have drawn up the Alphabetical Table following of all the Countries whoſe Meaſures are mention'd by Geographers, with the Number of Geometrical Paces that each of thoſe Meaſures contains; and how many of each of thoſe Meaſures make up a Degree.

The Meaſures of each Country.	Paces	The Meaſ. of each Country contain'd in a Degree.
African Diets or Journeys, contain each	30000	2
Stations	20000	3
American Hour's Journey, us'd alſo in *Europe*	3000	20
Journey and Diets	30000	2
Arabian Paraſangs	3000	20
Stations	20000	3
Chineſe Ly	240	250
Pu	2400	25
Daniſh League	5000	12
Dutch Leagues or Miles	3500	17 1/7
Or	4000	15
Egyptians common Schœnus of 40 Stadia, at 125 Paces each	5000	12
They had others of 20, 30, 60 and 120 Stadia each, which may be eaſily reduc'd to Paces and Degrees. Their Schœnus was us'd by ſeveral of their Neighbours.		
Their Paraſangs	3000	20
Engliſh Mile equal to the *Italian*	1000	60
Of	1250	48
Statute Miles, at 5 Foot *per* Pace	1056	56 4/9
French little Leagues	2000	30
Common League	2400	25
Great League	3000	20
Gauliſh ancient League	1500	40
German Mile	4000	15
Greek Stadium	125	480
Note, That the *Greeks* introduc'd this Meaſure into all their Colonies, and their Authors generally uſe it in deſcribing other Countries.		
Their ancient Stadium was ſaid to be meaſur'd by *Hercules*, with his Feet, in the *Olympick* Field, and conſiſted but of 600 Foot: This when doubled they call'd Diaulos; and the Diaulos doubled they call'd Dolichos.		
Hungarian Mile	6000	10
Japan Mile	2000	30
Ink	150	400
Indian Goſſe	4800	12 1/2
Coſs	2400	25
Iriſh Mile	1500	40
Italian and *Roman* common Mile, us'd by the ancient *Romans* through their Empire	1000	60
Muſcovite Woerſts, or Verſts	750	80
Perſian Farſangs, or Paraſangs	3000	20
Ancient or common Farſangs	4000	15
They had other of 20, 30 and 60 Stadia each.		
Poliſh Mile	3000	20
Or	4000	15
Scots Mile	1500	40
Spaniſh League	3428	17 5/7
Swediſh League	5000	12
Swiſs League	5000	12
Tartarian Station	20000	3
Turkiſh common Mile	1000	60

But it muſt be obſerv'd, that Geographers differ in Opinion as to the Miles on the Surface of the Earth, which anſwer to a Degree in the Heavens; of which Mr. *Leybourn*, in his Introduction to Aſtronomy and Geography, gives us this Account:

The Ancients reckon'd to a Degree 60 *Engliſh* or *Italian* Miles, 20 *French* or *Dutch* Leagues, 15 *German* Miles, 17 1/2 *Spaniſh* Leagues.

Of *Engliſh* Miles *Alhazard* the *Arabian*, and *Gaſſendus* reckon'd 73 to a Degree; *Fernelius* 68, *Wilbrordus Snellius* 70, *Oughtred* 66, *Norwood* 69 1/2, and 14 Poles of 16 Foot and half each.

Mr. *Norwood* meaſur'd the Diſtance betwixt *London* and *York* by a Perambulator, *Anno* 1635, and being an able Mathematician, his Computation is reckon'd very exact. The *French* Academy of Sciences agree very near with him, and make 69 9/10 *Engliſh* Miles in a Degree; ſo that to allow 70 Miles for a Degree, as ſome of our modern Geographers direct, does not at all ſeem unreaſonable.

By this it may be eaſily ſeen how Geographers come to differ ſo much in their Computations of the Extent of Countries, and Diſtance of Places: Some of them, and eſpecially ſuch as only copy from others, never conſider the difference of Meaſures us'd by different People, nor even the difference betwixt Meaſures of the ſame Denomination in one and the ſame Country; but whenever they find a Mile or a League, *&c.* mention'd, they take it to be the ſame with that of the Place where they live, or don't diſtinguiſh between the common and uncommon Meaſure of the Places they treat of.

This is alſo owing in a great degree to the Careleſſneſs or Ignorance of Travellers, who, not obſerving thoſe neceſſary Diſtinctions, make groſs Miſtakes both in the Extent of the Countries and Diſtance of Places, which they give us an Account of in their Travels; and thus their Errors are very unjuſtly charged upon Geographers and Map-makers, who are oblig'd to truſt what Travellers write, until their Miſtakes be made evident by thoſe of better Credit and Abilities, or at leaſt of more Diligence.

Many Inſtances of Miſtakes of this Nature might be given, but we ſhall inſiſt only upon a few. Some *French* Travellers, who have been in *Indoſtan*, ſay, their Coſs makes only 1/3 a *French* League; and others ſay, it makes a whole one. Some *Engliſh* Travellers ſay, that two Coſſes go to an *Engliſh* Mile. Some *Dutch* Travellers ſay, that three Coſſes make up two *German* Miles; and others ſay, that two of 'em make a *Dutch* Mile; but they don't ſay what ſort of *French*, *Engliſh* or *Dutch* Miles they mean.

The Effect that this want of Care has in the Accounts of the Extent of Countries, is evident from the following Inſtance in *Tavernier* a *French* Traveller, who makes the Diſtance betwixt *Surat* and *Goa*, two Places on the ſame Coaſt, which lies from North to South 61 Goſs, and each Goſs he makes four Coſs's, and the Coſs equal to the ordinary *French* League, which make above nine Degrees and 1/3 of Latitude betwixt the two Places; whereas, according to all the printed Maps, and the *Portugueſe* and *Dutch* Manuſcripts, there are only ſix Degrees of Latitude betwixt thoſe Places.

Another Inſtance of groſs Miſtakes in Travellers is that of Father *Marini*, who, in his Relation, places *Tunquin* in *China* according to thoſe of the Country in the 50th Journey of Length from South to North, and in the 20th of Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt; having ſaid before that the Length was 1500 Miles, and the Breadth 600, by which it appears that he aſſigns 30 Miles to each Journey. But as that Country has only about 13 Degrees of Latitude, which make no more than 780 Miles in a ſtrait Line, it follows, that the Journeys can be no more than about 15 or 16 Miles each, ſince otherwiſe *Tunquin* muſt be in the 35th Degree of Latitude, which muſt take in two thirds of *China*.

The only Way that Geographers have to prevent ſuch Miſtakes, is to ſet down in their Scales of Meaſures what ſort it is they make uſe of, and how many of 'em goes to a Degree.

It muſt here be obſerv'd, that Geographers reckon all their Meaſures in a direct Line; becauſe if it were according to the Turnings and Windings of Roads, they could not truly repreſent the Situation of Places.

How to find out the Situation of Places in Maps, and the Diſtance betwixt one Place and another.

IF you know the Longitude and Latitude of any Place, 'tis eaſy to find where it is or ought to be in a Map, by the direction of your Eye to the Place where the Lines of the given Longitude and Latitude cut one another. The Degrees of Longitude being generally mark'd at the top and bottom of Maps, and the Degrees of Latitude on the Sides; or if the Maps be large, ſo as you can't ſo well be directed to the Situation of the Place by a Glance of the Eye, you may lay a Ruler or a ſtrait Thread over the Place whoſe Poſition you ſeek for, directly to the Longitude or Minute of Longitude againſt the Place at top and bottom, and in like manner apply the Ruler or Line to the Degree or Minute of Latitude on each ſide the Map, and thus you may find the exact Longitude and Latitude of the Place you ſeek for according to your Map; or if you know the Bearing and Diſtance of one Place from another beforehand, you may eaſily find its Poſition by your Scale and Compaſs.

But if you don't beforehand know the Longitude and Latitude, or Bearing and Diſtance of the Place ſought for, you muſt either conſult ſuch Dictionaries as treat of the Longitude and Latitude of Places, or the Indexes of ſuch Geographical Books as will direct to it; or in ſuch Syſtems of Geography as give the general Diviſions of Countries, with their principal Towns, as *Sanſon* and *Luyts* do in their Tables, you may find the Place, if it be of Note, in thoſe Diviſions, and then it may be eaſily found by Inſpection into the Map; as alſo its Longitude and Latitude as before.

To find the Diſtance betwixt one Place and another in a Map, you muſt conſider whether that Map you make uſe of have the Degrees of Latitude mark'd on the Sides, which all but general Maps or Planiſpheres commonly have; for then putting the Points of the Compaſſes on the two Places, and applying the Diſtance to the Degrees of Latitude oppoſite to the Places, you'll find nearly how many Degrees or Minutes they are diſtant from one another, and for every Degree you muſt reckon 60 Miles, and for every Minute a Mile; but this will be true only on a Globe.

If the Diſtance be greater than can be meaſur'd at once by your Compaſs, as frequently happens in large Maps, when Places are at a great diſtance, lay a ſtrait Thread or a Ruler betwixt the two Places, and apply your Compaſs to one or more Degrees of Latitude on the Side of the Map; as the Caſe requires, you may meaſure the Line or Ruler by the Degrees contain'd in the opening of your Compaſs, and by calculating the Degrees and Minutes, as above, you have the Diſtance you ſeek for.

In general Maps or Planiſpheres the Degrees of Latitude are mark'd on the Circle which incloſes each Hemiſphere, ſo that by uſing your Compaſs, as above, or making uſe of a Ruler or Thread, if the Diſtance be great, you may find it in the ſame Manner as before directed; and the Degrees of Longitude being mark'd on the Equinoctial Line in ſuch Planiſpheres, the Difference of Longitude betwixt Places may be eaſily found the ſame Way: Only you muſt obſerve, that the Diſtance betwixt Places from Eaſt to Weſt, or any of their collateral Points, is not to be meaſur'd by the Degrees of Longitude, but by thoſe of Latitude, becauſe the Degrees of Longitude contract gradually from the Equinoctial, till they end in a Point under each Pole. The Diſtance of Places might be meaſur'd this Way, by conſulting a Table of Diminution of the Degrees of Longitude in each Degree of Latitude, but it wou'd be both more troubleſome and leſs exact. *N. B.* Theſe are the ways uſually directed to, but can't be true to any Exactneſs.

In

In particular Maps of larger or leſſer Countries, there is generally a Scale of Leagues or Miles, *&c.* ſo that to find the Diſtance of Places in ſuch Maps, you put the Points of your Compaſs upon the two Places, and meaſure the Diſtance by the Scale; or if the Diſtance be greater than the Scale, you may meaſure the Scale twice, or oftner, with your Compaſſes, as the Caſe requires; and if the Compaſs be not large enough, it may be done by a Ruler or Thread, as before.

'Tis to be obſerv'd, that when Maps are ſmall, the Minutes of Degrees are frequently omitted, and the Degrees divided into four, five, or more Parts, one of the Diviſions being black and the other white, which are eaſily underſtood as being ſo many parts of 60, and may be ſpeedily reduc'd to Geographical Miles.

Sometimes when the Maps are large, and the Space wery wide betwixt one Degree and another, the Minutes or other Diviſions are mark'd on the Sides betwixt the Degrees, but in leſſer Figures.

The Bearings of Places from one another, as E. W. N. or S. *&c.* may be found out by the Compaſs in the Maps, or by the Words North at top, South at bottom, Weſt on the Left Hand, and Eaſt on the Right.

There are ſome Maps ſo contriv'd, for particular Purpoſes, as that inſtead of Longitude and Latitude they have only Lines drawn parallel to the ſides, and others drawn parallel from top to bottom, which divide the whole into little Squares; and on both ſides of the Map againſt each Space, there are Letters ſet, as A, B, C, *&c.* and there are other Letters, different from the former, plac'd againſt the Spaces at bottom and top. By the help of theſe Letters an Alphabetical Table is form'd, with the Names of all the Places, and againſt each Name is plac'd one of the Letters in the ſides, and another of thoſe at top and bottom; by looking for which in the Map, the Poſition of the Place is eaſily found, as ſuppoſe a Place mark'd in the Table A B, and that A is the top and B the ſide Letter, I look for A on the top, and B on the ſide, and in the Space where the Lines drawn from each Letter meet, the Place will be found. *Adams's* Map of *England*, and *Ogilby's* Map of the Roads of *England*, and others are form'd after this manner; and ſome of this ſort have Longitude and Latitude alſo.

Of the Lower WORLD, or EARTH and SEA in General.

'TIS obvious to common View, that our lower World is divided into Land and Sea: The Learned have been very curious in their Enquiries about the Dimenſions of each, and their Proportion to one another, but have not yet been able to determine with any certainty, whether Sea or Land takes up moſt of the Surface of our Globe, becauſe we know but little of thoſe Parts of the World about the North Pole, and nothing of what there is about the South Pole. 'Tis doubted by the Learned, whether there be any Inhabitants under either Pole; yet 'tis probable there may, ſince Dr. *Halley* has prov'd, that the Solſtitial Day under the Pole is as hot as under the Equinoctial, when the Sun is vertical to them, or in their Zenith, becauſe for all the 24 Hours of that Day under the Pole, the Sun-Beams are inclin'd to the Horizon with an Angle of 23 Degrees $\frac{1}{2}$; whereas under the Equinoctial, tho' he becomes vertical, yet he ſhines no more than 12 Hours, and is abſent 12; and beſides, for three Hours eight Minutes of that 12 Hours he is above the Horizon there, he is not ſo much elevated as under the Pole.

Of the Dimenſions of the Earth and Sea together.

Anaximander, who liv'd about 550 Years before Chriſt, is the firſt that we know of, who offer'd to deſcribe the Circumference of the Earth and Sea; and his Dimenſions are ſuppos'd to be thoſe mention'd by *Ariſtotle*, at the cloſe of his Second Book concerning the Heavens, *viz.* That the Circumference of the Earth was 400000 Stadia, each *Greek* ordinary Stadium being reckon'd 600 Foot. This Opinion was follow'd till *Eratoſthenes*, who liv'd about 200 Years before Chriſt, made the Circumference about 252000 Stadia; but then this muſt not have been the ordinary Stadium, becauſe *Pliny* reduces them to 315000 *Roman* Miles. *Hipparchus*, who liv'd 100 Years after *Eratoſthenes*, added 25000 Stadia to his Number. *Poſſidonius*, who liv'd in *Cicero's* Time, made the Circumference 24000 Stadia, according to *Cleomedes*, and but 180000 according to *Strabo*. *Ptolomy*, who liv'd 144 Years after Chriſt, agreed with the latter. *Maimon*, or *Almanon*, a King of the *Arabians*, about *A. C.* 827, order'd ſome Learned Mathematicians to meet in the Fields of *Meſopotamia*, and meaſure them from North to South, in order to find out the Quantity of a Degree, and thereby to compute the Circumference of the Earth, which they determin'd, ſome ſay, to be 20060 Miles, and others 20340: From that time the *Arabians* follow'd their own Mathematicians, and the *Latins* follow'd *Ptolomy*; and the Problem lay in a manner neglected, till *Snellius*, a very Learned Man, and Profeſſor of Mathematicks at *Leyden* in 1613, finding theſe Computations defective, apply'd himſelf to this Study, and computing a Degree of the Earth to make 19 *Dutch* Miles of 18000 *Rhinlandiſh* Feet each, he made the Circumference of the Earth to be 8640 ſuch Miles. The Curious may find the ſeveral Ways of making up thoſe Computations in Sir *Iſaac Newton's* Edition of *Varenius*, with his own Opinion and Animadverſions upon them, *Lib.* 1. *cap.* 4.

The Learned Mr. *Keil*, in his Examination of Dr. *Burnet's* Theory, makes the Surface 170981012 *Italian* Miles.

M. de Fer, in his *Methode Abregée*, or *Short Method for learning Geography*, printed at the *Hague* in 1706, ſays, the *French* Royal Academy of Sciences computed a Degree upon the Earth to be 57060 Toiſes of the Chatelet of *Paris*, which make 28 *Paris* Leagues of 2000 Toiſes each; according to which Computation, he makes the Circumference of the Earth 10080 *Paris* Leagues, its Surface 36356814 Leagues, its Diameter 3210, and its Solidity 17312949004 Cubical Leagues.

M Bion in his *L' Uſage de Globes*, or *Uſe of the Globes*, approv'd by *M. de la Hire*, of the *French* Royal Academy of Sciences, printed at *Amſterdam* in 1700, differs from *de Fer* in ſeveral Reſpects; he computes a Degree upon the Earth at the ſame Number of Toiſes at ſix Foot each, but ſays, they make up 25 common *French* Leagues of 2282 $\frac{2}{7}$ Toiſes each, and that multiplying by 360, the Value of a Degree, we find the Circumference of the whole Earth to be 9000 Leagues; and according to the proportion of a Circle to its Diameter, which is as 355 to 113, we ſhall find that the Diameter of the Earth is 2864 $\frac{18}{113}$ common *French* Leagues; and the Demi-Diameter, or the Diſtance of the Surface of the Earth from its Center 1432 $\frac{9}{113}$.

That if we multiply 9000 Leagues, the Circumference of the Earth, by its Diameter 2864 $\frac{18}{113}$, the Product will be 25783200 ſquare Leagues for the Surface of the Earth and Sea, if we conſider the Terreſtrial Globe as regular.

And if we multiply again that Surface by its Semi-Diameter, and take the third of its Product, that third will give us 12310618560 Cubic Leagues for the ſolid Quantity of the Terreſtrial Globe.

Sanſon jun. in his Introduction to Geography, printed at *Amſterdam* in 1708, does, upon the ſame Foundations, make the Circumference of the Globe 9000 common *French* Leagues, or 21600 common *Italian* Miles.

The Surface of the Globe 25 Millions and half of common *French* Leagues, or 148 Millions 510800 of Geometrical or common *Italian* ſquare Miles.

The Solidity of the Globe 12 Millions of Millions, and 310 Millions of common *French* Cubic Leagues, or 170 Millions of Millions, 181 Millions and 900 Geometrical or common *Italian* Cubic Miles, that is, ſo many ſquare ſolid Maſſes of a Mile in Length, Breadth and Thickneſs each.

Dr. *Harris* in his *Lexicon Technicum*, ſays, that according to the *French* Meaſures, the Circumference of the Earth is 123249600 *Paris* Feet, or 24649 $\frac{6}{10}$ *Engliſh* Miles; the mean Semi-Diameter 19615800 *Paris* Feet, or 3933 Miles of 5000 Feet to a Mile. But the Earth is higher at the Equator than at the Poles 85200 Feet, or 17 Miles, ſo that the Radius of it may be taken in a round Number, as 20000000 Feet, and he makes the ſolid Content 3000,000000,000000,000000 Cubic Feet.

Mr. *Senex* in his Introduction to Geography, printed at *London* in 1719, reduces the Dimenſions of the Earth, according to the *French* Meaſures, into *Engliſh* thus: A Degree 69 $\frac{3}{10}$ *Engliſh* Miles; the Circumference 24898 $\frac{1}{10}$; the Diameter 7925 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Semi-Diameter 3962 $\frac{1}{4}$; the Surface 1041944743343 *Eng.* Miles ſquare; the Solidity 726704427266200 1379 *Engliſh* Cubic Miles.

We have given the Reader this Variety, that he may ſee the great Difference betwixt Authors on this Subject, and chuſe which Computation he pleaſes; though we think the laſt Account to be the moſt exact, becauſe it agrees with Mr. *Norwood's* Experiment, and that of the *French* Mathematicians, as Dr. *Harris* hath ſhewn.

The Dimenſions of the Sea by it ſelf.

Mr. *Keil*, in the Book above-mention'd, computes the Surface of the whole Ocean, or of all the Seas of the Globe at 854900506 ſquare Miles; and therefore ſuppoſing the Depth, one Place with another, to be $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Mile, the Quantity of Water in the whole is 2137626 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cubic Miles.

Sanſon jun. ſays, that tho' the Magellanick Continent be not entirely diſcovered, and that it is the ſame with the Arctick, yet the Globes and general Maps give us no ground to think that there's near ſo much Water as Land on the Surface of our Globe: He ſuppoſes therefore the Surface of the Water to be 74,255,400 common *Italian* ſquare Miles.

As to the Depth of the Sea, 'tis pretty well known near the Coaſts; but that's nothing in reſpect of the great Extent of the reſt of the Sea, whoſe Depth is not known. Pilots reckon it without bottom when it exceeds 200 Fathom in depth; and ſome alledge, that it no where exceeds 500 Fathom, yet others pretend that in ſome Places it exceeds four Geometrical Miles.

But ſuppoſing it were a Mile deep every where, the ſolid Content would be about 74,255,400 Geometrical Miles.

If you ſuppoſe the Earth to be every where as thick as its Semi-Diameter, except where we ſuppoſe the Sea to be a Mile deep; ſubſtracting the 74,255,400 Cubical Miles of the Sea from the ſolid Content of the Terreſtrial Globe, which we have computed at 170,181,000,900, there will remain 170,106,745,500 Cubic Miles for the ſolid Contents of the Earth. But all this is very uncertain.

Varenius ſays, that the Depth of the Sea is various, according as the Channel is more or leſs deep; that in ſome Places it is found to be a whole *German* Mile, and that from Obſervations in moſt Places, it has appear'd that 'tis very near equal to the Heighth of the Mountains and Inland Places; and that as much as they are higher than the Shores, ſo much are the Channels deeper: But the Depth is ſometimes alter'd by the Flux and Reflux, by the Increaſe and Decreaſe of the Moon, by Winds, and by the ſettling of Sand and Slime in the Channels.

Whether the above-mention'd Calculations of the Proportion the Sea bears to the Earth be any thing near the Truth or not, it is certain that the Earth, conſider'd in its Bulk, muſt take up a great deal more of our Globe than the Water; becauſe the Water, wherever it is, has Earth under it, ſo that even taking in the vaſt Abyſs of Waters, ſuppos'd to be in the Bowels of the Earth, the latter ſtill carries it in Point of Dimenſions.

The

A NEW MAP OF THE WORLD

From the Latest Observations
Revis'd by I. Senex.

Most Humbly
Inscribd to his
Royal Highness
George Prince
of Wales.

The Earth Projected on the Plane of the Horizon

The Earth Projected on the Plane of the Equator

The Earth Projected on the Plane of the Meridian

The Earth Projected on the Plane of the Horizon

NORTH POLE

SOUTH POLE

NORTH AMERICA

SOUTH AMERICA

EUROPE

AFRICA

ASIA

THE GREAT SOUTH SEA

ATLANTICK OCEAN

PACIFICK OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

SOUTHERN OCEAN

ICE SEA

Tropick of Cancer

Tropick of Capricorn

Æquinoctial Line

Antarctick Circle

Meridian

Horizon

FRIGID ZONE

TEMPERATE ZONE

TORRID ZONE

PERISCII

HETEROSCII

The Figure of the Earth.

The Learned think it moſt probably to be that of an Oblate Spheroid ſwelling out towards the Equator, and flatted or contracted towards the Poles; ſo that the Diameter of it at the Equator is longer than the Axis about 62 Miles, according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*, in the New Edition of his famous *Philoſophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica.* The late Learned Dr. *Gregory*, in his *Aſtronomia Geometrica & Phyſica*, *Prop.* 52. *Lib.* 3. exhibits a Method to determine the Figure of the Earth exactly, and to find the Ratio of the Axis of it to its Equatorial Diameter; and offers Demonſtrations, to prove that the Figure of the Earth muſt be an Oblate Spheroid.

But whatever be its exact Figure, Geographers are all now agreed that 'tis Spherical or Globular, and accordingly aſſign it 360 Degrees of Latitude, and as many of Longitude.

That it is Spherical from Eaſt to Weſt, is evident from daily Experience, becauſe the Sun and Stars riſe and ſet ſooner to thoſe who live Eaſt from us than to thoſe who live Weſt from us; and on the other Hand, they riſe and ſet later to thoſe who live Weſt from us than they do to us, according to the proportion of Time, which the Diſtance of their Meridians have from ours. This cou'd not be unleſs the Earth were Globular; for if it were plain or flat, as ſome of the Ancients imagin'd, all the Inhabitants of the World muſt ſee the Sun and Stars riſe and ſet at the ſame time, and the Eclipſes wou'd be viſible to them in the ſame manner.

That 'tis alſo Spherical from South to North, is as evident; for as Travellers or Sailors advance towards the one or the other Pole, the Pole they advance to is regularly elevated above their Horizon the Quantity of a Degree for every 70 Miles they travel or ſail; and the other Pole is ſo much depreſs'd or ſunk, till at laſt they quite loſe the Sight of the Pole they ſail or travel from, and alſo of the Stars about it, if their Journey or Voyage the other way be long enough.

There are other Arguments, obvious to every one's Apprehenſion, to prove the Spherical Form of the Earth, as the round Shadow it caſts upon the Moon in an Eclipſe; and that when we travel either by Land or Sea, from Places where there are high Towers and Mountains, the lower Parts of 'em diſappear firſt, and then we gradually loſe ſight of them till they diſappear wholly. In like manner, when we ſail or travel towards a Tower or Mountain, the tops of 'em firſt appear to our View, and then the lower Parts appear gradually as we approach, until we ſee the lowermoſt. The like is to be ſaid of Ships which go from or come towards the Shore; when they ſail from us, the Hull firſt diſappears, then the Sails, and at laſt the top of the Maſt, till ſhe is quite out of ſight. The Spherical Form of the Earth has been alſo prov'd by the Obſervations and Practice of Foreign and Domeſtick Navigators, who ſailing round the Earth, either Eaſtward or Weſtward, have arriv'd at the ſame Meridian from whence they ſet out.

Of the Motion and Situation of the Earth.

There are five different Syſtems about this Matter; of which we ſhall give a brief Account as follows:

1. *Ptolomy's* is commonly, tho' not truly reckon'd the moſt ancient. He ſuppos'd the Terraqueous Globe to be immovably fix'd in the Center of the World; that the Stars turn'd round the Earth; that the Moon was neareſt, and then *Mercury*, *Venus*, the Sun, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, *Saturn*, and the fix'd Stars above one another in their ſeveral Orbs. The Stars he fancy'd to be carry'd round the Earth in 24 Hours by the *Primum Mobile.* He thought the Planets mov'd in a little Circle, call'd by him an *Epicycle*, whoſe Center mov'd in the Circumference of the great Circle of each Planet. He conceiv'd the fix'd Stars, which are always equally diſtant from one another, to have only one Heav'n, call'd the Firmament, over which he fancy'd there were two Chryſtallines, one to explain the proper Motion of the Stars, and the other to account for the Inequality of the Ecliptick. The *Primum Mobile* he fancy'd to incloſe all the Heav'ns, and that in 24 Hours it carried about all the other Spheres or Heav'ns.

The ſecond is that of *Copernicus*, who indeed reviv'd the firſt and moſt ancient Syſtem of *Pythagoras.* He places the Sun in the Center; makes *Venus* and *Mercury* turn round the Sun, and the Earth the like, as alſo round its proper Center. The Moon turns round the Earth, afterwards *Mars*, *Jupiter*, *Saturn*, and the fix'd Stars have their proper Orbs above one another; and the latter are ſo far from the Sun, that the Diſtance of *Saturn* is nothing in compariſon to theirs.

The third is that of *Tycho-Brahe*, who places the Earth in the Center; he makes the Moon, the Sun, and the fix'd Stars turn round the Earth, and *Mercury*, *Venus*, *Mars*, *Jupiter* and *Saturn* revolve round the Sun.

The fourth is call'd the Compoſite Syſtem, invented by *Martianus Capella*, in which the Moon, Sun and Stars are plac'd as in the Syſtems of *Tycho* and *Ptolomy*; *Saturn*, *Jupiter* and *Mars*, as in that of *Ptolomy*; and *Mercury* and *Venus*, as in that of *Tycho.*

The fifth Syſtem is that of *Des Cartes*, who explains that of *Copernicus.* He ſuppoſes the World divided into ſeveral Vortices; the Sun immovable in the middle of his Vortex; the fix'd Stars as ſo many Suns, who have their proper Vortices: The Earth he reckons among the Planets, and to turn with them, and all the Matter round the Sun from the Weſt through the South, towards the Eaſt.

There are five Planets which turn round *Saturn*, and four round *Jupiter*, call'd their Satellites, that were unknown to the Ancients.

But of all thoſe Syſtems, that of *Pythagoras*, reviv'd by *Copernicus*, and improved ſince his Time, is moſt generally receiv'd and adher'd to by Aſtronomers. Dr. *Harris* in his *Lexicon Technicum* gives it in brief as follows:

1. The Sun is ſuppos'd to be plac'd in the Middle, very near the Center of Gravity of the intire Syſtem, in the common Focus of every one of the planetary Orbits.

2. Next to him *Mercury*, in about three Months, deſcribes his Ellipſis round the Sun, and that ſo near, that we rarely obtain a diſtinct View of him.

3. Next to *Mercury* is the Elliptick Orbit of *Venus*, whoſe Period round the Sun is ſeven Months $\frac{1}{2}$.

4. Next to *Venus*, the Earth with its Attendant the Moon perform a joint Courſe round the Sun, and meaſure out the annual Period.

5. Next to the Earth, *Mars* alone, without any viſible Satellite attending him, revolves round the common Centre, the Sun, in about two Years.

6. Next to *Mars*, though at a mighty Diſtance, *Jupiter* the largeſt of the Planets, with his four remarkable Satellites, makes his Round in 12 Years.

7. *Saturn*, with his five little Moons about him, according to *Caſſini*, deſcribes in 30 Years the fartheſt and remoteſt Orbit, and compleats the intire planetary Chorus.

That the annual Motion belongs to the Earth about the Sun, and not to the Sun about the Earth, is prov'd by the Learned Mr. *Whiſton* in his *Lemmata* ſo demonſtratively, that the Controverſy betwixt the Ptolomaick and Pythagorean Syſtems is thereby for ever determin'd.

As to the Swiftneſs of the Earth's annual Motion, Dr. *Halley* in his Obſervation of *Mercury* in the Sun at St. *Helena*, *Anno* 1677, tells us, that it far exceeds the Swiftneſs of a Bullet-Shot out of a Canon, is after the rate of three *Engliſh* Miles and a half in a Second, which is 210 Miles in a Minute, and 12600 Miles in an Hour.

Dr. *Gregory* in his Aſtronomy ſays, that the Axis of the Earth is inclin'd to that of the Ecliptick, in an Angle of 66 Degrees 30 Minutes; and though in one annual Revolution its Axis appears to keep exactly parallel to it ſelf, yet in many Years this Poſition becomes ſenſibly chang'd, and that the Reaſon of the Inequality of the Earth's Motion is, becauſe ſhe does not deſcribe an Orbit round the Sun, properly by her own Center, but by the common Center of Gravity of the Earth and Moon.

According to *M. Caſſini*, the Earth's greateſt Diſtance from the Sun is 22374 Semi-Diameters of the Earth: the mean Diſtance 22000, and the leaſt Diſtance 8022.

Mr. *Whiſton*, on ſuppoſition that the Sun's Parallax is 10 Seconds, makes the Earth's mean Diſtance from the Sun 81 Millions of Miles.

Sir *Iſaac Newton* alſo takes the Earth's Diameter ſeen from the Sun to be 24 Seconds, and conſequently the Sun's Parallax to be 10, which agrees with the Obſervation of Mr. *Flamſtead* our famous Aſtronomer; and in that caſe, the Diſtance from the Earth to the Sun will be as ſtated by Mr. *Whiſton.*

From the above-mention'd Obſervations and Reaſons, among others, the *Copernicans* bring many Arguments againſt *Ptolomy's* Syſtem, as, Firſt, It is very improbable that ſo many and ſo great Bodies ſhou'd be carry'd with ſo ſwift a Motion, *viz.* above Hundreds of Thouſands of Miles in a Minute, as the fix'd Stars muſt be, according to *Ptolomy's* Hypotheſis, and to the leaſt Diſtance that any other aſcribes to them: eſpecially when all the Ends aſſign'd to this Motion, as to give us Night and Day, Winter and Summer, may be as fully obtain'd by the comparatively ſlow Motion of the Earth, which, in reſpect to them, is but a Point. II. Since the Earth borrows Light from the Sun, as all the Planets do, 'tis very probable that the Earth moves with them, whilſt the Sun and fix'd Stars, which have Light of their own, are at reſt. III. It ſeems very reaſonable that the Periods of revolving Bodies ſhould be proportionable to their Orbs, for the longer the Space is in which they move, the longer muſt be the Time. Now, according to *Ptolomy*, the *Primum Mobile*, which is his higheſt and moſt extenſive Sphere, moves round in a Day, *Saturn* in 30 Years, *Jupiter* in 12, *Mars* in two, the Sun, *Venus* and *Mercury*, which have ſeveral Orbs, he ſuppoſes to agree in making their Revolutions in about a Year. The Abſurdity and Contradiction of this, conſidering the different Extent of their Orbs is palpable, whereas, by making the Earth a Planet, nothing can be more harmonious, than that juſt Proportion betwixt the Bigneſs of its Orb and the Time of its Motion. IV. *Ptolomy's* Hypotheſis is very perplext and intricate in ſolving thoſe Hypotheſes which his Followers pretend may be ſolv'd by it, as, 1. Why the Planets ſometimes appear retrograde, and particularly *Saturn* oftner and longer than *Jupiter*, *Jupiter* than *Mars*, &c. and ſometimes Stationary. 2. Why *Venus* is never diſtant from the Sun above 50, nor *Mercury* above 30 Degrees, and conſequently are never oppoſites to him. 3. Why *Venus* appears juſt after the ſetting, and before the riſing of the Sun. V. *Venus* and *Mercury*, when view'd through a Teleſcope, are plainly ſeen to increaſe, decreaſe, and to have their *Phaſes* like the Moon; whereas, according to *Ptolomy*, their enlighten'd Sides could never be towards us, but when they were in oppoſition to the Sun, that is, when the Earth was nearly between the Sun and them, as it is with the Moon; but they never are in oppoſition to the Sun, as already obſerv'd, and appear full at their Conjunctions with him, about whom they therefore evidently move.

There are many other Arguments urg'd againſt *Ptolomy's* Hypotheſis, for which we refer the Curious to thoſe who have writ expreſly on the Subject; what's ſaid above being enough for Geography, and to give us a Light into the Motion and Situation of the Terraqueous Globe.

Of the Diviſions of the Earth into Continents, &c.

The Earth and the Sea divide one another into Parts upon the Surface of our Globe; and the Conſideration of this is what the Learned call Natural Geography.

The great Parts of the Earth are nam'd *Continents*, becauſe they contain vaſt Tracts of Land; and the leſſer Parts, divided from thoſe Continents, are call'd *Iſlands.*

The Continents are reckon'd four, *viz.* 1. Ours, which is the largeſt, becauſe it contains *Europe*, *Aſia* and *Africa*; 'tis called *Eaſtern*, in reſpect of its Situation to *America*; and the *Old World*, becauſe firſt known and planted. 2. *America* call'd *Weſtern*, in reſpect of its Situation to ours; and the *New World*, becauſe not known to us till diſcover'd by *Columbus.* 3. The *Southern* unknown Parts call'd *Terra Magellanica*, from *Magellan* the firſt *European* Diſcoverer. 4. The *Northern* unknown Parts; but we know ſo little of the two laſt, that 'tis not certain whether they be Iſlands, or join'd to the other Continents.

'Tis to be obſerv'd, that Continents are alſo call'd *Terra Firma*, or *Main Lands*; and larger Iſlands are ſometimes call'd ſo, in reſpect of the leſſer Iſlands that lie about them.

A *Peninſula*, in *Greek Cherſoneſus*, is a Tract of Land that runs out into the Sea, which encompaſſes it on all Sides, except a ſmall Neck which joins it to the Main Land.

An *Iſthmus* is that Neck of Land which joins a *Peninſula* to the Main Land.

A Promontory, Cape, or Head Land, is a Mountain or high Hill on any Part of the Coaſt, which runs out into the Sea; and if there be no Riſing, or but a ſmall one on ſuch Part of a Coaſt, 'tis call'd a *Point*.

Downs are Hills of Sand along the Coaſt, and commonly near the Mouths of great Rivers. Riſing Tracts of Land within the Country are alſo call'd by that Name in *England*, as *Banſtead-Downs*, &c. It comes from the old *Gauliſh* or *Celtic* Word *Dun*, ſignifying an Hill, as was long ago obſerv'd by *Plutarch* in his Book of Rivers, and comes from the *Welſh* to us.

For the Definitions of Mountains, Valleys, Lakes, Rivers, Forreſts, Deſarts, *&c.* with which ſome Geographers crowd their Books, we paſs them over as known to every Body.

The Diviſions of the Ocean.

As the Sea divides the Earth, the Earth alſo divides the Sea. That which ſurrounds the Earth is properly call'd the *Ocean*, being ſo nam'd by the *Greeks*, becauſe of its ebbing and flowing; but they firſt call'd it *Ogenos*, from the *Phœnician* Word *Og*, becauſe it encompaſs'd the Earth. The Ancients call'd it the *Exterior Sea*, to diſtinguiſh it from the *Mediterranean*, which they call'd *Interior*: But now any great Part of the Sea is call'd *Ocean*, as the *Northern*, the *Weſtern* or *Atlantick*, the *Great Pacifick*, the *Ethiopick*, and the *Indian Ocean*, &c. and Sea is generally given to the ſmall Parts, and as well as Ocean, receives its Denomination from the Countries which lie upon it, as the *German Sea*, &c. and therefore belongs to the Political Part of Geography.

There are alſo Seas in Inland Countries which have no viſible Communication with other Seas, as the *Caſpian*, the Sea of *Galilee*, &c. in *Aſia*; and there are ſeveral great Lakes in *Europe* call'd Seas by the *Germans* and *Dutch*, as the Lakes of *Haerlem*, *Conſtance*, *Geneva*, &c.

The Name of *Archipelago* was formerly peculiar to the *Ægean* Sea, becauſe of its great Number of Iſlands that communicated their Names to the Parts of the Sea which ſurrounded them; but now it's becomne an Appellative to any Sea where there are many Iſlands near one another, as the *Archipelago* of St. *Lazarus* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, where the *Maldiva* Iſlands lie.

Straits are either ſuch narrow Parts which open a Communication betwixt different Seas, as thoſe betwixt *Dover* and *Calais*, which paſs betwixt the *German* and *Weſtern Ocean*; thoſe call'd the *Straits* of *Magellan*, which paſs betwixt thoſe nam'd the *South* and *North Sea*, on the Eaſt and Weſt Side of *America*, or ſuch as open a Paſſage betwixt the Main Ocean and Inland Seas, as the *Sound* which paſſes betwixt the *German Ocean* and the *Baltick*, and the *Straits* of *Gibraltar*, which open a Communication betwixt the *Atlantick* and the *Mediterranean*.

A Gulph is a Part of the Sea which runs far into the Country betwixt two Points, which incloſe it as 'twere in a Boſom; hence the *Latins* call it *Sinus*, and the *Greeks* κολπος, whence ſome derive our Word Gulph. Of this Sort is the *Gulph* of *Florida* or *Mexico*. Such of 'em as are large, go indifferently by the Name of Sea or Gulph, as that of *Mexico*, the *Baltick*, call'd anciently *Sinus Codanus*, the *Red Sea* call'd the *Arabian Gulph*, and the *Adriatick* call'd the *Gulph* of *Venice*.

A Bay ſeems only to be diſtinguiſh'd from a Gulph, becauſe it does not run ſo far into the Land; to which *Hudſon's Bay* ſeems to be an Exception, though it might be more properly call'd a Gulph, as being of a vaſt Extent, and running far within Land.

In *Scotland* they have ſeveral Diviſions of the Sea they call *Firths* or *Friths*, from the *Latin* Word *Fretum*, as the *Frith* of *Edinburgh*, ſo large at the Mouth, and running ſo far into the Country, that 'tis alſo call'd the *Scottiſh Sea* by ancient Authors. Of the ſame Nature are the *Friths* of *Clyde* and *Murray*; but that call'd *Penthland-Frith*, betwixt *Caithneſs* and the *Orkney Iſlands*, is properly a Strait, which opens a Paſſage betwixt the *German* and *Deucaledonian Seas*. In this Country, and in the North of *Ireland*, great Inlets of the Sea are alſo call'd by the Name of *Loughs* or *Lakes*.

For Harbours, Creeks, *&c.* made by Inlets of the Sea, they are ſo well known that they need no Deſcription.

The End of the INTRODUCTION.

A NEW MAP OF EUROPE

From the latest Observations

Inscribed to the Hon^ble Samuel Molyneux Esq^r Secretary to his R. H. the Prince.

by Ino^. Senex.

THE NORTHERN OCEAN

THE GERMAN OCEAN OR NORTH SEA

THE BALTICK SEA

THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

BAY OF BISCAY

THE GULF OF VENICE

THE GULF OF LYONS

THE TYRRHENIAN SEA

THE IONIAN SEA

THE LEVANT

THE CASPIAN SEA

THE BLACK SEA OR EUXINE

THE LESSER ASIA

ARMENIA

SYRIA

CIRCASSI TARTARY

LITTLE TARTARY

PART OF ASIA

PART OF AFRICA

AFRICA

ICELAND

LAPLAND

SWEDISH LAPLAND

MUSCOVITES LAPLAND

WHITE SEA

FINLAND

GULF OF FINLAND

SWEDEN

NORWAY

DENMARK

GERMANY

POLAND

LITHUANIA

LIVONIA

MUSCOVY

GREAT PERMIA

OSTIAKS

SAMOIEDES

IRELAND

ENGLAND

SCOTLAND

FRANCE

SPAIN

PORTUGAL

HUNGARY

TURKY IN EUROPE

GREECE

MACEDONIA

ALBANIA

CRIMEA

TARTARY

UKRANIA

POLHYNIA

PODOLIA

MOLDAVIA

WALACHIA

SERVIA

BULGARIA

CANDIA

CYPRUS

MOREA

A Scale of Miles to a Degree

Henry Wilton delin^t
I. Senex sculp^t

Of EUROPE *in General, and its Name.*

AUTHORS are not agreed as to its ancient Name, or the Cauſe and Etymology of the Preſent. *Ortelius* and others ſay, 'twas firſt call'd *Japetia*, becauſe moſt of it fell to the Poſterity of *Japhet*, *Noah*'s Third Son. *Theocritus* ſays, it was call'd *Tyria*, from a *Tyrian* Damſel, raviſh'd by *Jupiter*; and her Name being *Europa*, 'twas alſo communicated to this Part of the World. Others derive it from *Europus*, a King of the *Sicyonians*, mention'd by *Pauſanias* and *Euſebius*; and ſome from a ſmall Province in *Thrace*, anciently call'd *Europa*, which lying near to the *Aſiaticks*, might occaſion their calling our whole Continent by this Name. There are ſome who with more probability derive it from the *Greek* Word Εὐρύοπα, becauſe of its being ſo Famous and Remarkable; and others will have it ſo call'd from its Beauty, both which agree well enough with the Humour of the *Greeks*, and the Nature of the Country in general; but whence ſoever the Name came, it has continu'd for many Ages, and the greateſt Princes or Conquerors have never attempted to change it. *Diodorus Siculus* ſays, it was call'd *Galatia*, and moſt of its Inhabitants *Galatians*. *Ptolemy* ſays, it was call'd *Celtica*, becauſe the *Celtæ* were ſpread through moſt of it. This is confirm'd by *Ortelius* and *Cluverius*, but theſe Names ſeem to have been given it by Foreigners, becauſe thoſe People were moſt remarkable, or lay neareſt them; for at this Day the *Aſiaticks* call us in general *Franks*, and ſome of the *Africans* gave us the Name of *Alfrangues*; the Reaſon of which ſeems to be, that the *French* made the greateſt Figure of any *Europeans* who undertook the Recovery of the *Holy Land*. 'Tis alſo obſervable, that ſome of the *Aſiatick Turks* call us *Romæi*, which ſeems to be deriv'd from the ancient Conqueſts of the *Romans* in *Aſia*, and from the later Wars betwixt the *Turks* and the *Roman* Emperors. So much for the Name.

Of its being firſt peopled.

THat *Europe*, as well as the reſt of the World, was firſt peopled from *Aſia*, there can be no doubt, but how, when, and by whom, is controverted among Authors: They generally agree that it was by *Japhet*'s Poſterity; and ſome are ſo particular as to derive the *Cimbri*, *Germans* and *Gauls* from *Aſkenaz*, *Noah*'s Great Grandſon by *Japhet*. Others ſay, that *Tuſco*, Founder of the *German* Government, was one of *Noah*'s Sons. Some derive the *Greeks* from *Javan*, one of *Japhet*'s Sons, becauſe the Name *Jones*, by which the *Greeks* were anciently call'd, ſeems eaſy to be deriv'd from *Javan*. The Planting of *Italy* is by thoſe Authors aſcribed to *Gomer*, *Japhet*'s Eldeſt Son; that of *Spain* to *Tubal*, his Fifth Son; and that of *Gaul* and *Great Britain* to *Meſhech*, his Sixth Son.

One may eaſily conceive that there's little Ground for thoſe Conjectures, becauſe the *Greeks*, from whom we receiv'd our Learning, and whom we have reaſon to ſuppoſe to have been one of the firſt Colony's that came from *Aſia*, had not the Uſe of Letters till the Year of the World 2500, or 2600, nor any Writers for ſome Time after.

But though there be Ground to believe that we are the Poſterity of *Japhet*, yet there's little Reaſon to think that *Europe* was planted ſo early as the Time of the Perſons above-mentioned; for we muſt reaſonably ſuppoſe, that all the beſt Parts of *Aſia* and *Egypt* were peopled before any Colonies wou'd paſs the Seas into *Europe*.

This ſeems agreeable to the Scripture Account in the 10th of *Geneſis*, where we find that Part of *Noah*'s Poſterity peopled the Country from *Aſſyria* to the *Mediterranean*, and that *Nimrod* extended his Kingdom Eaſtward; therefore 'tis reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that *Noah*'s Poſterity planted the beſt Parts of *Aſia* that way, before they ſought out Habitations elſewhere. And that *Egypt*, and others of the beſt Parts of *Africa*, were planted before *Europe* is very probable, becauſe the Paſſage was more eaſy from *Aſia* into *Africk*, by the Iſthmus of *Suez*, than over the Seas into *Europe*. And thus we find, that when *Abraham* went to *Egypt*, *Gen.* xii. which is reckon'd about 367 Years after the Flood, that Country was not only peopled, but had a fix'd Government under their King *Pharaoh*, who is ſuppos'd by ſome to be *Mizraim*, Grandſon to *Noah* by *Ham*, mention'd *Gen.* x. 6. and, according to *Talents* in his Chronological Tables, is thought to be the *Egyptian Oſiris*. By this it is plain that we can be at no certainty when *Europe* was firſt peopled; but have Reaſon to believe, that the beſt Parts of *Aſia* and *Africa* were peopled before it.

As to the Place from whence it was firſt peopled, 'tis much more probable that it was from that Part of *Aſia* which lies on the Eaſt Side of the narrow Streights at *Conſtantinople*, &c. than by wandring about betwixt the *Caſpian Sea* and the *Palus Mœotis* through *Tartary* and *Scythia* into *Norway* and *Denmark*, and from thence into *Germany*, *France*, &c. as ſome have imagin'd; for when there was none to oppoſe them, the Colonies wou'd certainly take the ſhorteſt Way, and poſſeſs themſelves of the moſt pleaſant and fruitful Countries; and that none wou'd chuſe thoſe Northern, cold and barren Parts, but for want of Room, or becauſe forc'd to it by War; neither of which cou'd be the Caſe when *Europe* was firſt peopled. And though there was little of Navigation known ſo early, yet the Ark built by *Noah*, and the Methods that his Poſterity found to paſs the great Rivers, when they enlarged their Boundaries, wou'd readily teach them a Way to paſs the narrow Sea about *Conſtantinople*.

The Qualities of Europe *and its People.*

THough *Europe* was certainly not ſo ſoon peopled as *Aſia*, and probably later than part of *Africa*; and though it be the leaſt of the three ancient Parts, into which the then known World was divided, yet it has for many Ages had the Preference of the reſt in all thoſe Reſpects which make a Country or its Inhabitants Valuable.

Brietius tells us, that even the *Saracens*, our ancient Enemies, own'd that *Europe* was very Fruitful; and that its Inhabitants were very Religious and Warlike, and fit to Govern the reſt of the World.

The ancient *Greek* and *Latin* Authors, as *Herodotus*, *Strabo*, *Ariſtotle*, *Varro* and *Pliny*, &c. obſerv'd, that it was the wholſomeſt Part of the World, abounded with all Neceſſaries for Life, communicated its Product to the other Diviſions, and needed nothing from them but what her Inhabitants might very well want. They alſo obſerv'd, that the *Europeans* exceeded the reſt in Learning, Valour and Politicks, and were ſo prolifick as to become the Nurſery and Seminary of Nations; nor did thoſe Authors omit to take notice of *Europe*'s Fame and Power, by being the Mother of the *Grecian* and *Roman* Empires, which extended their Conqueſts over the greateſt Part of the then known World; whereas neither *Aſia* nor *Africa* cou'd ever extend their Conqueſts over *Europe*.

'Tis now agreed on all Hands, that 'tis by far the beſt cultivated and moſt populous Part of the World. *M. D. Fer* reckons it contains 117 Millions of People. It certainly has much the greateſt Number of fine well-built Cities and Fortifications, and exceeds all the other Parts of the Earth in Learning, Politeneſs, Laws, Military Power, and Commerce.

'Tis alſo the Seat of three of the Nobleſt and moſt Renown'd Empires in the World. The firſt is the *German*, or Remains of the ancient *Roman*, which has not only ſav'd the Weſtern Parts of *Europe* from being ſwallow'd up, as the Eaſtern Parts were by the *Turks*, but has regain'd *Hungary*, *Tranſilvania*, and other neighbouring Countries from them, and ſo broke their Power, that they are ſooner like to loſe all their Footing in *Europe*, than to retain or enlarge it. The Second is that of the *Ottoman Port*, which was founded on the Ruins of the Eaſtern or *Greek* Empire, and extends it ſelf in *Aſia* Eaſtward to the Frontiers of *Perſia*; and from the *Euxine Sea* on the North, to the *Indian Ocean* on the South; as alſo over *Egypt* and a great Part of the Coaſt of *Barbary* in *Africa*. The Third is the Empire of *Muſcovy*, which extends, according to *Ysbrant Ydes*, the *Muſcovite* Embaſſador's Map and Travels, from the *Baltick Sea* and the Frontiers of *Lithuania* on the Weſt, to the great *Sea* that ſeparates *Corea*, *Japan*, &c. from *Aſia* on the Eaſt, from the Northern or *Frozen Ocean* on the North, to the *Euxine* and *Caſpian Seas* on the South, and to the Frontiers of *China* on the South Eaſt; ſo that it includes a great Part of the ancient *Tartary*, and runs the whole Length of the North Parts of *Europe* and *Aſia*.

As to Commerce and Navigation, it muſt be own'd that *Europe* far exceeds all the reſt of the World.

They have infinitely out-done the *Phœnicians* and *Carthaginians*, the famous ancient Traders of *Aſia* and *Africa*, both as to Diſcoveries, and the Length and Importance of Trading-Voyages. 'Twas, as is ſaid, the *Europeans* who diſcover'd the Way to the *Eaſt-Indies* by the *Cape of Good Hope*. 'Twas they who diſcover'd the New World, or *America*, and the Way to the *South Sea* through the Streights of *Magellan*, and afterwards by *Cape Horn*, &c. to the *Eaſt-Indies*. 'Twas they who diſcover'd what is yet known near the North Pole, and the profitable Whale-Fiſhery of *Greenland*, as well as the Trade to *Muſcovy* by the *White Sea*, and by this Means have extended their Commerce to all the Parts of the known World that have any Materials for it, and have ſettled ſuch Factories and Plantations, both in *Aſia* and *Africa*, as not only ſecure their Trade, but keep the greateſt Powers of thoſe Countries in Awe. Nor have their Travels by Land been leſs Remarkable, having found out a Way through the Continent to *Perſia* and *China*, and to the innermoſt Parts of *Africa*.

Divine Providence has fitted the *Europeans* for thoſe great Undertakings beyond the Inhabitants of the other Parts; for as they have nothing ſhocking in their Features and Lineaments, as is the Caſe of moſt other People, they are of ſtronger Conſtitutions; and being alſo bred in the Northern Temperate Zone, and having better Notions of Learning, Religion and Liberty than others, their Minds are thereby more adapted to generous and bold Attempts, and to deſpiſe Dangers, than thoſe of the *Aſians*, *Africans* and *Americans*, who never were a Match for them in any thing upon equal Terms.

Europe is alſo better furniſh'd with the chief Materials of Commerce, that are uſeful in general to Mankind, as they are with Shipping, Sailors and Proviſions for long Voyages, as will appear when we come to treat of its particular Countries.

Bochart, who was a very great Divine, ſuppoſes in his *Phaleg* and *Canaan*, that the Prophecy, *Gen.* ix. 27. *That God ſhall enlarge* Japhet; *he ſhall dwell in the Tents of* Shem, *and* Canaan *ſhall be his Servant*, promis'd the largeſt Share of the Earth to *Japhet* and his Poſterity, which, he ſays, every one muſt own to have been fulfill'd, when they conſider, that beſides *Europe*, which fell to their Lot, they did likewiſe inhabit *Aſia Minor*, *Media*, part of *Armenia*, with *Iberia*, *Albania*, and thoſe vaſt Countries towards the North, formerly inhabited by the *Scythians*, from whom the preſent *Tartars* derive their Origin: Beſides which, ſeveral learned Men think it probable that the *Scythians* ſent a Colony from the North

or

or North-East Parts of *Asia* into *America*; but however that be, 'tis certain the *Europeans* have brought the greatest and best part of *America* under Subjection.

Dr. *Heylin*, in his general Description of *Europe*, agrees with *Bochart*, and observes, that the *Greeks*, one of the first Colonies of *Japhet*'s Posterity that came into *Europe*, honour'd him under the Name of *Japetus* in their Mythological Writings, where they make him the Son of *Cœlum* and *Terra*, and Father to *Prometheus*. Nor is it improbable that *Ovid* glanc'd at this, though confusedly, in his *Metamorphosis*, when he makes *Prometheus*, whom he calls *Satus Japeto*, or *Japhet*'s Descendant, the Former of Mankind, and *Promethides*, or *Prometheus*'s Son, the Restorer of them after *Deucalion*'s Flood.

Dr. *Heylin* adds, that the second part of the Prophecy, *That* Japhet *should dwell in the Tents of* Shem, was fulfill'd in the Literal Sense, when the *Greeks* and *Romans* of *Japhet*'s Posterity made themselves Masters of *Asia*, which was possess'd by the Seed of *Shem*; and also in the Mystical Sense, when God was pleas'd to break down the partition Wall, and to incorporate the *Gentiles*, of the House of *Japhet*, into the Body of the Church, which for a long time was restrain'd to the Line of *Shem*.

And it must indeed be own'd, that *Europe* has this peculiar Blessing and Glory, that as she receiv'd the Christian Religion from the Apostles themselves, it has been the principal Seat of Christianity almost ever since; whereas it has been for most part extinguish'd in *Asia* and *Africa*, there being scarce any Remains of ancient Christianity left in *Asia*, but what hardly deserves that Name among the *Georgians*, *Armenians*, *Maronites*, &c. in the hither Parts, and among those call'd the Christians of St. *Thomas* in the *Indies*. Nor is there any thing of it left in *Africa*, but a Shadow in the Empire of *Abyssina*, and some poor Remnants of the *Greek* Church in and about *Egypt*; whereas it has been the general Establishment in the greatest part of *Europe* since *Constantine*'s Time, except during the short Reign of *Julian* the Apostate. *Europe* has also had the Glory of propagating the Christian Religion in *China* and the *East-Indies*, and of settling it in her Factories in *Africa*, as well as of extending it throughout her Dominions in *America*; nor ought it to be omitted, as a mighty Addition to her Honour, that they were *Europeans* who by the Reformation recover'd Primitive Christianity from the Corruptions of the Church of *Rome*.

The Boundaries and Extent of Europe.

THE Ancients differ'd much as to its Northern and Eastern Boundaries. *Herodotus* and *Ptolomy* doubted whether it was bounded by the North Ocean; but *Pliny*, *Mela* and *Stephanus* justly agree that it was. *Herodotus*, *Dionysius*, and others, mention'd by *Eustathius*, thought it was bounded on the East by the Conjunction of the Northern and *Caspian* Seas. Some divided *Europe* from *Asia* by an Isthmus betwixt the *Caspian* and the *Euxin* Seas. There were other Opinions which we pass over, this being enough to shew how imperfect the Geography of the Ancients was, even with respect to their own Country, or Quarter of the World.

As they differ'd in its Boundaries, it follows of Consequence that they must differ about its Extent. Thus *Strabo* made it 30000 Stadia, or about 3750 *English* Miles long, and 14100 Stadia, or about 1712 Miles broad. *Pliny* made it 8414 Miles long, and 6018 broad. *Ptolomy* made it 3000 Miles long, and 1750 broad; and according to *Brietius*'s Map, the Ancients plac'd it betwixt the North Latitude 35 and 70, but the Longitude very uncertain.

The Boundaries of it are now known to be, on the North the Icy or Frozen Sea, call'd by the Ancients *Mare Hyperboreum*, on the South the *Mediterranean*, on the West the *Atlantick*, on the East the *Archipelago*, anciently call'd the *Ægean Sea*; the Streights of *Gallipoly* or the *Dardanelles*, anciently call'd the *Hellespont*; the Sea of *Marmora*, or *White Sea*, formerly call'd the *Propontis*; the Streights of *Constantinople*, anciently nam'd the *Bosphorus Thracius*; the *Black Sea*, formerly call'd the *Pontus Euxinus*; the Streights of *Caffa*, formerly the *Bosphorus Cimmerius*; the Sea of *Zabaque*, formerly the *Palus Mæotis*; the River *Don*, formerly the *Tanais*, and a Line drawn from the Eastern Part of that River North East to the River *Oby*, and from thence by the latter to the North Sea, over-against the East Part of *Nova Zembla* as far as it is discover'd.

The Situation of *Europe* is altogether in the North Temperate Zone, except a Part of *Norway*, *Swedish* and *Muscovite Lapland*, and of the Czar's Dominions, as far as the River *Oby*, which lie beyond the Arctick Circle, as do *Greenland*, *Nova Zembla*, *Groneland* and *Friezeland*, which several Writers make Parts of *Europe*.

Modern Authors differ as to its Dimensions: *Cluverius* makes the Length from the Cape of *St. Vincent* to the Mouth of the River *Oby* 900 *German* Leagues, or 3600 *Italian* Miles; and the Breadth from Cape *Matrapan* in the *Morea*, to the North Cape in *Norway*, 500 *German* Leagues, or 2200 *Italian* Miles. They differ likewise in the Degrees of Longitude and Latitude, betwixt which it is situated; but according to our Map it lies betwixt North Latitude 32 and 73, and betwixt Longitude West from *London* 11, and East from *London* 45: So that the Length from Cape *St. Vincent* on the South-West, to Longitude 45 beyond *Archangel* on the North-East, is 2100 Miles, and from Cape *Caglia* in the *Morea*, to the North Cape in *Norway*, 1800 broad.

The Ancient and Modern Languages.

THE ancient Languages were reckon'd four, of which the rest were only Dialects, 1. The *Sarmatian*, from whence came the *Sclavonick*. 2. The *Celtick*, from whence were deriv'd the *German* or *Teutonick*, the *Illyrick*, *Gaulick* and *British*. 3. The *Latin*, divided into the Ancient call'd *Osca*, and the New call'd *Romana*. 4. The *Greek*, with its five Dialects, subdivided into several others. *Dion Halycarnassens* thinks the *Latin* was deriv'd from the *Æolick*.

The principal Languages now spoke in *Europe* are deriv'd from the *Latin*, *Greek* and *Teutonick*, but none of the three can now well be said to be living Languages, or to be spoke in their original Purity. The *French*, *Italian* and *Spanish* are deriv'd from the *Latin*; *High-Dutch*, *Low-Dutch*, and the several Dialects spoke in *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Sweden* and *Norway* are deriv'd from the *Teutonick*; and our Language in *England* is deriv'd chiefly from the old *Saxon*, but mix'd with old *British*, *Danish* and *French*, and many of our Compounds and Terms of Art are from the *Latin* and *Greek*. We have likewise a mixture of other *European* Languages, occasion'd by our Commerce and Travels. The modern *Greek* differs so much from the ancient, that those who understand the School-*Greek* only, can make little more of it than one who understands only School-*Latin* can do of *Italian* and *French*. The *Sclavonick* is spoke in *Sclavonia*, *Bohemia*, *Poland*, *Muscovy* and *Turky* in *Europe*; and the *Tartarian* Language is a Dialect of it. There are several Languages of less Note spoke in particular Places of *Europe*, but are Dialects of some of the former, and therefore we shall not insist upon them. The *Irish*, *Welch* and *Biscayan* are by some reckon'd distinct Languages; but Mr. *Lhuyd* in his *Archeologia Britannica* makes it evident, that they were originally one and the same, and deriv'd from the old *Celtick* or *Gaulish*, though they now differ in Dialect; and what's call'd the *Irish He* proves to be the ancient *Scots*, which is still retain'd in the *Highlands* and Western Isles of *Scotland*.

The Religions in *Europe* are, 1. The Christian, which is most general, but divided into the *Greek*, Popish and Protestant Churches, and each of these have their Sub-divisions. 2. There are many *Jews* in *Europe*, and they are allow'd the Freedom of their Worship in most trading Countries. 3. There are some Pagans in *Lapland* and *Finland*, but their Number inconsiderable. 4. The *Turks* and *Tartars* in *Europe*, as else-where, are *Mahometans*; but in *European Turky*, there's such Numbers of *Greeks*, and other Christians, as *M. D. Fer* says, they very far exceed the *Mahometans*.

It is usual with Geographers to give a general Account of the Divisions of *Europe*, into its Northern, Midland and Southern Parts, *&c.* and of its remarkable Rivers, Mountains, Capes, Bays, Lakes, *&c.* and likewise of the Governments into which it is divided; but as all these Things will be taken notice of in the Description of the particular Countries, 'tis needless to insist on them here.

We come now to describe the particular Countries of *Europe*, and shall begin at those Parts next to the North Pole which belong to it.

GREENLAND,

Of its Situation, Discovery, and the Controversies about the Title to it.

IT lies nearest the North Pole of any Place yet known, and has been discover'd on the West Side to about Lat. 82. The hither Part of it lies in 76; but Sailors are not agreed whether it is join'd to the Continent, or be a Number of Islands near one another. The *Dutch* Sailors think it reaches much farther North than is yet known, because they found the Ice firm and stable in the Northern Parts, as is usual about Continents in those Climates. Captain *Wood*, who was sent in 1676, by King *Charles* II. in quest of a North-East Passage to *China*, supposes it to be join'd to *Nova Zembla*, because he attempted to sail betwixt them, but could get no farther than Lat. 76, the Sea being so hard frozen, and the Ice so join'd to *Nova Zembla*, that he said it would require some Centuries of the Sun to thaw it; and he observ'd, that there could be no Passage between *Greenland* and *Nova Zembla*, as *Barents* the famous *Dutch* Pilot imagin'd, for then he would have found a Current, whereas he saw none, but only a small Tide which rose about eight Foot high.

As it is represented in our Maps, the South part of it looks towards *Finland* and *Lapland*, the West towards *Groneland*, and the East towards *Nova Zembla*. The *Dutch* call it *Spitsbergen*, because of its sharp pointed Rocks and Mountains, and alledge that it was first discover'd by their Sailors *Hemskirk*, &c. in 1596, as they were searching for a North-East Passage to the *Indies*. But 'tis more probable that Sir *Hugh Willoughby* was the first Discoverer, because, by the Notes found on his Table in the Harbour of *Arzina* in *Lapland*, where he and his Company were frozen to Death, it appear'd, that in *August* the 14th, 1553, he had been 160 Leagues North and East from *Seynam*, which lies in North Lat. 70, and continued sailing till the 14th of *September*, when he landed on a high rocky desart Country; from whence he was forc'd back by Cold and Ice, and came to *Lapland*, where, next Spring, he and his Crew were found dead in the Ship. Besides, Captain *Stephen Burroughs*, afterwards Comptroller of the Navy to Queen *Elizabeth*, going in quest of a North-East Passage to the *Indies*, did, in 1556, arrive at a Country in 80 Deg. 11 Min. North Lat. which he found desolate, but abounding with Fowls, and the Ice in the adjacent Sea of a blue Colour. This is a strong Presumption that it was *Greenland*, and confirms the Title of the *English* to the first Discovery.

The

The *Engliſh* Trade to thoſe Parts began in 1553, when *Philip* and *Mary* incorporated the *Ruſſia* Merchants, who employed ſeveral Perſons to find out a North-East Paſſage to the *Indies* in 1580, when *Arthur Pett* and *Charles Jackman* were ſuppoſed to have been upon *Greenland*, for they entred the Streights of *Weygats*, but were forced back by Ice. The firſt time that we hear of any *Dutchmen*'s being in thoſe Seas was in 1578, when they ſent a Ship to *Cola* in *Lapland*, near the Entrance of the *White Sea*; and a Year or two after they ſent another to *St. Nihcolas* or *Archangel*, by the Advice of an *Engliſhman*, who had a Quarrel with the *Ruſſian* Company. In 1594 the *Dutch* employed *Barents* to ſeek for a North-East Paſſage to the *Indies*, whom they own, in the firſt Volume of the Voyages of their *East-India* Company, printed in 1646, to be the firſt of their Countrymen that ſail'd ſo far North. They ſent him again in 1595 and 1596, when he ſaw *Greenland*, and wintered in the North of *Nova Zembla*, where he and his Company having ſuffered much, he died in his Return.

In 1608, the famous Diſcoverer *Henry Hudſon* ſail'd as far as Lat. 82, ſaw ſeveral Iſlands beyond it, and gave Names to ſome Places of *Greenland*. But our Trade thither ſeems not to have been effectually minded till 1610, that the Company ſent Captain *Pool* a Whale-fiſhing: He was the firſt who called it *Greenland*, becauſe of the Green Moſs he found upon the Shoar, and that the neighbouring Sea appeared of that Colour. He call'd it alſo *King James's Newland*, took Poſſeſſion of it for his new Maſter, and for that end ſet up a Red Croſs with a Writing upon it. In 1611 and 1612, the Company ſent more Ships thither, and in the latter a *Dutch* and a *Spaniſh* Ship were conducted thither by two *Engliſh* Pilots, who were threatned by the *Engliſh*, but made a good Voyage. In 1613 the Company ſent ſeven Ships with a Patent, to prohibit all Strangers to fiſh there, except the *Muſcovia* Company. They found fifteen *Dutch*, *French*, and *Flemiſh* Ships there, and ſeveral *Engliſh* Interlopers, to ſome of whom our Commander gave Liberty, with others he compounded for half their Fiſh, and ſome he drove away after taking the *Engliſh* Seamen from them. At this time our Men diſcovered *Hope* Iſland, and ſeveral other to the Weſt. In 1614 the Company ſent fourteen great Ships and two Pinnaces well arm'd, but the *Dutch* being ſtronger, continued their Fiſhery. Our Men then diſcovered to Lat. 80, and took Poſſeſſion of ſeveral Parts of the Coaſt for the King in the uſual Form, and the *Dutch* did the like in the ſame Places for the Prince of *Orange*. In 1615 the *Dutch* out-numbred us again, and the King of *Denmark* ſent three Men of War with *Engliſh* Pilots to demand Cuſtom for fiſhing on his Iſland, as he call'd it; but the *Engliſh* refuſed it, and aſſerted their own Right. In 1617 and 1618 the *Engliſh* out-numbred the *Dutch*, forc'd them from *Horn Sound*, took their Fiſh and their *Engliſh* Sailors, with their Ordnance and Ammunition, but the latter were afterwards reſtor'd.

In 1619 the *Dutch* worſted the Company's Ships, which with other Misfortunes made them give over that Trade as a Society; but it was continued by ſeveral of the Members with pretty good Succeſs.

The COUNTRY *deſcribed.*

THE beſt Account we have, is from *Frederick Martens* an *Hamburger*, who was here in 1671: He arriv'd firſt at *Charles-Iſle*, which is ſeventy Miles long and ten broad, and is ſeparated from *Greenland* by a narrow Streight, nam'd *Foreland's Ford*. The Country, he ſays, is generally made up of Rocks and Mountains, which riſe above one another from the Shoar towards the Midland Parts to a prodigious Height; and the Rocks being Red, they appear like Fire, eſpecially before a Storm. The Tops of the Mountains are cover'd with Fogs and Snow, and when the Sky is clear, reflect as glorious a Light as if the Sun ſhin'd upon them. The Clefts make the Snow, when it melts, appear as if it were flowered with the Branches of Trees. At the Foot of thoſe high Mountains there are others of Ice, which increaſe continually by the Rain and Snow that falls and freezes upon them. There are ſeven of thoſe Icy Mountains in a Line betwixt the Rocks, that are the higheſt in the Country, and appear of a glorious Blew, with abundance of Holes and Clefts. Some of the Rocks look like a Wall of one continued Stone, and ſmell ſweet after Rain. The Stones for the moſt part are vein'd like Marble, with White, Red and Yellow; they ſweat againſt an Alteration of Weather, and give a Red Tincture to the melted Snow and the Rain which run down from them.

In ſome Parts there are great looſe Rocks, which look as if they had fallen by chance upon one another, which form Caves and Holes for Birds and Beaſts. They are mixed with Stones of a grey Colour, which have black Veins, and gliſter like Silver Ore.

The Mountains, becauſe of their Heighth, look as if they had Soil on the Tops, but are all barren Rocks, or Heaps of Stones and Slates ſtanding edgewiſe. They are ſo high, that when the Day is not clear, one half of them ſeems to be above the Clouds. They are very dangerous to climb or walk upon, and thoſe that do ſo, mark their Way with Chalk, that they may know how to return. The Sharpneſs of the Rocks and Want of Paths, ſoon heat thoſe that walk upon them, be the Weather ever ſo cold. When Pieces fall, or Stones are thrown down from them, they make a Noiſe like Thunder, and ſome of them look as if they would tumble down every Moment. The great Pieces that have fallen from the Icy Mountains into the Sea, are much more firm than the other Ice, and waſh'd by the Waves into curious Figures, reſembling Churches, with Doors, Windows, and Pillars of a curious Blew; others are form'd like round and ſquare Tables. The Country at a diſtance looks like a Cloud.

The SOIL *and* PRODUCT.

WHAT Mold there is, comes from Moſs and the Dung of Birds waſh'd down from the Hills. It bears Heath-Graſs, and Herbs that are good againſt the Diſtempers of the Climate. They grow up to Seed in *June* and *July*. The chief of 'em are, ſmall Houſe-Leek, Crows-Foot of ſeveral Sorts, Sorrel, Snake-Weed, Mouſe-Ear, Perriwinkle, Cabbage-Lettuce which taſtes like Creſſes, Ranunculus's of diverſe Kinds, Herbs like Aloes, Wall-Pepper, Prick-Madam and Scurvy-Graſs in abundance, but ſo mild that the Sailors eat it for Sallads. They have ſeveral others unknown in our Parts.

The CLIMATE *and* AIR.

THIS Country being in the North Frozen Zone, and betwixt the third and fifth Climates of Months, muſt needs be exceſſive cold. The Froſt is almoſt continual, but ſtrongeſt in *April* and *May*, when Men can ſcarcely live there. Dead Corpſes immediately freeze, and ſome ſay they have been found entire after thirty Years Burial. During thoſe Months, the Weather is very unconſtant. When the Wind blows hard from North and Eaſt, the Cold is almoſt inſupportable; but when the Wind continues in the Weſt or South for any time, it brings much Snow, and ſometimes Rain, which moderates the Cold. In *June*, *July* and *Auguſt* the Air is for moſt part tolerably calm. The Winds change here ſtrangely by the Clouds, ſo that when it is South-Weſt in one place, it blows quite contrary at a few Miles diſtance. In *July* the Sun ſhines ſo warm as to melt the Pitch of the Ships betwixt the Seams, where the Wind can't come at it; and yet during a clear Sun-ſhine, the Meteors or Vapours condenſed in the Air, fall down like ſmall Needles of Snow into the Sea, and cover it as if ſprinkled with Duſt, or a tender Ice, which taſtes freſh. They ſparkle like Diamonds, but are ſo ſmall as not to wet one's Cloaths; and about Noon, when the Sun is warmeſt, they melt in the Air, fall down like Dew, and ſometimes occaſion Reflections like Rainbows. They have others that they call Seabows, which appear in the Atmoſphere of the Water, and ſeem to be blown up by the Wind. In Clouds near the Sun they have *Parrhelia*, or Mock-Suns, which the Seamen call Weather-Galls: They move about with the Sun Day and Night, and are much larger at Morning and Night than in the Day-time. *Barents* and his Company were much ſurpriz'd when they firſt ſaw thoſe *Parrhelia*, and they are engraved in the *Dutch* Travels as Wonders, becauſe they did not underſtand the natural Cauſes from whence they proceed. When the Cold increaſes, the Sea emits Vapours which turn to Rain or Snow in the Air, and ſmell like Fog. When great Vapours riſe conſtantly during the Sun-ſhine, 'tis a Sign the Cold abates. When they overburden the Air, they laſt a great while with a conſtant Wind, and fall down at firſt in various Shapes of Ice or Snow like Needles, Croſſes, Roſes and Stars, according as the Cold is more or leſs intenſe, and if not diſperſed by the Winds, they fall down in Cluſters of Snow.

The Sun appears here about the middle of *February*, and diſappears the firſt of *October*; but when it returns towards their Horizon, they have a long Dawn. From the beginning of *May* to the firſt of *Auguſt* the Sun never ſets, yet they reckon it Night when the Sun comes to the Weſt, and the beginning of another Day when it comes about to the Eaſt.

The Sun never riſes more than 33 Degrees above their Horizon, ſo that his Heat is not ſtrong enough totally to melt the Ice and Snow, nor to raiſe the Vapours ſo high as to make the Air temperate: This makes them hang for moſt part in ſuch dark thick Miſts, that a Man can ſcarce ſee the Length of a Ship.

Their Principal HARBOURS.

1. SOUTH-HAVEN, large and commodious, where Ships are commonly repair'd, and forty may conveniently anchor at a time. Here the Sailors take in freſh Water, which runs plentifully down from the melted Snow and Ice on the Mountains, there being no other freſh Water yet diſcovered. The Bays or Inlets, which they commonly call Rivers, are all ſalt or brackiſh. It has a high Mountain on both ſides, which are generally covered with a thick Miſt that darkens the Harbour when blown into it by the Wind. Here are ſeveral Iſlands that abound with Fowls, and one call'd *Deadman's Iſland*, where they bury ſuch as die, and heap Stones upon the Coffin, becauſe they can't dig the Ground, which is frozen and rocky.

2. *Maurice's-Bay*, call'd otherwiſe *Smearburg*, and the *Harlingiſh Cookery*, becauſe here the *Dutch* make their Oil, and have a few Cottages and Warehouſes, which they defend by Great Guns, and leave them ſtanding, whereas all other Nations burn their Houſes when the Fiſhing Seaſon is over.

3. The *Northern Bay*, in which there is an Iſland abounding with Fowls. This, with the *South-Haven*, and one call'd *Safe-Harbour*, are the beſt known in the Country.

4. *Monyer's Bay*, which lies the fartheſt North-Weſt of any in *Greenland*.

5. *Roefield*, ſo call'd becauſe it abounds with Deer.

6. *Muſcle-Haven*, at the Mouth of that call'd *Weygats*, not the Streights of that Name, but an Inlet ſo call'd by the *Dutch*, becauſe the Winds blow frequently here. *Martens* ſays, the loweſt part of the Country lies about this Harbour, and that he ſail'd to Lat. 81, and ſaw ſeven Iſlands farther North, but could not approach them becauſe of the Ice.

7. Alderman *Freeman's Inlet*, which lies at the Mouth of a large Bay or River, not yet fully diſcover'd.

There are others call'd the *Engliſh*, *Hamburg*, *Daniſh* and *Magdalen* Havens, and one nam'd the *Bay of Love*. There's likewiſe *Bell-Sound*, *Fair-Haven*, and *Horn-Sound* on the Weſt ſide of the Country towards the hither End, and one call'd *Fowl-Sound* on the Eaſt ſide, but not ſo diſtinctly mentioned in the Voyages, as to let us know whether they may not be ſome of the former, which the *Dutch* call by other Names.

Their BEASTS *are,*

1. WHITE BEARS, that have long Heads and bark like Dogs. They are ſlenderer and ſwifter than other Bears. Their Hair is long, and ſoft like Wool; their Noſes, Mouths, and Talons black. Their Skins make very warm Cloaths, fit for thoſe Climates, and are dreſs'd by treading them in hot Saw-duſt, which ſucks up the Fat and dries them. The Greaſe melted out of their Feet is good for Rheumatick Pains, and to haſten the Delivery of Women in Childbed: 'Tis very ſoft and ſpongy, and ſudoriſick: Their other Fat is like Suet when try'd up: It is frequently ſold for Train Oil, but nothing ſo good, and ſoon ſtinks, which *Martens* ſays may be prevented, were it try'd up with Orrice-Root. 'Tis much uſed for Lamps, and ſtinks not ſo much

in burning as Train-Oil. Their Teeth burnt to Powder is given inwardly, to diſperſe congeal'd Blood. Some of them are ſix Foot high, and fourteen Foot long, and yield a Hundred Weight of Fat. They run to help one another when attack'd, and their Heads are ſo hard that they matter not a Cudgel that would knock down a Bull. They are very fierce, and will rather be kill'd than leave their Young. When the Sailors go into the Country, they carry Launces and Guns for their Defence againſt them. When any one is kill'd, the reſt will carry him off and eat him, if not prevented. Their Fleſh is whitiſh and fat like Mutton, but the Sailors think it makes their Hair grey. They are apt to ſurprize and eat Men up, and frequently tumble off the Stones from the dead Bodies, which they greedily devour. There is another ſort called *Water-Bears*, that have been ſeen twelve Miles from Shoar, and ſometimes attack the Whale-Fiſhers in their Boats. They eat the Carcaſſes of Whales, and devour young Birds and Eggs. The Milk of the Females is very white and fat, and the Cubs are perfectly form'd in their Bellies, ſo that there's nothing in the Story of their licking them into Shape.

2. *Deer* of a greyiſh yellow Colour, with Horns like a Hart or Elk. They feed on Graſs and Moſs, and grow very fat in three Months, which enables them to hold out all Winter; yet many of them are then ſtarved, and in the Spring they are very lean.

3. *Foxes*, which differ very little from ours, but ſome of them have their Heads black, and their Bodies white.

Their BIRDS.

THERE's a Land-Fowl no bigger than a Lark, with a ſquare Bill, which feeds upon Worms; and another call'd the *Snow-Fowl*, with a white Belly, and of the Size and Colour of a Sparrow. When pinch'd with Hunger, they flee in great Numbers to the Ships, where the Seamen take them with Eaſe before they are fed, but then they fly away. There's ſuch abundance of Water-Fowl, that in their Flight they darken the Sun, and make a mighty Noiſe when they riſe. The moſt remarkable are,

1. One which the *Dutch* call *Raadtſheer*, white as Snow, except his Bill, Feet and Eyes.

2. A *Diver*, ſo call'd becauſe it continues a long time under Water; 'tis almoſt as big as a Duck, with a thin crooked ſharp Bill, two Inches long, black Feathers, and red Legs and Feet. They ſwim very faſt, have little Horns above their Eyes, and are tolerable Meat.

3. The *Lumb*, much like the former, only its Belly is white, and it croaks like a Frog. They build in the Mountains, carry their Young in their Beaks to the Sea to teach them to ſwim and dive, and will be kill'd rather than leave them. They are not good Food.

4. A *Mew*, with a crooked Bill and a Bunch under it, a white Belly, grey Wings and Back, black Pinions, Legs and Feet, and a red Ring about his Eyes. The Seamen take 'em by Hooks baited with Whale's Fleſh.

5. The *Dung-hunter*, ſo call'd becauſe it purſues the *Mew* for his Dung, which when he drops, he eats up and leaves him.

6. The *Allen*, which purſues and beats the other Birds till they vomit what they have eat, and then he feeds on't.

7. *Mallemuchs*, which eat dead Whales with ſuch Greedineſs, that, rather than leave it, they ſuffer the Seamen to knock 'em down. They eat till they vomit, and tumble about in it.

8. *Mountain Ducks*, which are very good Meat, but their Fat taſtes like Train-Oil, and is thrown away.

The Birds of Prey are not ſo good to eat as others, till they be hung up by the Legs, that the Train-Oil may run out, and the Air run thro' them. All theſe Birds come hither at certain times, ſtay as long as the Sun ſhines, and then go away in Flocks.

Their FISH *are,*

1. WHALES, the taking of which is the chief Occaſion of People's reſorting hither. They are numerous and large, and differ from other Whales in their Fins and Mouths. They ſeem to ſtand up when they couple; the Genital Parts are like thoſe of four-footed Beaſts; the young ones when brought forth are as big as a Hogſhead. The Females have Nipples like a Cow, and their Milk is very white and ſweet, but taſtes fiſhy. Their Sperm, when freſh, ſmells like wheaten Flower boil'd in Water, and may be drawn out in Threads like Glew. It ſwims upon the Sea like Fat, and may be taken up by Pailfuls at a time; the *Mallemuch* and other Sea-Fowl devour it greedily. Their Fleſh is coarſe and hard like that of a Bull; the Sailors ſometimes cut off and boil the tendereſt parts about the Tail, which looks like powder'd Beef. Their Food is ſuppoſed to be ſmall Sea-Snails, Herrings, and other ſmall Fiſh. In *May* and *June* they keep to the Weſt, near that call'd *Old Greenland* or *Mayen's Iſland*, and come to that call'd *Spitzbergen* in *July* and *Auguſt*. Thoſe Years which have the feweſt foggy and cloudy Days, are beſt for catching Whales; and where the Fiſh call'd *Butskophs* appear in great Numbers, 'tis a Sign of a good Whale-fiſhing; but 'tis the contrary where *Sea-Dogs* are numerous, for they devour the Food of the Whales. Thoſe caught betwixt this Country and *Norway* are not ſo large, nor don't yield ſo much Oil as thoſe of *Greenland*.

2. The *Fin-Fiſh*; they come to the Coaſt after the Whales, which 'tis then ſuppoſed go to other Seas. The Fin-Fiſh are as long as Whales, but ſcarce ſo bulky by two thirds. They are ſo call'd becauſe of the Fins on their Back near their Tail. They ſpout out the Water higher and with more Force than the Whales. They yield Whale-bone and Oil as the other, but not in ſuch Quantities, and are more dangerous to take, becauſe more nimble, and apter to draw the Boats under the Ice, therefore they are commonly kill'd with Launces.

3. The *Sea Horſe*, alias the *Morſe*, *Walruſh* and *Horſe-Whale*, is ſhap'd much like a Seal, but as big as an Ox. They yield Oil, their Fleſh is like that of a Hog, and their Tongue, Heart, and Liver eatable. They are chiefly valued for their Teeth, of which they have two great long ones in their upper Jaw, ſometimes above two Foot long. They are reckon'd better than Ivory, being whiter, firmer and heavier. The *Icelanders* make Buttons of them, and they excel that call'd the Unicorn's Horn againſt Poiſon and malignant Diſeaſes. They lie in great Numbers upon the Shoals of Ice call'd *Icefields*, but jump immediately into the Sea when allarm'd, are very fierce, and ſometimes purſue the Fiſher-Boats, ſtrike Holes in them with their Teeth, or leap in and over-ſet them. They roar terribly, ſtand by one another when attack'd, and won't leave their Young while they have Life. Their Skins are like thoſe of Seals, and their chief Strength is about their Heads and Necks. They are ſcarce to be pierced with Harpoons, but are eaſilieſt kill'd with Javelins. The Skins of their Necks, when dreſs'd, is as good as the beſt Buff, and very light. They blow the Water out at their Noſtrils, but not with ſuch Force as the Whale. Their Dung reſembles that of Horſes, and is greedily eat up by the Sea-Fowl.

4. The *Dragon-Fiſh* has two Fins on his Back, and two Holes in his Neck inſtead of Gills, on each ſide of which there are two ſhort Fins, and under thoſe two broad ones. Under his Belly there is a long narrow Fin, that reaches to the Tail. His Head is long, with a riſing Noſe, and its Body long, round and thin, not unlike a young Shark. His Skin ſhines like Silver.

5. The *Butskoph*, or *Plaiſe's Head*; he has Fins like the Dolphin, a Tail like a Whale, and a Spout-hole above his Neck. They are from ſixteen to twenty Foot long, and delight to follow Ships, with which they will keep Company a long while. They often tumble in the Sea during the Eaſt-Wind, and give over when it turns to another Corner.

6. The *White Fiſh* is of the Size of a large Butskoph, not unlike a Whale, and where they are numerous 'tis a Preſage of good Whale-fiſhing. They have Spout-Holes near their Necks.

7. The *Dolphin*; here are great Numbers of them, and when they tumble or jump in the Sea, it preſages a Storm.

8. The *Unicorn*; they ſwim in Shoals, reſemble Seals, but the undermoſt Fins and Tail are like thoſe of a Whale. Some are black, and others of a dapple grey. They are from ſixteen to twenty Foot long, and ſo ſwift that 'tis hard to catch them. They have a ſort of Horn in their Snout, from whence they had the Name, and when they ſwim they hold up their Horns out of the Water.

9. The *Saw-Fiſh* or *Sword-Fiſh*, ſo call'd from a long broad Bone fix'd to his Noſe, with ſharp Teeth on each ſide. He has two Fins on his Back, and four underneath. They are from two to twenty Foot long, and their Shape reſembles a Man's naked Arm ſtretch'd out. They aſſault the Whale in great Numbers, never ceaſe till they kill him, and then leave him an eaſy Prey to the Whale-Fiſhers.

10. The *Hays*, or *Sharks* of ſeveral ſorts, which have been ſo often deſcribed that we paſs them over. They are from one to three Fathom long, and bite ſuch great Pieces out of the Whales, that the Fiſhers many times find them half devour'd. The Liver of the Shark yields Oil, and the Seamen cut the Fleſh of their Backs, hang it ſome Days in the Air, and think it good Food boiled or roaſted, when other Proviſions are ſcarce.

There are many other ſorts of Fiſh, as fine *Mackarel*, *Crane-Fiſh*, alias the *Sea-Spider*, ſhap'd like Lobſters, without Tails, and are eatable. Here are alſo *Garnels* or *Prawns*, with abundance of Slime-Fiſhes of ſeveral ſorts, which are Food for the Birds and Whales. There's one call'd a *Whale-Louſe*, which has a Head like that Vermin, annoys the Whales mightily in warm Weather, and bites pieces out of 'em. It has Scales harder than a Prawn, ſix Plates on its Back, and ſharp crooked Feet, by which it faſtens to the Whale.

The SEA *and* ICE.

THE Stream among the Ice was obſerv'd to run South, but at *Muſcle-Haven* to the North, as it does with a rapid Motion betwixt *Schetland* and this Country. If the Air be clear, the Water is as blew as a Sapphire; if cloudy, as green as an Emerald. During a Fog and Sun-ſhine it is yellow, and in a Storm it looks like Black-Lead. When Whales and other great Fiſhes appear in Numbers, and leap or play about Ships, it preſages a Tempeſt; and when the Stars appear larger or more numerous than ordinary, 'tis the like. There ſeems to be no continual Ebbing and Flowing here, only after ſtormy Weather the Water is obſerv'd to be higher near the Land than otherwiſe.

The Ice here is not ſo ſmooth, clear and cutting as with us, but much harder, and looks like Loaf-Sugar. In ſome Parts at a great diſtance from the Coaſt it is fix'd and cover'd with Snow, which reflects ſuch a Brightneſs on the Sky, that Sailors know at a diſtance where the Ice is fix'd, and they frequently perceive the Tracks of Bears, Foxes, *&c.* upon thoſe Ice-Fields, as they are call'd. The Sea by daſhing againſt them makes ſeveral fine Figures like Mountains, Tables, Chapels and all ſorts of Beaſts. They lie much deeper under Water than they riſe above it. The ſmaller Shoals or Fields of Ice float upon the Sea, are very dangerous for Ships, and frequently break them in pieces. The beſt Defence they have againſt them is, to faſten the dead Carcaſſes or the Fins and Tails of Whales to the Sides of the Ships; and ſometimes they bear them off with Ice-Hooks, and with the ſame Inſtruments faſten themſelves, as with an Anchor, to the large Ice-Fields, yet ſometimes they break, give way, and make a terrible Noiſe. Several of them appear ſixteen Fathoms high above Water, and freeze to the bottom where the Sea is ſhallow. And ſome of them have been found above thirty five Fathoms under Water. 'Tis obſerv'd, that the Ice which is below is more ſalt, and melts ſooner than that above, and the Sea has been found very calm among thoſe Ice-Fields, when it ſwell'd like Mountains elſewhere.

On the Eaſt ſide of *Greenland* there are ſeveral Iſlands: That called *Wych's Iſland* is the largeſt ſet down in the Maps, but we have no Deſcription of it. *Hope-Iſland* lies Eaſt from the South Part, call'd *Point-Lookout*, and *Bear-Iſland* lies South from it about Lat. 74.

Cherry-Iſland, ſo call'd from a Ship belonging to Sir *Francis Cherry*, that touch'd upon it in 1603, lies South from *Greenland* about Lat. 74. 'Tis about five Miles long, and abounds with Fowls and Morſes, from the latter of which our Fiſhers did formerly make conſiderable Profit, by bringing home their Oil and Teeth. In 1610 ſome Veſſels belonging to our *Ruſſia* Company took Poſſeſſion of it for their Maſters, and diſcovered three Lead-Mines and a Coal-Mine upon it.

Mayen's Iſland, ſo call'd from *John Mayen* a *Dutchman*, ſuppoſed to be the Diſcoverer. Some take it to be that which the *Engliſh* call *Hope-Iſland*,

Iſland, but Captain *Halley*, in his Draught of the North Pole, places it a great deal further to the South-Weſt in Lat 72, and Long. Weſt from *London* 5. It was formerly much frequented for Whale-Fiſhing, and known to moſt of the Northern Adventurers, but the Whales are now ſaid to have left it. 'Tis not ſo much incloſed with Ice on the Weſt, as on the North ſide, therefore Mariners commonly ſteer their Courſe Weſt of it; but if by miſtake they come to the Eaſt ſide, they are forc'd to ſail North about the Iſland, which is very dangerous, becauſe the Ice continues there all the Year at ten Miles diſtance from the Shoar, and alſo becauſe of the floating Ice on that Quarter, and the Whirlwinds which come from *Bears-Mountain* at the North end, which abounds with Bears, and is ſo high as to be ſeen thirty Miles at Sea. There's one Bay here, call'd the *Engliſh*; and the *Dutch* have given Names to ſeveral others. The Sea is ſixty Fathom deep about a Musket-ſhot from the Shoar, but a little farther ſo deep that a Sounding-Line can't reach the Bottom.

GROENLAND.

GRONELAND, or ENGROENLAND; Part of it is commonly repreſented by the Maps in our Hemiſphere, and Part in the Weſtern; but we chuſe to deſcribe it here, becauſe the North-Eaſt part of it is in the ſame Latitude with *Cherry-Iſland*, from whence it lies about 300 Miles Weſt, and about 270 South-Weſt from *Greenland*. It is repreſented as a ſort of a Triangle, betwixt Lat. 64 and 80, which makes 960 Miles, and the greateſt Breadth in the North is about 600. The Acute Angle lies to the South, but its Breadth and Length towards the North are not yet fully diſcovered. It has *Davis's Streights* on the Weſt, and Sir *Thomas Smith's Sound* at the North-Weſt Corner. It has *Iceland* and *Mayen's Iſland* on the Eaſt, together with the Great Sea that lies betwixt itſelf and *Norway*. That call'd the *Iſle of Deſolation*, with ſome other ſmall Iſlands, lie on the South of it. The longeſt Day in the South Part is twenty one Hours and a half, and in the moſt Northerly Parts they have no Night for three Months and two Weeks.

The firſt Diſcoverer is ſaid to have been a *Norwegian*, who having committed a Murder in *Iceland*, fled from thence, and landing in this Country, which is about 240 Miles to the Weſt, call'd it *Greenland*, becauſe of its Verdure. He ſent his Son to *Olaus Trugger* the King of *Norway*, who upon this Diſcovery granted his Pardon; and ſeveral *Norwegian* Adventurers did afterwards ſettle and plant here, and built two Towns called *Garde* and *Albe*; the latter was made the Seat of the Vice-Roy and a Biſhop's See. *Norwegian* Authors ſay, that beſides the Cathedral dedicated to St. *Anthony*, they had a Monaſtery dedicated to St. *Thomas*, built of Pumice-Stone, with a Spring ſo hot as to boil their Meat, and the Water being convey'd into their Rooms by Pipes, warm'd them as well as Stoves. This Colony fail'd about 1349, being either cut off by a Plague, or the Natives. The King of *Denmark* ſent a Fleet in 1389 to recover it, but it was caſt away, and the Deſign ceaſed, till *Chriſtian* IV. renew'd it. The *Norwegians* ſay, there were ſeveral Nations here govern'd by different Kings, who all join'd in War againſt their Colony. This Account of its ancient State depends on the Credit of thoſe Writers, but the later Diſcoveries give us the following Account of the Country and its People. The firſt was by Sir *Martin Frobiſher*, who going in queſt of a North-Weſt Paſſage to *China*, in 1576, came to that Inlet betwixt this Country and the *Iſle of Deſolation*, about Lat. 63, which he call'd *Frobiſher's Streights*. He ſail'd into it about ſixty Leagues, and found Ore which he thought to be Gold, but it prov'd Black-Lead. He found likewiſe a Silver-Mine, but it lay ſo deep in the Rocks that they could not dig it. He melted ſome Gold from Ore he found in *Smith's Iſland*, but in very ſmall Quantities. He found a dead Fiſh twelve Foot long, reſembling a Porpoiſe, with a Horn in its Snout like that call'd the Unicorn's Horn, and brought it to *Windſor*, after having taken Poſſeſſion of this Couutry for Queen *Elizabeth* in 1578, and given it the Name of *Meta Incognita*.

Mr *John Davis* being employ'd on the like Deſign in 1585, 1586, and 1587, enter'd the Streights on the Weſt of this Country, which he call'd by his own Name.

In 1605 the King of *Denmark* ſent three Ships under *John Cunningham* a *Scotſman*, as Admiral. He went a great Way up *Davis's Streights*, and at a Place he nam'd *Cunningham-Ford*, he found Stones, from One Hundred Weight of which he extracted twenty ſix Ounces of fine Silver, and brought three of the Natives to *Denmark*.

In 1619, that King ſent *John Munck* hither with two Ships. He touch'd at Cape *Farewel*, South of *Groneland* in Lat. 60 ½, where the Weather was ſo cold, that he could not handle his Tackle for Icicles. He call'd that part of *Hudſon's Bay* towards *Groneland*, *Mare Chriſtianum*, and the South part of it *Mare Novum*. There are many ſmall Iſlands and Sounds on the Weſt ſide of this Country, but not deſcrib'd. Eight of the Natives were brought to *Denmark* at ſeveral times, where the King ordered them to be treated with all Humanity. They lov'd raw Fiſh and Fleſh better than any other Meat, would not touch Bread, Wine, or Brandy, but drank Train-Oil greedily. Moſt of them dy'd of Melancholly, for being brought from their Native Country. Two of them, who were good Seamen and Divers, endeavoured to make their Eſcape, and fancy'd that they could direct their Courſe home by the Stars, but being much employ'd by the covetous Governour of *Koldingen* to dive for Pearl-Muſcles, one of them was kill'd by the Cold, and the other died ſoon after of Grief.

Deſcription of the COUNTRY *and* NATIVES.

MOST of it is High-land cover'd with Snow. Here is no Wood but a few Shrubs, nor are Herbs of any ſort to be found in Plenty. 'Tis ſubject to Earthquakes, and yet healthful. The North Parts are not fully diſcovered becauſe of the Ice. The South conſiſts of many Iſlands, which occaſion variety of ſtrong Currents. The Soil ſeems to be fertile and pleaſant betwixt the Mountains, but the Natives neither plant nor ſow.

They live chiefly upon Fiſh, Fowl, and ſome ſmall Beaſts. They have vaſt Numbers of Fowl, and particularly of Solan-Geeſe, ſuch as are found in *Scotland*. The Natives uſe their Skins for Cloaths, with their Feathers next them in Winter, and outwards in Summer. Their Skins are thicker, and their Fleſh worſe taſted than thoſe elſewhere. They abound ſo much here, that two or three of our Men are ſaid to have kill'd 1500 of 'em with Guns in one Day.

Their Fiſh are chiefly Whales, Dog-Fiſh, and thoſe call'd Unicorns: The latter fight the Whales with their Horns, which the Natives ſharpen and uſe for pointing their Darts and Arrows.

Their Beaſts are Foxes, Bears, Black Cattle, Rane-Deer and Dogs: Thoſe of a large Size they uſe for drawing of Sleds, and the leſſer they feed for Meat.

The Natives are generally of a low Stature, with black Hair, flat Noſes, broad Faces, and an Olive Complexion, with Lips turn'd up, and ſome of them quite black. The Women paint their Faces with blew and black Streaks, prick their Skin with a ſharp Bone, and let in the Colour ſo as it can never be taken out. The Men reſemble the *Samoieds* and *Laplanders*, are active, ſtrong, and couragious, and chuſe rather to throw themſelves headlong from Rocks, than to be taken. They ſeem to be very kind to one another, but thieviſh, revengeful and treacherous towards Strangers, and ſo far from being to be gain'd by Civilities, that they have frequently attempted to kill our Men after being kindly entertained by them. They delight exceedingly in Muſick, and keep Time to it in their Way with their Hands, Voices and Feet.

In Summer, when they go a fiſhing, they carry their Tents about in their Boats. They conſiſt of four Poles, which they cover with Seal-Skins, *&c.* when they land. In Winter they retire to the Valleys, dig round Caves at the Foot of the Mountains, and have Paſſages within to one another. The Entrance is always to the South; and they form Porches with Ribs of Whales cover'd with Seal-Skins, raiſe the Places where they lie higher than the reſt, and cover them with Moſs.

Their Cloaths are either the Skins of Birds, as mentioned before, or thoſe of Seals or Dog-Fiſh with the Fur outward, the better to deceive the Seals when they fiſh for them. They ſew their Cloaths with Needles made of Fiſh-Bone, and uſe the Sinews of Beaſts inſtead of Thread.

Their Way of Trading is to make two Heaps, one of ſuch things as they would purchaſe, and the other of ſuch as they would ſell, and they ballance the Account by adding to or taking away from the reſpective Heaps. They readily barter any thing for Knives, Needles, Looking-Glaſſes, and ſuch like Trifles.

Their Boats are made of Whale-Bone, cover'd with Seal-Skins and ſtitch'd with Sinews of Beaſts. They are ſhap'd like a Weaver's Shuttle, and row either Way. They cover them above with Seal-Skin, and make a Hole big enough for a Man's Waſte. He goes into it, ſtretches his Feet forward into the Boat, and ſtops it ſo cloſe with his Seal-Skin Frock, that no Water can enter it. His Frock is tied ſtrait to his Wriſt and Neck, and his Hood over his Head is ſo cloſely ſew'd to it, that if his Boat be overturned, he riſes again without being much wet. He has but one Oar, of about ſix Foot long, with a Paddle ſix Inches broad at each end; with this he ballances his Boat, and rows faſter than one of ours with ten Oars. Their Fiſhing Inſtrument is a long barb'd Dart, with Bladders tied to it to prevent its ſinking, or being drawn under Water by the Fiſh they ſtrike, which they ſuffer to ſtruggle till they are ſpent, and then they are eaſily taken. They have ſome Boats from ten to twenty Foot long, and others from thirty to forty, with Seats for ten or more Rowers.

The Inhabitants are groſs Idolaters, and ſeem principally to worſhip the Sun; for when our Men deſire to ſpeak with them, they hold up their Hands to it, cry *Totan*, and will not come near a Stranger till he does the like. They have alſo Images of the Devil, with Altars, and the Bones of Beaſts in Heaps by them. They are given to Inchantment and Sorcery, and when they practiſe them, lie flat on their Bellies, and mutter ſomething to the Ground, under which they conceive the Devil to have his Abode. In ſome Diſeaſes they tie a great Stone to a Stick, pray to it, and if they can lift it up eaſily, think their Prayers are heard.

About the time of the New Moon, there appears in the North here a Pillar of Fire call'd the *North Light*; it darts out Streams on all ſides, moves from place to place, enlightens this Country, *Iceland*, *Norway* and other Parts, continues till obſcured by the Sun-beams, and leaves a Miſt or Cloud behind it.

NOVA ZEMBLA,

WHICH in the *Ruſſian* ſignifies *New Land*, is Eaſt from *Greenland* about 270 Miles; it reaches from Lat. 70 to 77, and betwixt Lon. 58, Eaſt from *London* to 80. It lies from South-Weſt to North-Eaſt. Authors are not yet agreed whether it be an Iſland, or join'd to the Continent.

There was a Letter ſent to the Secretary of the Royal Society at *London* from a Correſpondent at *Amſterdam*, and inſerted in *Tranſact.* N°. CI. with a new Map of *Nova Zembla* and *Weygats*, as diſcover'd and drawn by Order of the *Czar*, and ſent to the Author of the Letter from *Moſcow*; by which it appears, that the Eaſt part of *Nova Zembla* is join'd to the Continent of *Tartary*, a good way beyond the River *Kitaie* in *Aſia*, whoſe Fountains lie towards *China*. That what's call'd *The Icy*, is a freſh Water Bay; the *Tartars* and *Samoeids*, who fiſh in it, aſſert it to be ſo, and that by paſſing on the Back of *Nova Zembla* at a conſiderable diſtance from the Shoar, one may ſail as far as *Japan*; whereas the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* have always attempted to paſs by the South ſide, thro' the Streights of *Weygats*, where there is no Paſſage, and the Mouth of that Streight is very difficult to paſs, becauſe of the great Quantity of Ice that falls into it continually from the River *Oby*. But the Map ſent from *Moſcow* having neither Latitude nor Scale, ſeems not much to be depended upon; and ſo much the leſs, that in the Voyage made to thoſe Parts in *1676*, by Captain *Wood* and Captain *Flawes*, who were ſent on Diſcoveries by our King *Charles* II. they could find no Certainty about it, and charge the Relations both of the *Dutch* and our own Countrymen with Falſhood. The Journal kept on board Captain *Flawes*, ſays, they could not get beyond Lat. *76*, where they found the Sea frozen without Intermiſſion; and the Author is of Opinion, that *Nova Zembla* and *Greenland* are Part of the ſame Continent, and he ſuppoſes that *Nova Zembla* may join to *Great Tartary*.

That Part of the Country which they ſaw, is almoſt continually covered with Snow. They were here in *July*, and by digging found an entire firm Body of Ice, two Foot under the Surface of the Ground; ſo that 'tis not poſſible for Men to ſhelter themſelves there in the Winter by digging of Caves. They add, that ſome Part of the Ground was boggy, with a kind of a Moſs on its Surface, which bore a ſmall blew Flower. At ſome Diſtance from the Sea, they ſaw the Tops of Mountains without Snow, and found the Tracks of Bears, large Deer, and Foxes. They have a little Creature like a Rabbet, but no larger than a Rat, and ſome ſmall Birds like Larks. They found nothing upon the Hills but Slate-Stones. Many ſmall Rivulets run from the Hills into the Sea, near which there's abundance of black Marble with white Veins. They obſerv'd, that in other Climates the Snow melts ſooneſt near the Sea, but here the Snowy Cliffs continue near the Shoar in ſome Places as high as the *Forelands* in *Kent*. The Tide riſes eight Foot, and ſets directly upon the Shoar, which they take as a certain Sign that there's no Paſſage to the North. The Sea-Water near the Ice and Shoar was much ſalter and heavier than any they ever ſaw, but ſo clear and tranſparent, that they could plainly ſee Shells at the bottom eighty Fathom deep. Captain *Wood* loſt his Ship here by ſtriking againſt a Rock, which he call'd *Point Speed-ill*, and places it in North Lat. 74½, and Long. Eaſt from *London* 63. He obſerved the Variation of the Compaſs to be thirteen Degrees Weſt, and that it was full Sea at a South-Weſt Moon. He gave Names to ſeveral Places of the Country; the high Hills he call'd King *Charles's Snow Hills*, the Weſt Point *James's Foreland*, and the North Point *York Point*.

Gerat de Veer, who was here in *1596* with *Barentz* the *Dutch* Pilot, and wrote the Voyage, gives a very diſmal Account of the Country. Their Ship being broke by the Ice, they ſtay'd here from the Cloſe of *July* to the fourteenth of *May* next Year, in a Houſe which they built of the Materials of their Ship, and ſome Drift-Timber they found in a River about Lat. 76, and at laſt with much Danger got to *Cola* in *Lapland*, after ſailing 318 *Dutch* Miles, in two Boats which they built of the Wreck of their Ship. They were ſcarce able with all their Induſtry, tho' they had Fire both of Wood and Sea-Coal, to keep themſelves from being ſtarv'd to Death with exceſſive Cold; for moſt part of the time they had Tempeſtuous Snowy Weather, and were frequently in danger of large fierce Bears that attack'd them when they went out, and kill'd two of their Men at one time. Theſe Beaſts had ſuch hard Heads and thick Skins, that they could ſcarcely be kill'd either by Shot or Launces, and ſo ravenous, that they would ſometimes carry off and eat their Fellow-Bears when kill'd. They dug deep Dens in the Ice, from whence they frequently came out to ſurprize the Men, as they were at work about their Ship, Boats, Houſe, *&c.*

The Author of the Journal obſerves, that the greateſt Hindrance of their Diſcoveries was the Ice about *Nova Zembla*, from Lat. 73 to 76, being more than they met with at Sea when more Northerly; which ſhew'd, that it was not the Nearneſs of the North Pole, but the Ice that came from the *Tartarian* Sea about *Nova Zembla*, that made them feel the greateſt Cold. They likewiſe obſerv'd, that in *Greenland*, under Lat. 80. there's Leaves and Graſs on which Deers, *&c.* feed; whereas in *Nova Zembla* there was neither, and no other Beaſts but thoſe of Prey, ſuch as Bears, Foxes, *&c.* tho' it lies from four to ſix Degrees more Southerly than *Greenland*.

Barents was informed by the *Samoieds*, whom he found about the Streights of *Weygats* in *1595*, that after five Days Sail North-Eaſt he might come to a great Sea towards the South-Eaſt, and that the Sea Eaſt of *Weygats* was call'd the *Calm Sea*. The People of *Wardhouſe* in *Norway* told him the ſame, and that it was ſometimes ſo frozen over, that they paſs'd it with Sleds; and he had the like Information from ſome *Ruſſes* he met then at Sea: So that he died of Opinion, that the Diſcovery of a Paſſage this Way to *Japan* might have been accompliſh'd, had he held a North-Eaſt Courſe from the *North Cape*, which he could not hold from *Nova Zembla* becauſe of the Ice. But this being contrary to Captain *Wood's* Obſervation already mentioned, it ſeems not to be depended on.

In *Barents's* firſt Voyage, there's a Map of *Nova Zembla* from North Lat. 70 to 77, and of the ſeveral Places to which the *Dutch* gave Names on the Weſt ſide; but the Eaſt they did not diſcover, except a little of the Coaſt of *Tartary* within that call'd the Streights of *Weygats*. His Company made the following remarkable Obſervations here, *viz.* that on the firſt and ſecond of *November 1596*, the Sun was no higher above the Horizon than that they could juſt ſee it; that after the third they ſaw it no more till the twenty fourth of *January* following, when they juſt ſaw the Edge of it, and on the twenty ſecond, Day-light began to appear to them; but *Barents* an experienc'd Pilot being then ſick in the Houſe, would not believe them when they told it, ſaying, that it was fourteen Days too ſoon, but was convinced of the Truth, when on the twenty ſeventh, which was a fair Day, they ſaw it fully above the Horizon. This occaſioned great Diſputes among them, becauſe 'twas alledged to be contrary to the Globular Form of the Earth, and to the Opinions of the Learned on that Subject. Therefore ſome objected, that being ſo long without Day-light, they might have over-ſlept themſelves and miſtaken their Reckoning. But beſides that they kept conſtant Watch, and made uſe of their Clock till it was frozen, and of an Hour-Glaſs of twelve Hours afterwards, they had with them, and conſulted *Joſeph Scala's Ephemerides*, printed at *Venice*, for the Years 1582, *&c.* till 1600, and thereby found, that upon the ſaid 24th of *January*, at One in the Morning, the Moon and *Jupiter* were to be in Conjunction at *Venice*, and they found that ſame Day at Six in the Morning, the Moon and *Jupiter* were in Conjunction over their Houſe, North and by Eaſt; upon which they concluded, that they were 75 Degrees of Longitude further Eaſt than *Venice*, reckoning 15 Degrees for each Hour's difference as uſual. We refer it to the Judgment of the Learned, whether this be not a Proof that the Globe is of a Spheroidical Form, and by Conſequence more flat towards the Poles than at the Equinoctial.

From the 30th of *April* to the 14th of *May*, when they left the Country, they had the Sun continually.

ICELAND, or ISELAND,

SO called from its being continually cover'd with Ice and Snow. It lies, according to our Map of *Europe*, betwixt Lat. 62½ and 67, and Weſt Long. 15 and 40. The greateſt Length from South-Eaſt to North-Weſt is 345 Miles, and the greateſt Breadth 180. Some ſay, that in Summer the Sun never goes entirely under their Horizon for two Months, and that half remains above it from Ten at Night till Two in the Morning, when it riſes quite above the Horizon. But according to the Tables of the Climates, the longeſt Day in the North Parts ſhould not be above One Month, and the longeſt in the South Parts about Nineteen Hours and a half; but the Difference ariſes from the different Computations of its Latitude, ſome extending it as far North as Lat. 69, by which they muſt there have two Months Day in Summer, and two Months Night in Winter.

'Twas firſt diſcovered by a *Norway* Privateer in 860, and planted by one of their Lords in 874. The Government was Ariſtocracy till 1262, that the King of *Norway* reduc'd them. Chriſtianity was brought hither about the Beginning of the Eleventh Century, and *Luther's* Reformation introduced by *Chriſtian* IV. of *Denmark* in 1550.

Grotius thinks *Mexico* was firſt peopled from hence; and others ſay, that *Ericus Rufus* peopled *Groneland* from it in 982.

'Tis divided into Four Quarters according to the Cardinal Points, and ſubdivided into Twelve Bailywicks and Three Hundred and Thirty Pariſhes, in ſeveral of which there are *Latin* Schools.

Angrim Jonas, Dr. *Wormius*, and others who have been here, ſay the Air is very cold, but healthful, yet ſoon ruſts Iron. The Weather is very uncertain, and does not always agree with the Seaſon; for ſometimes they have Hail, Snow, and furious Tempeſts of Wind in the middle of Summer, and the Froſt does not penetrate above four Foot into the Earth in Winter; ſo that Oil and Spirits of Wine don't freeze here. The common Meteors are the *Draco Volans* and the *Mock-Suns*, with Rainbows paſſing thro' them and the true Sun.

The Sea flows about the Riſing and Setting of the Moon, and ebbs when ſhe is North or South. In Autumn the Tides riſe twenty Foot, but

but at other times not above ſixteen. The greateſt Depth about the Coaſt is eighty Fathom, and the Declination of the Compaſs here is to the North-Weſt. The Country is Mountainous for moſt part, and, according to the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N°. III. the greateſt part of their Soil is Clay, and in ſome Places Sandy. In the South Parts their Paſtures are ſaid to be ſo rich, that they ſtint their Cattle to prevent their Burſting. Their Black Cattle have no Horns, and in Winter both they and their Horſes feed on dry Fiſh, or on what Moſs and Graſs they can ſcrape from under the Snow.

The Wool of their Sheep is as coarſe as Hair. The Natives love the Fleſh of Bears, Wolves and Foxes, better than their Beef and Mutton, becauſe they are rank till dry'd in the Sun; yet their Graſs has ſuch an agreeable Smell, that they ſcent their Cloaths with it.

The Iſland was formerly ſaid to be fruitful in Wheat, but now there's none, and little, if any, Tillage. It is alſo ſaid, they had ſtore of Wood for building Ships, whereas now there's nothing but low Shrubs of Birch and Juniper. There are very large Roots dug up in the Places where thoſe Woods are ſaid to have been, and the Timber of them is as black as Ebony. Vaſt Trunks of Trees, with Stags, Foxes, Bears, Wolves, and what they call Unicorns, are brought hither on Shoals of Ice from the North at certain Seaſons, when the Inhabitants flock to the Shoars to watch for them: The Timber helps them for Building and Firing, and the Beaſts for Suſtenance.

Here are many clear and wholſome Springs, and the Water of ſome of them is reckoned as nouriſhing as Beer. Here are alſo Ponds, Lakes, many Brooks, and ſome Navigable Rivers, that abound with Fiſh of various ſorts.

Blefkenius ſays, there is a Lake in the Weſt Part of the Iſland which always ſmoaks, and yet is ſo cold that it petrifies every thing put into it. He ſaw the Experiment tried on a Piece of Wood, which being ſtuck into this Lake, that Part of it under Ground turned to Iron, ſo much of it as was cover'd with Water turned to Stone, and the Part above it continued Wood. He adds, that there's a Lake in the middle of the Iſland, the Exhalations of which kill ſuch Birds as fly over it; and that here are Springs ſo hot, as the Water burns one's Hand, and will boil Beef when ſet over them in Pots full of cold Water, and when ſet to cool, has a Sulphur on the Surface. Near ſome of thoſe hot Fountains there are cold Springs, whoſe Waters being conveyed by Pipes into one Baſon, make excellent Baths. He mentions another Spring which taſtes like Wheat, and is very good againſt Venereal Diſtempers.

Here are three *Vulcano's*, viz. *Hecla*, *Helga*, and *La Croix*. They are very high Mountains cover'd with Snow, and at times vomit Fire. The firſt is the moſt remarkable; ſometimes it iſſues Fire, ſometimes ſcalding Water, or Torrents of Sulphureous Liquor that burns like Spirit of Wine. Theſe Irruptions are commonly followed by vaſt Quantities of black Aſhes and large Pumice-Stones, which are thrown out with ſo much Violence and ſo far, that 'tis dangerous at ſuch Seaſons to come within ſix Miles of the Mountain. There are rich Mines of Sulphur at the Bottom of it, but it is dangerous to work them, becauſe the great Quantities of Brimſtone thrown out from the Mountain are many times cover'd with Aſhes, and the People ſwallow'd up in them before they are aware. The ignorant Natives call it the *Mouth of Hell*, and fancy that they ſee Troops of Infernal Spirits carry Damn'd Souls thither, eſpecially after a Battle any where; and they are ſo weak, as to take the Noiſe of the Shoals of Ice daſh'd againſt the Shoar, to be the Groans of Souls damn'd to exceſſive Cold, as they do thoſe carried to Mount *Hecla* to be damn'd to exceſſive Heat.

The Inhabitants are as great Pretenders to fabulous Antiquity as the other Northern People, and derive their Origin from *Wodin* or *Odin*, the Common Father of the *Germans*. They have Annals in Verſe, by Poets whom they reckon inſpired, and that they had a Faculty of mixing Sorcery in their Satyrs. Dr. *Wormius* tells an Inſtance of this, when he was Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Copenhagen*. An *Iceland* Student complain'd, that one of his Fellow-Students and Countrymen had writ a Satyr that would ruin him; upon which the Doctor examined the Satyriſt, who confeſs'd that there was Sorcery mixed with it; for which the Doctor threatning to have him puniſh'd, he tore it, and was reconciled to his Fellow-Student.

They have a Book call'd *Edda Iſlandorum*, which is a ſort of Mythology of their ancient Fables, and gives an account of the fooliſh Opinions of their Anceſtors about the Creation and ancient Hiſtory, *&c.* Some charge them with being ſtill addicted to Heatheniſh Superſtitions and Sorceries, and particularly to the ſelling of Wind: But *Angrim Jonas* ſays, that all their Skill this Way proceeds only from their Obſervations of the Diſpoſition of the Air, and when they find Strangers credulous, they pretend to ſell them Wind, by tying Knots in their Handkerchiefs, and muttering certain Words over them; and that their Conjectures this Way do more frequently fail than hit.

The People are generally poor, have low Huts built of Wood, and half under Ground, becauſe of their high Winds. They have no Windows, but a Hole at top, which lets the Smoak out and the Light in; and they are cover'd with Barks of Trees or Turf, which is alſo their general Firing. They dwell near the Shoars and Rivers, for Conveniency of Fiſhing and Paſturage, and remove their Huts accordingly, ſo that moſt of their Inland Country is deſolate. Many of them live in Caves during the Winter, and in Summer they have Tents made up of the Bones of Whales and other large Fiſh. *Olaus Magnus* ſays, that in his Time they had a ſort of Familiar Spirits that ſerv'd them in their ordinary Affairs.

Their chief Employment is Fiſhing and Hunting, and making a coarſe ſort of Cloth. Their Breeches, Boots and Stockings are made of Sheep-Skins, and their Shoes of Seal-Skins. They make their Bread of Cod-Fiſh, and ſometimes of the Bones ground to Powder. They have many ſorts of Birds in Summer, which retire elſewhere in Winter; but Ravens, Wild-Ducks and Swans ſtay all the Year. Here are alſo Faulcons, and fine little Shock-Dogs, which they eſteem much. Here is alſo a ſort of Eagles, which very much infeſt their Sheep, and ſometimes carry off their Children; to prevent which, they put Collars of Bells about their Necks, the Noiſe of which frightens the Eagles, or gives the People Notice to come to the Childrens Reſcue.

Theſe People were formerly reckon'd equal to any of the Northern Nations for Wit and Judgment, and had a pretty good Taſte of *Latin* and *Greek*. They are ſtrong, but of a low Stature, ſcarce any of them being above five Foot high. They are generally long liv'd, ſeveral of them having reach'd 150 Years. Their Women are fair, and ſcarce diſtinguiſhable from the Men by their Garb.

Their Trade is by Barter. Their chief Product is Dry'd Fiſh, Butter, Tallow, coarſe Wollen Cloth, Brimſtone, the Skins of Foxes, Bears, Stags, Wolves, Seals, *&c.* When the *Germans* or *Danes* arrive here, they ſet up Tents, wherein they exchange Flower, Cloaths, Iron, Beer, Wine and Strong Waters for their Commodities.

The King's Revenue is paid in Dried Fleſh, Fiſh, Oil, Coarſe Cloth, and Brimſtone. He ſends eight Ships every Year to bring home his Revenue, and to carry them other Goods in exchange for their Commodities, ſo that he engroſſes moſt of their Trade. The *Dutch* fiſh in their Harbours for Grampuſſes and Baſtard-Whales. The Chronical Diſtempers here are the Cholick and Leproſy; but they have none that practiſe Phyſick, except a few Surgeons.

The Northern Quarter is the largeſt and beſt Peopled. The chief Town of this Part is *Holar*, or *Hola*, on the Gulph of *Staga*, on the North ſide of the Iſland: 'Tis a Biſhop's See, has a Preſs, a Grammar-School, and a good Harbour pretty well frequented. In the South Quarter, about the middle of the Iſland, lies *Skalholt*, a Biſhop's See, and the Seat of the chief Court of Juſtice. At *Coningsgard*, or *Beſted*, in the Neighbourhood, there's a ſmall Fortreſs, where the Viceroy ſent hither from *Denmark* reſides. *Hanar* and *Keplarwick* in this Quarter are commodious Harbours, and pretty well frequented.

FREESLAND.

SOME deny the Being of it, others reckon it Part of *Groenland*, and place it betwixt Lat. 60 and 63½. 'Tis reckon'd the fartheſt Weſt of any Part of *Europe*, and ſaid to have been diſcover'd by two *Venetian* Gentlemen that were Shipwreck'd here. Some tell us the People are Chriſtians, very civil, and govern'd by a Great Lord: That they reſemble the *Groenlanders* in every thing, have a good Fiſhery on the Coaſt, with pale Coral, and little Stones as clear as Chryſtal, in a Place they call *Weſt-England*. The chief Town is ſaid to be of the ſame Name with the Iſland, and the Country is very dangerous to be approach'd, becauſe of the Shoals of Ice.

NORWAY

IS the firſt Part of the Continent of *Europe* to the North and North-Weſt. It derives its Name from its Northern Situation; is bounded on the North and Weſt by the North Ocean, on the Eaſt by a Ridge of Mountains called *Doſrine*, or *Daarfiel*, which ſeparate it from *Sweden*, and on the South, by the Entrance of the *Baltick*, call the *Schagger-raak*.

It lies in the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth North Climates, betwixt Lat. 58½ and 71½, and Long. Eaſt from *London* 9 and 11. The North Part of it, call'd *Lapland* or *Finmark*, is beyond the Artick Circle in the Frozen Zone. Their longeſt Day is two whole Months, and the ſhorteſt in the South Parts about ſix Hours and a Quarter.

The Length of this Country is about 840 Miles; the Breadth is very unequal, being much contracted towards the North; the broadeſt Part in the South is about 240.

'Tis divided into Iſlands and Continents. Some reckon among its Iſlands thoſe we have already deſcrib'd about the North Pole, but with how little Ground we have heard already, except as to *Groenland* and *Iceland*. The Iſlands of *Fero* are properly enough aſcrib'd to it, tho' ſome ſay they formerly belong'd to *Scotland*. The reſt of the Iſles ſcarce merit a Deſcription.

The Continent is divided into Five Governments, of which in their Place.

The AIR is generally very cold. The Mountains that divide it from *Sweden* are always cover'd with Snow. The cold Winds which blow from them makes the Valleys barren; but Southerly, and along the West Coast, the Air is more temperate, unless when corrupted by the Putrefaction of a sort of Rats called *Lemmer*, which occasion a sort of a Jaundice to the Inhabitants, and a Giddiness of Head that's dangerous to Strangers. Most of the Country is nothing but Rocks, Forests and Mountains. In the Valleys they have a good Breed of Black Cattle and little Horses, which are very swift and capable of Fatigue.

Their TRADE lies in Deals, Masts, Pitch, Tar, Iron, Copper, dry'd Fish, Train-Oil, Filberts, Butter, Tallow, Hides, Cheese and Furs. They have no Corn in the North Parts, and but little in the South; so that the Poor eat dry'd Fish instead of Bread, and the Rich get Corn in exchange for their Commodities. Their only Rivers that carry Vessels are *Teno* in the North, and *Galiva* in the South, but they have many Creeks and Harbours.

This COUNTRY was part of the ancient *Scandinavia*, and the old Inhabitants were call'd *Sitones*; the Moderns were formerly call'd *Normans* and *Norwegians*, from their Country. *Jonas Ramus*, their last Historian, says, their Ancestors were Savages and Giants, and civilized by one *Norus*, about A. M. 2910, but owns their History before A. C. 868, to be fabulous. It was sometimes divided betwixt two or more Kings, which occasioned Civil Wars: Several of them were dethroned for Tyranny, some of them fell in the Wars which they and the *Danes* made in *England* and *Scotland*, and others were Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden*. But since 1387 they have been under *Denmark*, the Heir of their Crown having married *Margaret* the Heiress of *Denmark*, who having defeated *Albert* King of *Sweden*, succeeded him, and was call'd the *Semiramis of the North*. Since that time they have been governed by Viceroys, who are frequently the King's Natural Sons.

Christianity was first introduced here by King *Haquin*, call'd *Athelstane*, in 933, he being educated in *England* by King *Athelstane*; but it made little Progress till the Time of their King St. *Olaus*, who A. C. 1000, did propagate it farther. In 1486, Pope *Innocent* VIII. gave leave to the Priests of this Country, and others in the same Climate, to celebrate the Communion with other Liquor than Wine, because they could not well have it. The Reformation according to *Luther* was settled here in 1523, and has continued ever since; but many of the *Laplanders* in the North Parts are still Heathens.

The PEOPLE in general are reckon'd Clownish, but Industrious, Honest, Strong, Brave, and Civil to Strangers. They are able to endure more Hardships and Fatigue than the *Danes*, whom they despise, but are kept under by their Policy, the *Danes* having gradually remov'd their ancient Nobility, and keeping the People from improving themselves in the Art of War.

The LANGUAGE in most Places is the same with that of *Iceland*, but the better Sort speak *Danish*.

Of its Divisions into GOVERNMENTS.

NORWAY is divided into Five Governments, as follows:

I. *AGGERHUYS.* (We begin with this, because it is the Seat of the Government.) It has that of *Bergen* on the West, the vast Mountains of *Dalecarlia* that divide it from *Sweden* on the East, that Part of the *Baltick* nam'd the *Categat* on the South, and the Government of *Drontheim* on the North. 'Tis the South-East part of the Country, 360 Miles from South to North, and 80 where broadest from East to West. 'Tis Mountainous and Woody; but its Valleys being watered with Rivers and Lakes that fall into the *Baltick*, are reckon'd the most fruitful of *Norway*.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Anslo*, *Obslo*, *Opslo*, or *Christiana*, so called from *Christian* IV. King of *Denmark*, who rebuilt it in 1614. It lies in Lat. 60. 12. and Long. 9. on the Mouth of a River that falls into the Bay of *Onslo*, which comes up from the *Baltick*.

It is the Seat of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Kingdom, and a Bishop's See. The Sword of *Haquin*, one of their Kings, educated in *England*, is kept in the Cathedral: 'Tis very large, has a Hilt of Chrystal finely polish'd, and is valued for its Antiquity. This Town is remarkable for the Nuptials of King *James* IV. of *Scotland* with *Anne* of *Denmark* in 1589. Here's a good Trade for Pitch, Fir, and other Commodities of the Country. 'Tis also remarkable for Mackarels and Pearl-Muscles, whose Shells are larger than ordinary, and the Fish like an Oyster: They produce a Cluster of Eggs like those of Crane-Fish, which when ripe issue out and become Muscles; but sometimes one or two of the Eggs stick fast, and, not being voided with the rest, grow into Pearls of different Sizes. *Philos. Transact.* N°. CI. p. 11. It was possessed by the *Swedes* in 1716, but they were afterwards forc'd to quit it, and received two considerable Defeats at the Passes of *Mos* and *Besmo*, at the last of which the King of *Sweden* and the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* were both wounded.

2. *Aggerhuys*, which gives Name to the Province, lies on the other side of the Bay, West from *Christiana*, has a strong Castle, and is remarkable for the Defeat of the *Swedes* before it in 1567, after a Siege of eighteen Months. They were also repuls'd before it in 1716.

3. *Torsberg*, or *Tonsberg*, a small Town with a large Harbour, 30 Miles South-West from *Christiana* on the West side of the same Bay: It has a good Trade, because of its Situation, and the neighbouring Mines of Copper and Iron. A Silver Mine was discovered here in the Time of *Christian* IV. but turns to no great Account. Mr. *Molesworth* observes, that the Ports of this Country in general are so deep, that they have no good Anchorage for Shipping, the Shoar being all along high Rocks, at the Foot of which there is 200 Fathom Water, so that 'tis the most dangerous of any in *Europe* to fall in with either by Night or in a Storm.

4. *Skeen* on the Mouth of the Bay of *Christiana*, noted for Mines of Copper and Iron: It had also one of Silver in *Christian* the Fourth's Time, but now exhausted.

5. *Frederickstad*, 65 Miles South-East from *Christiana*, built by *Frederick* XI. in the last Century, at the Mouth of the River *Glammer*, where it falls into the *Categat*. It was attack'd in vain by the *Swedes* in 1716.

6. *Frederickshall*, or *Hall*, is a Town with a Bridge over a River in the same Province, about 39 Miles South-East from *Frederickstad*, and upon the same Coast. 'Twas storm'd and taken by the *Swedes* in 1716; but the *Danes* retiring to the Castle, set Fire to the Town with their Bombs, one of which falling into the Room where *Charles* XII. the King of *Sweden* was, a Splinter of it scratch'd his Cheek, and a Major General, with whom he was talking, was killed by a Cannon-Ball from the Citadel. He was forc'd to leave the Town with considerable Loss; but attacking the Citadel again on the 11th of *December* 1718, he was shot dead from the Citadel, as he went into the Trenches to give Orders, which will for ever make this Place memorable.

7. *Saltzberg*, on the River *Drammen*, 20 Miles South-West from *Christiana*, noted for Mines of Iron, Copper and Silver, from whence the neighbouring Mountains are called *Silver-Hills*.

8. *Hammer*, 90 Miles North from *Frederickstad*, on the River *Drammen*, formerly a Bishop's See, now united to *Christiana*. *Olaus Magnus* says, that a monstrous Serpent always appeared in a neighbouring Island, called *Moos*, before any great Revolution in *Norway*.

9. *Holte*, on the Lake call'd *Nord-Sea*, 72 Miles South-West from *Tonsberg*, remarkable for a Church cut out of a Rock, with a Burying-Place at the top of it, supposed by *Wormius* to have been a Heathen Temple.

II. THE Government of *BERGHEN* has the Ocean on the West, North and South, and the Government of *Drontheim* on the North and N. E. 'Tis 270 Miles from South to North, and about 80 where broadest. 'Tis divided into the two Districts of *Bergen* and *Stavenger*, and several Bailiwicks. The chief Town is *Bergen* or *Baern*, so ancient and famous a Harbour, that 'tis mention'd by *Mela* and *Pliny*. It lies in Lat. 61, and Long. 6, East from *London* on the West side of the Country near the Coast.

It is suppos'd to be the *Bergos* of *Pliny*, the *Bergium* of *Jornandes*, and has its Name from its Situation among Hills. It was built mostly of Timber, which made it very subject to Fire, so that it has been five times burnt down; but being much frequented because of its great Trade and commodious Harbour, which makes it the principal Mart of the Country, 'tis now well built, and has a stately Exchange. 'Tis defended by a strong Castle, which in our *Charles* the Second's Time protected the *Dutch East-India* Ships from our Fleet. It is also the See of a Bishop. The Inhabitants were at first so averse to the Settlement of Foreigners here, that they would allow none the Freedom of the Town, unless he consented either to be whipt, roll'd in Mud, or hung in a Basket over Smoak; but the Advantage of Trade soon oblig'd 'em to quit this barbarous Custom, so that they have now Factors of most Nations in *Europe*. The City is endowed with many Privileges, and is honoured with the Seat of the Viceroy. The Haven is safe in all Weathers, because of the Hills round it; is very capacious, and deep enough to receive large Ships. Their chief Trade of Export is Furs, Hides, Tallow, Masts, Deals, Stock-Fish, which are caught on the Coast in *January*, and dried in the Air. 'Twas one of the four ancient Mart-Towns of *Europe*.

2. *Stavenger* lies in a Peninsula on a great Bay full of small Islands, Lat. 60, Long. 5, 80 Miles South from *Berghen*. The Bay is guarded by the strong Castle of *Doefwick*, two Miles from the Town. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Drontheim*, and the Seat of a Governour, subject to him of *Bergen*. It has a good Harbour, but its Trade is eclipsed by that of *Bergen*. This District is divided into several Bailiwicks, and *Tyle-Marchia* belongs to it, from whence *Procopius* conjectur'd, that this Country was the ancient *Thule*.

III. THE Third Government is that of *DRONTHEIM*, the largest in *Norway*, reaches beyond the Polar Circle, has *Bergen* on the South-West, that of *Wardhuys* on the North-East, *Aggerhuys* and *Dalecarlia* on the South, the Ocean on the West and North-West, and *Muscovite-Lapland* on the East. The Length, South and North is 365 Miles, and the greatest Breadth 160, but it grows narrow in the North Parts. It was given to the *Swedes* by a Treaty in 1638, but restored to the *Danes* in 1660; yet the *Swedes* still retain those Parts of it call'd *Harndal* and *Jempterland*, by a Treaty in 1645. The Country in general is mountainous, woody, barren, and ill inhabited, especially towards the North. Its chief Places are,

1. *Drontheim*, or *Druntheim*, in Lat. 65½, Long. 10, 8, 345 Miles North-East from *Bergen*. 'Twas called *Nidrosia* in *Latin*, because built on the River *Nidir*, where it falls into the Bay; was formerly the Seat of the Kings, and Capital of the Nation. 'Twas made an Archbishoprick by Pope *Eugene* III. and its Cathedral dedicated to St. *Olaus*, and the most stately and beautiful in the North, as appears still by its Ruins, which shew its admirable Architecture. The Town has never recover'd its Splendour since it was burnt, together with the Cathedral, in 1522. The *Swedes* advanced near this City in 1718, and being superiour in Number, defeated the *Danes* in two Engagements, which obliged them to retire to the Town: But the Castle being strong built upon a Rock, impregnable by Land, and easily relieved by Sea, the *Swedes* did not think fit to attack it. They have no Wood in the Neighbourhood, so that they build their Houses of the Bones of Whales and other Fish, which they likewise use for Fuel. There's a Lake in the Neighbourhood, which never freezes.

2. *Romsdal* is a large Town, 160 Miles South-West from *Drontheim*, on the Bottom of a Bay, and has a tolerable Trade.

Maelstrom is a noted Gulph or Whirlpool near this Coast, about Lat. 68. Mariners call it the Navel of the Sea. At the time of Flood it forms such a terrible Whirlpool for two Leagues round, as swallows up every thing that comes near it; and during the six Hours Ebb, throws out the Water with such Violence, that the heaviest Bodies won't then sink in it, but are cast back by the Force of the Stream. The Fishermen catch abundance of Fish about it during the Ebb, when being forc'd up to the Surface of the Water, they can't dive again.

Halgoland, North of the Polar Circle, is a District of this Government, and was the Country of *Ogther*, our King *Alfred*'s Geographer, who fancied, that there was no inhabited Place farther North than this.

IV. THE Government of *WARDHUYS*, alias *FINMARK*, or *NORWAY-LAPLAND*, is the most Northerly Part of this Country; lies beyond the Northern Circle; has *Muscovite-Lapland* on the

the East, the Frozen Ocean on the West and North, and *Swediſh-Lapland* on the South. It lies betwixt Lat. 67, 72 ½. The Length is 425 Miles, and the greateſt Breadth 80. The *Finni* of *Tacitus* are ſuppoſed to have dwelt here. 'Tis but ill peopled, becauſe of the exceſſive Cold. They have no Trees but Pines and Firs. Rane-Deer, Bears, White Hares, Squirrels, Black Foxes, Beavers and Otters abound here; ſo that Furs is their greateſt Trade. They have Plenty of Fiſh in their Rivers and on their Coaſts. The Men are Savage, Revengeful, Jealous, much inclined to Cheat, and induſtrious in nothing but Fiſhing and Hunting. Their Women have the ſame bad Qualities, and are of a low Stature. Moſt of the People are Pagans, and given to Sorcery. They pretend to ſell favourable Winds to Sailors, and to raiſe Tempeſts if they be not brib'd. They have no diſtinct Poſſeſſions, but roam about, and ſettle where they think beſt.

The chief Place is *Wardhuys*, in Lat. 70, 12, Long. 29, which gives Name to the Country, and is the Seat of the Governour. It lies in an Iſland called *Warda*, about 8 Miles from the Continent, and 15 in Compaſs. There's a Caſtle with ſix Baſtions, where the Governour reſides, and has always a good Garriſon, to oblige the Ships bound for *Muſcovy* to pay their Toll. The Town conſiſts only of a few Cottages inhabited by Seamen. The People of this and the neighbouring Iſlands, which are not conſiderable enough to be deſcribed, live chiefly upon Stock-Fiſh, with which they feed their Black Cattle in Winter. They have no Bread nor Beer but what's brought from other Places. In two of the Iſlands they have Churches, and on the Continent their Villages don't exceed ten or twelve Huts apiece.

In the Iſland of *Maggero*, which is the moſt Northerly Part of this Country, lies the *Weſt Cape*, ſo well known to Sailors, who double it in their Voyage to *Archangel*, &c. and is generally mentioned as the moſt Northerly part of *Europe*.

V. The Fifth Government, *BAHUS*, being ſurrendered to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of *Roſchild*, is deſcribed in *Sweden*.

The Islands *of* Fero *belonging to this Country:*

THEY are Seventeen, and lie betwixt Lat. 60 and 61, and Long. Weſt 10 and 12. They ſtretch in Length about 65 Miles, in Breadth about 51; have *Norway* on the Eaſt, *Schetland* on the South-Eaſt, and *Iceland* on the North-Weſt. An Account of them by Mr. *Jacobſon Debes*, Provoſt of the Clergy there, was printed at *London* in 1676, from which we have the following Deſcription.

The largeſt of them is *Stromo*, 24 Miles long, and 8 where broadeſt. It has ſeveral Harbours and Creeks, but the beſt is *Thor's-Haven*, which is good tho' ſmall, and has one Entrance from the North and another from the South. This is the chief Place of Commerce. The Iſland abounds with high Hills; and the higheſt, named *Skellingfel*, is a good Direction for Sailors bound to the North Entrance of *Thor's-Haven*.

2. *Oſteroe* is 20 Miles long, and from 2 to 6 broad. It has many Inlets with good Harbours, one of them called the *King's-Haven*, becauſe his Ships uſe to lie there when they put in after cruiſing on Pirates. There are ſeveral others, remarkable for little but ſafe Harbours, ſo that we ſhan't inſiſt on them. There's one called *Storediemen*, of a round Figure, a large Mile in Diameter, encompaſſed with high Clifts and Rocks, and has but one Paſſage, by which it is difficult for a ſingle Man to enter; ſo that, were it worth while, it might be render'd impregnable at a ſmall Expence. It has a Farm-Houſe upon it, with Black Cattle, Sheep, and Fowl enough to ſubſiſt thirty People. It was held out a great while by a Farmer's Wife and her Servant, who had murder'd her Husband to cover their Lewdneſs; but growing ſecure at laſt, becauſe of the Strength of the Place, they were ſurpriz'd and brought to Juſtice.

The moſt Remarkable Things in and about theſe Iſlands, are, 1. A dangerous Whirlpool, call'd the *Monk*, from a high Rock of that Name on the South end of the Iſland of *Sunderoe*. In calm Weather it draws in and ſinks Ships which come near it; but ſometimes they eſcape by driving with the Stream. *Debes* ſays, there are two more of them, but this is the moſt dangerous, and deſcribes it thus. The Sea round it is eighty or ninety Fathom deep; a little farther in it is from twenty five to thirty five Fathom, where the Sea begins to riſe and turn round: Further in, the Ground is from eight to twelve Fathom deep, and lies Snailwiſe in four Rounds. This Ground has Cliffs on the top about eight Fathom deep, and ten or twelve from one another; ſo that when a Veſſel comes upon it, ſhe is turn'd round thoſe Cliffs with ſuch Swiftneſs, as the Men on board are forced to lie down to avoid being giddy. She is carry'd round all the four Circles, in which there are Channels from twenty five to thirty five Fathom deep. On the Eaſt ſide there's a Gulph, where the Stream runs in as thro' a Sluice. In the Middle of this Whirlpool the Water is ſixty one Fathom deep, and runs about ſlowly. On the South ſide of the Whirlpool, the Rock called *Sumboe-Monk* riſes ten Fathom above Water, and the Depth about it is fifteen. Our Author had this Account from the Fiſhermen, who in calm Weather, during an Ebb, ventur'd to fiſh upon it, and to climb the neighbouring Rock for Fowl. They obſerved, that on the top of this Rock the Compaſs runs round as the Whirlpool does, and is thereby ſpoiled. The Air is ſo very cold on this Rock in the Heat of Summer, that thoſe who climb it for Fowl are ſcarce able to bear it. By his Draught of this Whirlpool 'tis about a Mile in Diameter, and above half a Mile from *Sumboe-Rock*, where the Water begins to ſuck in the Veſſels. Our Author thinks that this, as well as the Coldneſs of the Air on the top of the *Monk*, proceeds from the Magnetick Force of the Rocks, becauſe the Winter in thoſe Iſlands is for moſt part temperate, which he aſcribes to the Saltneſs of the Sea. From hence he takes occaſion to combat the Opinion of thoſe, who fancy thoſe Whirlpools proceed from Abyſſes, or bottomleſs Pits in the Sea; and ſuppoſes, that they all proceed from ſuch a Situation of the Ground and Rocks at Bottom, as is here deſcribed: But it muſt be left to the Inquiries of the Curious, whether they mayn't ſometimes proceed from narrow Gulphs, that ſwallow the Water gradually, and iſſue it again in Places at a diſtance; as the famous Whirlpool of *Norway* is ſuppoſed to empty its Water by a Paſſage under Ground in the Bay of *Bothnia*, as *Herbinius* maintained in a publick Diſſertation at *Copenhagen*, and as *Athanaſius Kircher* ſuppoſes in his *Tabula Geographica-Hydrographica*. *Debes* ſeems however to be in the right, that this Whirlpool of *Fero* is not occaſion'd by any ſubterraneous Paſſage, becauſe it has thrown up Trees caſt into it, with the Roots, Branches and Bark tore off by the circular Rocks at bottom.

2. He ſays that there are Loadſtones in thoſe Iſlands, on which if a Compaſs be ſet, it will vary much, in ſome Places to the Eaſt, and in others to the Weſt: But the ordinary Declination of the Loadſtone here is 13 Deg. 19 Min.

When the Sun is in *Cancer*, they have no Night for a whole Month, and in the middle of Winter they have little Day. In their longeſt Day the Sun riſes at 2 a Clock 7 Minutes in the Morning, and ſets at 9 Hours 53 Minutes at Night, which makes the Day 19 Hours 46 Minutes. And from the Setting to the *Riſing of the* Sun, 'tis but 4 Hours 14 Minutes, during which the Night is ſcarce perceptible, the Sun being then but 4 Degrees and 29 Minutes under their Horizon; and there's little Difference to be perceived till the ſeventeenth of *Auguſt*, when he is 18 Degrees. In the middle of Winter the Sun riſes at 9 Hours 53 Minutes in the Morning, and ſets at 2 Hours 7 Minutes in the Afternoon; ſo that they have but 4 Hours 14 Minutes Day; but their Dawning begins about 8 in the Morning, and the Twilight laſts till about 4 at Night.

He obſerves, as to the Currents, that before one comes to the Iſlands the Stream is ſcarcely to be diſcerned, but it thruſts it ſelf betwixt the Iſlands, as a River thro' a Sluice. At New and Full Moon they run very ſtrong and ſwift, which proves many times fatal to their Fiſhermen, when ſurpriz'd by a Storm at Sea, for they can't put in till the Current runs towards the Land; and when it runs againſt the Wind, there's ſuch a dreadful turbulent Sea, as the Waves break over the tops of the Promontories. When the Streams run even betwixt the Iſlands, there's a principal Current, which the firſt two Hours runs pretty faſt, the ſecond two it is very rapid, and the third two it decreaſes by Degrees; and in Spring and Summer, when the Sun has moſt Force, it is ſtronger at every Change of the Moon than in Autumn and Winter. He cannot exactly deſcribe how high or low the Tides riſe or fall, becauſe there's a great deal of Inequality in it, occaſioned by the Changes of the Seaſons and Moon. They uſually riſe ſeven Fathoms at a Weſt Moon, and but three at an Eaſt. In particular Streams it is high Water at different Hours, there being ſometimes at one Inlet five different Currents that run againſt one another.

The Air in Summer is temperately warm, and tho' never very hot, yet ſometimes it rents their thin Mould to the Rock. Their Winter is not exceſſive cold; and tho' they be under North Lat. 62, it ſeldom freezes a Month together. There's no Ice in their Bays, and they have miſtling Rains in the Valleys when it ſnows on the Mountains. They have ſometimes ſuch Storms of Wind, as tear up Stones from the Ground, and roll up the Earth on the Rocks like Sheets of Lead. They have alſo dangerous Whirlwinds, which frequently ſink Ships, and bear down Men and Horſes in the Valleys; but they are generally forewarned by a terrible Noiſe betwixt the Rocks, and then ſuch as are on Horſeback alight, lie flat on the Ground, and catch hold of the Graſs or Stones, till the Blaſt be over. He aſcribes thoſe Whirlwinds to the ſtreight Paſſes betwixt the Mountains, where the Rocks jut out on both ſides, and occaſion the Winds to rebound, and ſometimes to blow contrary to one another. He gives a ſtrange Inſtance of this, which he aſſerts to be true, *viz.* That a Clergyman on Horſeback was blown over the Edge of a Promontory near *Sumboe* by ſuch a Whirlwind, but immediately blown up again by a contrary Wind, without receiving any Hurt. The ordinary Winds here are for moſt part Weſt and South-Weſt, eſpecially in Spring and Harveſt, and thoſe Winds being moiſt, it is uſually Rain and bad Weather on that ſide of the Land where the Wind blows, while it is fair and clear on the other. This he aſcribes to the Height of the Mountains and the Land. The Summer not being hot, they have no Thunder then, but in Winter, Autumn and Spring they have it with great Storms and Rain, which is the more terrible, becauſe all of them are then very turbulent.

The Air being thus purged at thoſe Seaſons by ſtrong Winds and Thunder, the Inhabitants have ſeldom any contagious Diſtempers, but what are brought in by Foreigners. This is particularly obſerved of the Small-Pox, which they dread ſo much, that every one avoids the infected Family as they would do the Plague; yet notwithſtanding all their Precautions, the Iſlands are ſometimes infected with it.

The Diſeaſes proper to the Country, are, 1. A ſtrong Rheum in Spring and Autumn, with a violent Cough and Spitting, Head-ach and Pain in the Limbs, of which ſometimes they die, and are frequently ill of it a long time. Their Medicine is ſowre Whey, as hot as they can drink it. They reckon this Diſtemper purges them of Phlegm, and other Impurities contracted or occaſioned by their cold and moiſt Air, *&c.*

2. A Diſtemper they call the Hot-Sickneſs, like that which affects Soldiers in cold and moiſt Camps during the Winter. The Patient is hot with accute Pains in the Head that frequently occaſion Diſtraction and a Flux in the Summer. It conſumes the Marrow of ſuch as die of it, but the greateſt part eſcape by Providence, for they know no Medicine againſt it, nor is it ſo frequent as the former. The third is the Scurvy, which is pretty general, and their Medicine againſt it is New Milk alone, or with Scurvy-Graſs boiled in it. They are alſo troubled with a Leproſie, which our Author thinks to be an Exceſs of the Scurvy.

The Product *of the Country; with an Account of the* People *and* Government.

MOST of theſe Iſlands being rocky Mountains, the Soil upon them is thin, but in the Valleys the Mould is thicker, and produces Plenty of Graſs and Corn. Several of the Iſlands are uſed only for Paſturage, and ſome of the moſt rocky ſerve only for Fowls to build Neſts in. *Debes* believes, that there are Mines of Copper and Iron here, becauſe the Rivulets which come from the Hills look green in dry Weather, like Verdigreaſe. Here are Salt-Petre Stones of two ſorts, but yield no great Store of that Commodity. In the Cliffs on the Shoar, there are tranſparent Stones that cut Glaſs, are of a whitiſh Colour mixed with Blew or Yellow, but loſe their Colour when tranſported, therefore not valued by Jewellers, and are ſuppos'd to be a ſort of

of Jaſpers. Here is alſo ſome Chryſtal, but ſo brittle that it can't be poliſh'd. Here are alſo Pearl-Muſcles like thoſe of *Norway* and *Denmark*; and *Molucca* Beans are found on the Coaſt, ſuppoſed to be drove hither from the *Weſt-Indies*. The ignorant People took them to be Stones, and thought the Kernel to be another bred within.

Here are no Trees, but ſome Juniper-Shrubs and Willows. The People planted Fruit-Trees, but they did not thrive. No Corn, except Barley, comes to Maturity here, and that yields twenty or thirty-fold, which ſerves them for Bread, *&c.* Their beſt Paſtures lie North-Eaſt and North, and are ſo good, that one of their Cattle yields a Hundred Weight of Tallow. Our Author thinks, the Fruitfulneſs of the Valleys proceeds from Nitre, which the Winds bring with the Rain and Snow. He ſays, that during the two Months when they have little or no Night, the Corn and Graſs grow very little; but as the Nights begin to lengthen, they grow more in one Day than in fourteen before.

Here are the ſame Garden Herbs as with us, and four which grow wild in great Plenty, which they value much, becauſe good Antiſcorbuticks, *viz.* Scurvy-Graſs, Creſſes, Baccabunge and Sorrel. Here's alſo Store of Tormentil, which they uſe for Tanning of Hides; and Plenty of *Angelica*, the Stalks of which they pill and eat as we do Fruit, and in time of Dearth eat the Roots. They have another Root, ſuppoſed to be the *Radix Rhodia*, which they call *Hielperod*, from which they diſtil a Water in Smell and Taſte like that of Roſes, and ſerves to the ſame Purpoſes.

Their Beaſts are Black Cattle, Horſes and Sheep, which feed abroad all the Year, unleſs the Snow be very deep. They are of a ſmall Size, yet their Horſes are ſtrong, ſwift, and ſo ſure-footed, tho' not ſhod, that the Inhabitants think themſelves ſafer among the Hills and Rocks on Horſeback than on Foot. They breed them to hunt Wild Sheep, which they graſp with their fore Legs when they come up with them, and run over Rocks and Hills without Fear. The Tame Sheep they feed in Incloſures ſeparated by Ditches; and he is reckon'd a great Farmer who has twenty Horſes and Black Cattle, or five hundred Sheep. They loſe many in hard Winters, becauſe they have no other Shelter but earthen Dikes, and ſometimes they are cover'd quite over with Snow, ſo that they are loſt for a Month together, when they eat the Earth about them, and the Wool off of one anothers Backs. They are not to be diſcovered but by a Damp which riſes from the Snow above them, and then the Inhabitants dig them out. The Natives are ſuch ill Husbandmen, that they ſave nothing to relieve their Cattle in the Winter; and their Paſtures being over-ſtock'd, and not duly cultivated, many of their Cattle are ſtarv'd, or fall from the Rocks and Cliffs into the Sea as they are ſeeking their Food during the Snow. 'Tis obſerv'd, that moſt of their Sheep in the Weſt parts are white, and thoſe in the South black: Our Author aſcribes this to the Vapours from the Sea, to which the South Parts are moſt expos'd, or to the Nature of the Soil, which is much impregnated by Brimſtone or Salt-Petre. Here are Dogs like Greyhounds, which they breed to catch ſuch Sheep as are pointed out to them, which they do without biting them, but keep them down till their Maſters come. One of theſe Dogs well trained yields as good a Price as a Cow.

Here's great Numbers of Land and Sea-Fowl, which ſerve the Inhabitants for Food, and bring in Money by their Feathers. Some ſtay all the Year, and others go off in Winter. Their Birds of Prey are Owls, Sparrow Hawks, Crows and Ravens. The latter are of ſeveral Sorts; ſome of them all Black, others Black and White, and ſome all White. They cut the Tongues of the Particolour'd ones, and teach them to ſpeak as we do Parrots. The Wild ones are ſo deſtructive to the Sheep, that there's a Law obliging the People to deſtroy them; and every Man who does not bring one of their Beaks to the Seſſion-Houſe at a certain Seaſon of the Year, is fin'd. Here's a Bird which they call a Teal, that lives both by Land and Water, and is much cheriſh'd by the Natives, becauſe it deſtroys the Ravens. Their Water and Sea-Fowl are much the ſame with ours, but they have ſeveral unknown to us, that are ſomething extraordinary in their Form and Way of Breeding. Some of them are very good Food, frequent the freſh Water Lakes, where the Inhabitants hunt them with Boats, and catch great Numbers. Abundance of Swans come hither in the Spring, but make no great Stay. Here's a Bird called the Sea-Daw, which comes and goes at certain Seaſons: The Inhabitants hunt them more than any others, and tho' they breed but one at a Seaſon, they are ſo numerous that they darken the Sun like a Cloud, and make a Noiſe with their Wings which reſembles Thunder. The People take 100000 ſome Years. There's another call'd a *Skrabe*, which digs its Neſt in the Ground with its Beak and Claws. They have ſeveral Turnings like the Holes of Foxes, go out to Sea in the Morning, and return with Food to their Young in the Evening. The Inhabitants pull out the Young ones with Hooks, ſalt them up for Winter Proviſion, and uſe their Fat for Lamps. They avoid killing the Dam, except ſhe be in the Neſt unknown to them, becauſe ſhe always returns to it in the Seaſon, unleſs it be ſpoil'd by the Hooks while the People ſearch for the Young ones, and this they endeavour to ſhun as much as they can. There are many others which we can't inſiſt upon. There are vaſt Multitudes of Fowls that build their Neſts in the Rocks, where the Inhabitants let one another down by Ropes to catch the Young ones, and frequently loſe their Lives in the Attempt, by the breaking of the Ropes, that are cut by the Rocks, or by the falling of Stones upon their Heads, tho' they have ſtrong Caps on purpoſe to prevent it. The Natives are very expert in climbing thoſe Rocks, and throw down the Fowl into Boats that wait on purpoſe. They eat part of them freſh, ſalt the reſt for Winter, and ſell their Feathers.

Their Fiſhery, ſays our Author, is much decay'd, by which the poorer ſort are frequently reduced to great Want; but he obſerves, that they have the greateſt Plenty of Fiſh when their Corn and Cattle fail. In Autumn their Creeks ſometimes abound with Pilchards, which they take only for preſent Uſe, becauſe they have not Salt enough to cure them. The other Fiſh are Cod, Whitings, large Flounders, Plaiſe and Trouts. Here are abundance of Seals, which they ſometimes ſhoot, or hunt by Dogs bred to it, which ſwim againſt the Wind, that the Seals mayn't ſmell them, catch them by the Throat, and hold 'em till their Maſters come up. At other times they run into the Caves, where the Seals breed, with Lights, and kill Hundreds of them by Night. They eat their Fleſh, melt their Fat into Train-Oil, and make Shoes, *&c.* of their Skins. Here are ſeveral ſorts of Whales, which come in great Numbers under the Land in foggy Weather, and then the Fiſhermen, upon Signals by Fire, come together in their Boats, and drive the Whales into Creeks, where the other Inhabitants wait and kill them with Whale-Spears; but frequently the Whales overturn the Boats and Fiſhermen. The Natives make Train-Oil of the Fat, and ſalt part of the Whales inſtead of Bacon with Aſhes of burnt Sea-Weeds, which preſerve it very well. Some part of the Fat they uſe like Butter, part of the Fleſh they dry in the Wind, and they pickle the Tails of the Young ones, which taſte like Neats-Feet. Here's a Creature they call a Sea-Dog, whoſe upper Parts are like thoſe of a large rough Spaniel. They purſue the Whales, and ſometimes drive them aſhoar, which makes them an eaſy Prey to the People. Here are large Whales which play about the Boats, and ſometimes riſe under and over-turn them. To prevent this the Natives have *Caſtoreum* either in a Place made on purpoſe at the Head of their Boats, or in Pieces of Wood, which they throw among the Whales with a Line, upon which they ſink immediately, they have ſuch an Averſion to the Smell of it.

Our Author ſays, that he has known Men who could ſwim very well, that have ſunk immediately when they had *Caſtoreum* about them. *Bartolinus*, in his *Anatomical Hiſtory*, confirms this. The Natives of *Fero* ſay, that Juniper-Wood does likewiſe drive away the Whales. *Debes* ſays, that Mermaids have been ſeen on theſe Coaſts, in ſuch Form as we uſually paint them. He gives us the following Account of the Peopling of thoſe Iſlands, of their Government, Manners, Cuſtoms and Religion.

He ſays from *Sturleſon*'s Chronicle of *Norway*, that theſe Iſlands were firſt diſcovered by a Pirate from that Country, and peopled about *A. C.* 868, by thoſe that fled from *Norway* when *Harold Pulchricomus* reduced all the little Princes of *Norway* under his Subjection. He thinks the Iſlands were called *Fero* from a Word in their Language which ſignifies *Ferries*, becauſe of the many Streams betwixt the Iſlands, which they are obliged to ferry over. The *Norwegian* Gentry divided the Iſlands among themſelves, and govern'd them by a ſort of Ariſtocracy, but were afterwards reduced by the Kings of *Norway*; and now *Denmark* is Proprietor of moſt of them, and the Remains of the old Freeholders are much poorer than the King's Tenants.

The Kings of *Norway* formerly governed by Bailiffs, but now ſome Perſon of Honour from *Denmark* has uſually that Poſt, with a Deputy and inferiour Magiſtrates under him, to take care of Juſtice and Trade. The Iſlands are divided into Six Diſtricts, with a Magiſtrate in each, who determines ſmall Cauſes, but the great ones are referred to the Chief Court, which is held at *Thor's-Haven* in the Iſle of *Stroma* once a Year, where the Governour preſides. Here alſo they have a Yearly Synod of the Clergy, who with their Provoſt determine Church-Cauſes, but the Deputy preſides. They have alſo a Seſſions in each Diviſion once a Year, when the Deputy preſides, and determines Cauſes by the Aſſiſtance of the inferiour Magiſtrates, and Six Men choſen for every Diviſion. The Clergy are call'd in the firſt and laſt Day of the Seſſion, to give an Account of what Publick Matters they deſire to be conſider'd; and when the Court is done, the Deputy aſſures them of his Majeſty's Protection, if they continue to pay their Tribute, to which they give their Conſent by clapping their Hands. Then the Court and the Clergy make merry, by drinking the King's Health, *&c.* after which the Solemnity is concluded by a ſet Speech, and a ſhort Hymn in *Latin* ſung alternately. One of their chief Laws relates to the Management of their Sheep, and aſcertaining their Property in them, and the Places where they feed. 'Twas granted them by a King of *Norway* in 1040, renewed by *Chriſtian* IV. of *Denmark*, and is reckon'd very equitable. That ſame Prince built a Fort of *Thor's Haven* for Defence of the Country againſt Pirates, with which they were much infeſted.

Debes ſays, they were Pagans till *A. C.* 1000, and had Biſhops ſettled about 1200, who bought their Office of the King of *Norway*; but ſince the Reformation they have only had a Provoſt. They have thirty nine Pariſhes in all, but their Benefices being only from fifteen to thirty Guilders, (*i. e.* about 30*s.* and 3 *l. per Annum*) one Prieſt ſerves from four to ſeven Pariſhes, ſome of them at four Leagues Diſtance from one another; but they make a ſhift to live by the help of their Glebe and Cattle, and aſſiſting their Wives and Servants to knit Hoſe, which is their chief Manufacture, about 60000 Pair being exported annually. They have likewiſe a Proportion of Wool, Butter and Fiſh, with a free Houſe, and one allowed for their Widows. They have ſometimes Preſents from their Pariſhioners; but with all their Perquiſites the beſt Benefice is ſcarce 10 *l. per Annum.* The People in the ſmall and remote Iſlands are but indifferently ſerv'd, eſpecially in the Winter, when it is dangerous ferrying over the Streams; but one among them that can do it beſt, is appointed to read Homilies and ſing Pſalms on *Sundays* and Holidays, for which they have a ſmall Allowance. By this means, ſays *Davis*, with their Diligence in reading the Scriptures and good Practical Books, they underſtand Religion better in general than the Common People in *Denmark*, and have many of the *Pſalms*, with *Luther's* Catechiſm and a ſhort Explanation of it by Heart.

The Buſineſs of the Provoſt is to viſit their Churches, and preach in them by turns. They have but one School, which is at *Thor's-Haven*, where they learn to Write and Read; and thoſe deſigned for the Miniſtry are taught *Latin* by the Prieſt of the Place, who is allow'd 7 *l. per Annum* for it; and when his Students are ſent to the Univerſity at *Copenhagen*, they are allowed their Diet *gratis*. Their Churches are ſmall, built with Deals; their largeſt, which is at *Thor's-Haven*, is built with Beams, and has a Steeple.

Debes ſays, they were formerly much troubled with Spectres and Evil Spirits, which ſometimes deſtroy'd the Inhabitants, and at other times carry'd them to inacceſſible Rocks, and brought them back again without any Hurt. In thoſe Caſes their Relations have recourſe to Faſting and Prayer, by which the Perſons carry'd away are frequently recover'd. *Debes* gives a ſtrange Inſtance from his own Knowledge, of an Apparition to a Young Man of twenty four Years of Age, in 1667. Being ſick abed, there appeared one to him in ſhining Rayment, which fill'd the Room with Light. He ſaluted the Young Man, ſtroak'd him with his Hands, eaſed him of his Pains, taught him a Prayer to be ſaid three times a Day, order'd him to teach it to others, and to admoniſh them to forbear Curſing, Swearing, *&c.* After this the Apparition ſeem'd to vaniſh

A NEW MAP of the KINGDOM of DENMARK

With the Dutchy of HOLSTEIN &c.

According to the newest Observations

Most humbly Inscribed to the Right Hon.ble the Lord Balhaven

Revisd by I. Senex

1710

English Miles

BLEKINGA

T'SCHAGER RACK

THE SOUND

THE BELT

THE GERMAN SEA.

THE BALTICK or EAST SEA.

DIOCES. OF ALBURG.

DIOCESSES OF RIPEN

DIOC. OF ARHUS.

DIOC. OF WIBURG.

DIOC. OF ZEALAND

DIOC. OF FUNEN

DIOC. OF HOLSTEIN

D. of HOLSTEIN

PART OF BREMEN

PART OF GERMANY.

PART OF MEKLENBURG.

PART OF POMERANY.

T'IUTSCHE RIFF.

Schager Riff

Skaun or Schagen

Leycten

Randrs

Ruberg

Garbe

Stensbek

Elkier

Kiobste

Bierby

Strandby

Pickerholm

Hertzholm

Wen sussel

Lindernigard

Ysterholm

Lessow I

Hals

Hamelmoes

Sæby

Norkirk

Hindsclofter

Hellevad

Astorp

Hermod

Brovris

Stenstrup

Aggaard

Colderup

Timmersby

Torup

Tyfsed

Ryhiobing

ISLAND

Lemwyg

Aalberg

Ringkiobing

Hodsedbro

Wibord

Hollingshoen

Aalborg

Randers

Kiarup

Ebeltoft

Grinaa

Aarhus

Ringkiobing

Aalborg

Aarhus

Ribe

Hadersleben

Tundern

Flensborg

Sleswick

Tonning

Husum

Heyligeland

Anhout

Samsoe

Alsen I.

Langeland

Arroe I.

Fehmeren

Colberger Heyde

Gottenborg

Elfsborg

Wolde

Ostholt

Ommawalls

Warberg

Windborg

Faurod

Ihree

Harplings

Halmstat

Xylo

Hallands Ware

Laholm

Bramstad

Killevadstrop

Lyng

Engelholm

Helsingborg

Landskrona

Malmo

Lund

Copenhagen

Roskild

Elsinore

Cronenburg

Hven I.

Ven

Huen I.

Landskron

Christianopel

Christianstat

Carlshaven

Calmar

Aspo

Hanoe

Malquern

Ertholm

Bornholm

Slot

Mona I.

Mons-klint

Falsterbo

Nykoping

Falster

Laland

Fehmeren

Rutt

Hiddensee

Stubbenkamer

Rugen I.

Bergen

Stralsund

Damgard

Ribnitz

Rostock

Wismar

Lubeck

Travemund

Dassow

Bolenberg

Ratzeburg

Swerin

Wolgast

Uidom

Anclam

Cammin

Das Grosse Haff

Gryphiswaldisch Oie

Mouth of the Oder R.

Mouth of the Elve R.

Elbe R.

New Werck

Buxtehude

Harborg

Bremer Vohrde

Carelstat

Stade

Glückstad

Brunsbuttel

Meldorf

Tonning

Husum

Flensborg

Sleswick

Hadersleben

Tundern

Ripen

Aalborg

Aarhus

Ringkiobing

Wiborg

Viborg

Aalborg

Randers

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Bramstad

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Landskrona

Malmo

Lund

Copenhagen

Roskild

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Tundern

Ripen

Aalborg

Aarhus

Ringkiobing

Wiborg

Viborg

H. Moll Sc.

vaniſh through the Roof. He appeared thus ſeveral times, and pretended that he was the Apoſtle St. *John*; but at laſt the Devil put off his Diſguiſe, taught the Young Man ſeveral Popiſh and Heatheniſh Superſtitions, appeared to him as coming down from the Sky in the Habit of a Prieſt, with Red and White Garments, and a Red Croſs upon his Back, and in Concluſion tempted him to Fornication. Before this, the Young Man being of a good Converſation, had ſeduced many of the People, who pretended to the like Viſions, but grew diſobedient to their Miniſters, and looſe in their Converſation. Upon this *Debes* examined the Young Man, took his Confeſſion, ſent a Copy of it to be read in their Churches, with his Cenſure upon it, and an Exhortation to the People to adhere to the Word of God as the only Rule of Worſhip; and having ſent Notice of it to the King of *Denmark*, his Majeſty ordered the Young Man to be admoniſhed of his Errors from the Scriptures by the Biſhop of *Zeeland*, and to be abſolved from Cenſure, if penitent; which was accordingly done, and with the Provoſt's diligent Inſtruction of the People, put an end to thoſe Deluſions.

Our Author gives the following Account of the Manners, Cuſtoms, and Trade of theſe People. They are humble, civil, and courteous to Strangers, whom they entertain *gratis*, and allow them Carriages from Place to Place, but are troubled with few of them. They are temperate in their Diet, which is generally Milk, Fiſh and Gruel, and ſome Fleſh; this and their Fiſh they dry in Houſes made up of Half-Deals, at ſuch a diſtance as the Wind may go through them. They ſalt ſome of their Fleſh, which they dry in the ſame manner. 'Tis pretty ſavoury, but hard of Digeſtion. They boil it in Water with a little Barley-Meal, and ſome of the Fat that drops into Veſſels from it as it drys, which when cold makes it like Peaſe-Pottage, and then they daſh it with a little Vinegar; or, when they have not Fleſh enough, they boil a little preſerv'd Tallow in their Pottage.

They preſerve their Tallow thus: When freſh, they roll it in little Pieces, let it rot a while, cut it ſmall, and half melt it into great Pieces of thirty ſix Pound each; then put it into Holes, which they dig in the Ground, where it keeps moiſt, and when long kept it cuts and taſtes like old Cheeſe. This they uſe likewiſe inſtead of Butter, and call it their *Hidden Treaſure*, becauſe the Pirates don't know where to find it. The poorer ſort uſe the Fat of Whales in the ſame manner. They have Beer, but ſeldom uſe it, unleſs to treat their Miniſters and other Gueſts, only at *Chriſtmas* they are pretty jovial, and the poorer ſort are given to Exceſs of Brandy. The People in general eat their Meals without Bread, Beer, or Salt.

As they don't abound in Proviſions, they are frugal in Houſe-keeping, portion out Meat to their Servants, give the Men twice as much as the Maids, and expect Work in proportion. They weigh out two Pounds of Wool for them to ſpin and knit into a Pair of coarſe Stockings *per* Day. Their Cloaths are generally of a coarſe Flannel, and of one Faſhion; but they have a finer ſort for Church and Market. The Mens Coats are ſhort and wide, and they ſeldom wear Linnen. The Womens Cloaths are all of one Faſhion for rich and poor, being Boddice without Skirts ſew'd to their Petticoats, which are pleated. They chiefly affect a dark Blew or a Red Colour. The richer ſort wear Velvet ſew'd on Red Cloth for Trimming, and large Stomachers adorn'd with Silk-Fringes, Ribbons or Lace on the upper Part. On the Stomacher they have a little Piece of Silver gilt, of an oblong Square, with Buckles and thin gingling Plates hanging at it. The poorer ſort have them of Copper with Pewter Rings. The Maids go bare-headed, with their Hair pleated, and the Marry'd Women wear red knit round Caps. The Womens Shoes are of Sheep-Skins, and the Mens of Neats-Leather tanned. They have but one Sole, are ſewed together a little about the Toes and Heels, and tied with Strings above their Ankles.

Their Bedding is Hay, with a little Flannel ſpread over it. Every one makes their own Cloaths. The Women weave fine Bed-Cloaths of ſeveral Colours, with fine Stockings and Woollen Waſtecoats, and dye all themſelves. They have a ſort of a Red Colour, which they call *Cork*, that none elſe can imitate. They have few Paſtimes but at Weddings and at Chriſtnings, when they uſe plain Dances, hold one another by the Hand, and ſing Ballads in Praiſe of their Champions, of whom they give Romantick Accounts. It is certain that one *Magnus Heineſon*, one of their Country-men, prov'd a great Sea-Captain, and did many brave Exploits under *Frederick* II. and *Chriſtian* IV. of *Denmark*, and was executed upon a falſe Accuſation by the latter; but his Innocence appearing afterwards, that Prince did Juſtice to his Memory, and in 1590 ordered his Corpſe to be taken up and buried in great State, and a pompous Epitaph to be put on his Tomb.

On Holidays they ſing Pſalms, and at vacant Hours play at Cheſs, wherein both Sexes are pretty expert. They are naturally inclined to obſerve the Stars, eſpecially that called *Bootes*, by which they know the Hours in Winter Mornings to direct them in their Work. They know the Courſe of the Moon by the Increaſe and Decreaſe of the Sea; and and this is the Rule by which they compute the Fix'd and Moveable Feſtivals.

Their Language is that of *Norway* mix'd with *Daniſh*; but the South and North Iſles differ in Dialect. They live to 80, 90, and ſome of them to above 100 Years.

They are Charitable to the Poor, though there's no great Inequality among them as to Riches, which conſiſt chiefly in Cattle. Theft is ſcarcely known here, except now and then that the poorer ſort ſteal ſome Food, or Pewter Spoons, which they melt down into little Rings for their Bodice; but they will not meddle with Silver or Gold, becauſe they can't alter their Form.

They formerly had Trading Veſſels of their own; but being very raw in Commerce, King *Frederick* II. appointed a Company to furniſh them Neceſſaries, and with theſe they were only to trade. Their Commerce is managed by Barter for their own Commodities, which are Skins, Feathers, Tallow, Train-Oil, Dry'd Fiſh and Stockings.

The King's Revenue is paid in Skins, Butter and Tallow. His Farmers are obliged to keep a certain Number of Sheep and Black Cattle for his Uſe, and to pay him a fix'd Rate for their own. Their Poor and their Lepers are maintained by a Fourth Part of the Tithes, and the Charity of the other Inhabitants. Their Lepers have a particular Place aſſigned them to live in, with ſeparate Ground for their Cattle. This Diſtemper is chiefly among the Poor, occaſioned by their moiſt Air and ill Diet, which is Fleſh or Fiſh half rotten in Winter, and Milk and freſh Fiſh without any Salt in Summer.

DENMARK.

IT was part of ancient *Scandinavia*, and *Jutland* being a Peninſula; was call'd *Cherſoneſus Cimbrica*, from the *Cimbri* its old Inhabitants. Some derive the preſent Name from one *Dan*, a Prince Cotemporary with *David* King of *Iſrael*; others from *Dan* a *Gothick* Prince; and ſome from the *Sinus Codanus*; ſo that there's no Certainty about it. The *Swedes* and *Danes* vie with one another for Antiquity; but the Accounts of both are reckoned Fabulous by the Learned.

This Country is ſurrounded on all ſides by the Sea, except on the South, where the River *Eider* ſeparates it from the Dutchy of *Holſtein*. On the Weſt and North-Weſt it has the *German* Ocean, on the North-Eaſt it has the Entrance into the *Baltick*, named *Categat*, and on the Eaſt the *Baltick* it ſelf. It lies betwixt the tenth and twelfth Climates, betwixt North Lat. 54½ to 57½, and betwixt Eaſt Long. 8½ and 12½. The Extent from South to North is 180 Miles, and from Eaſt to Weſt in the middle, including the Iſlands, about 150; but it is much contracted at both Ends. The longeſt Day in the South Parts is 17 Hours, and in the North 17½.

'Tis divided into the Peninſula of *Jutland*, and the Iſles. We begin with the latter, and particularly with *Zeeland*, becauſe it is the Seat of the Government.

ZEELAND.

CLUVERIUS ſays, it was anciently named *Codonania*, from the *Sinus Codanus*. It lies betwixt Lat. 55 and 56, and Eaſt Long. 11½, and 12½. Its Extent from South to North is 58 Miles, and from Eaſt to Weſt, where broadeſt, 52. It has part of the *Baltick* on the North, a narrow Streight betwixt it and ſome other Iſlands on the South, the *Great Belt* and the Iſle of *Fubnen* on the Weſt, the Sound and the Province of *Schonen* on the Eaſt.

The Air of this Iſland is groſs and foggy, eſpecially near *Copenhagen*; yet Colds in the Lungs are very rare here, which is aſcrib'd to the Pureneſs of their Firing, which is Beach-Wood. Here and thro' all *Denmark* they have only Two Seaſons, which are Summer and Winter, ſo that Extreams of Heat and Cold ſucceed one another. In *June*, *July* and *Auguſt* the Heat is greater than in *England*. The Nights then are very ſultry, and during the Summer they are plagued with Swarms of Flies, which they are obliged to kill with poiſon'd Water. This Iſland is tolerably fruitful in Corn, and abounds with Black Cattle. The Woods are full of Game. The Face of the Country is pleaſant, by the numbers of little Hills, Woods and Lakes. Mr. *Moleſworth* ſays, here are few Meadows, but Plenty of good Hay from the Graſs that grows by the ſides of the Corn-fields, and in their Marſhy Grounds. Here are no Rivers, and but a few Brooks that are capable to turn a Mill; but there are many fine Lakes well ſtor'd with Fiſh, beſides what they have from the Sea which ſurrounds it. This Iſland is ſo well peopled, that it has 340 Pariſhes.

Copenhagen, anciently call'd *Segelburg*, the Metropolis of the Kingdom, lies on a Point near the middle of the Eaſt ſide of the Iſland, Lat. 55, 32. Long. 12½. *Saxo Grammaticus* ſays, it had its Riſe from a Citadel built in the Twelfth Century to defend the Country from Pirates. This encouraged Traders and Fiſhermen to ſettle here, from whence it was called *Kopenſhaven*, i. e. *Merchants Harbour*, and now for Shortneſs *Copenhagen*. It was enlarged and beautified by *Chriſtian* IV. of *Denmark*, who join'd it to the neighbouring Iſland of *Amack* on the Eaſt ſide, by a Bridge. Here he built that call'd *Chriſtian's Haven*, a new Town of 4 or 500 Houſes and a large Exchange, with great Vaults below for Merchants Ware-Houſes. He built likewiſe an Arſenal, which is well provided with Artillery, particularly for Ships, many of which are 48 Pounders, and Braſs Guns here as plentiful as Iron Guns elſewhere. Each Ship of the Navy has a diſtinct Chamber with all manner of Rigging, and other Rooms for their Small Arms; and for the Conveniency of Loading and Unloading, the Arſenal is built upon the Brink of the Sea. Here are Plenty of Braſs Mortars, 100 and 200 Pounders, and a Braſs Culverin 21 Foot long. For Land-Artillery, here's thirty Battering-Pieces from 12 to 48 Pounders, twenty Mortars from 100 to 200 Pounders, and ſeventy Field-Pieces all of Braſs, with twenty thouſand Muskets and ſix hundred compleat Sets of Armour, beſides Swords, *&c.* The famous Globe of *Tycho Brahe*, ſix Foot Diameter, and the only Remains of the Inſtruments that belong'd to him, are kept here.

The City ſtands low, but there's a Riſing Ground within half a League, and two or three little Hills on the Weſt ſide, from whence it may be bombarded. Mr. *Moleſworth* ſuppoſes the Town to be near as large as *Briſtol*. There's a regular Citadel on the North and North-Weſt, built on the Shoar with fine Baſtions, with Ravelins of Earth paliſadoed and well ſtored with Cannon. Here are ſeveral Royal Baſtions with Ravelins before the Courtins, which reach from the Citadel to the South part, and continue beyond the Channel which ſeparates *Zeeland* from *Amack*. The other ſides of the Citadel are of difficult Acceſs, becauſe of Marſhes. A Circuit of Fortifications, conſiſting of eight Royal Baſtions and a Ravelin, incloſes the new City and Port with the Fleet, and faces the Cuſtomhouſe-Battery, which ſecures the Entry into the Haven. The

Fortifications make the City of a round Form, but the Houſes don't take up half the inclos'd Ground.

The Harbour is excellent, but the Entrance ſo narrow that only one Ship can paſs at a time, and 'tis ſhut up at Night with a ſtrong Boom to ſecure the Navy. The Citadel on one ſide, and the Block-houſe on the other, well mounted with Cannon, command the Mouth of the Harbour, which is large enough to hold 500 Sail, and neither Wind nor Enemy can annoy them. The Road without is good and ſafe, being fenced from the Sea by a large Sand-Bank, on the Point of which there's a couple of Buoys to direct Ships. Here are no Tides, but always a ſufficient Depth of Water; ſo that it may be reckon'd in all reſpects one of the beſt Harbours in the World, and this would certainly be the Staple of the *Baltick*, were it a free Port.

This City has Ten Churches. That of St. *Mary*'s is the Cathedral, where Coronations, *&c.* are celebrated: It has a fine Dome and magnificent Steeple. The Church of the *Holy Ghoſt* is a fair ancient Structure. That of St. *Nicholas* is inferiour to none of them, has a ſtately Steeple, and was built ſince the Reformation. St. *Peter's* was new built by *Frederick* II. in 1574, and the Worſhip here is perform'd in *High Dutch* according to his Order. *Trinity-Church* is alſo a fine Structure, was finiſh'd in 1656, and the Publick Library, moſt of which was given by *Chriſtian* IV. is kept in an Apartment over it. It joins to the round Tower built by the ſame King, and call'd *Uraniberg*, inſtead of that in the Iſle of *Huen*, which belonged to *Tycho Brahe*. The Stairs are fifteen Foot broad, and ſo eaſy that a Coach may go up them. It was deſigned for Aſtronomical Obſervations. 'Tis flat at top, and has a Balcony with Iron Baniſters round it. The Chamber of Curioſities here contains a great Number of Rarities of Nature and Art, of which there's a Catalogue publiſhed in *Folio*, but we can't inſiſt on them. The Univerſity was founded by *Chriſtian* I. about 1475, and enlarged and beautified by his Succeſſors. It has a Settlement for an Hundred poor Students, and *Frederick* II. augmented the Penſions of the Profeſſors. The Streets of this City are enlighten'd in the Night by Lanthorns, for they muſt uſe no Flambeaus, becauſe of the many Timber-Buildings, which makes the City liable to Fire; ſo that every Maſter of a Family is obliged to have a large Veſſel of Water at his Door, to be ready upon Occaſion. Coaches are much uſed here in Winter, becauſe the Streets are dirty.

The Iſland *Amack*, or *Amagar*, joined to the City by the Bridge, is called the *Garden of Copenhagen*, and was planted by *Dutchmen* ſent hither at the Deſire of *Chriſtian* the Second's Queen, who was Siſter to the Emperor *Charles* V. that they might make Gardens there to furniſh her with ſuch Herbs and Fruits as ſhe lik'd. The Iſland is almoſt oval, and about ſix Miles long. The Inhabitants ſtill retain the *Dutch* Faſhions, are very induſtrious, neat in their Houſes, and beſides Fruit and Herbs, they furniſh the City with Milk, Butter and Cheeſe to the Value of a Thouſand Crowns *per* Week. Here is likewiſe Plenty of Wheat, Barley, Oats and Hares. The *Swedes* landed on this Iſland in 1658, under their King *Charles-Guſtavus*, but were defeated, and the King narrowly eſcap'd. Next Year they laid Siege to *Copenhagen*, which they continued for a Twelvemonth, but were at laſt obliged to raiſe it with Loſs. *Amalienburg*, one of the fineſt Caſtles or Houſes of Pleaſure here, belonging to the Crown, was burnt in 1689 on the King's Birth-day, during an Opera; and it was obſerv'd, that juſt as *Mercury* appeared over the Theatre repeating a Verſe with theſe Words, *Thunder*, *Thunderbolts*, *Fire*, *Hail*, *Lightning* and *Tempeſt*, a Candle ſet the Scenes on fire, which ſpread with ſuch Violence and Swiftneſs, that the Houſe with 300 People, and many of them of Quality, was conſumed. A Plague ſwept away ſome Thouſands of the Inhabitants in 1712, ſo that the Bill of Mortality amounted that Year to near 23000.

2. The ſecond Town of Note is *Roſchild*, at the bottom of the Bay of *Iſone*, 17 Miles Weſt from *Copenhagen*, 'Twas formerly the Reſidence of the Kings of *Denmark*, and ſtill their Place of Sepulture. Here are ſeveral ancient Tombs of the Royal Family. It had once twenty ſeven Churches, and in the old Cathedral there's a fair Marble Pillar erected by Queen *Margaret* to hang the Whetſtone upon, which *Albert* King of *Sweden* ſent her in Deriſion to ſharpen her Needles. The Jeſt coſt him dear; for ſhe took him in Battle, kept him Priſoner ſeven Years, and forced him to renounce his Crown. Here's a Convent of the *Lutheran* Nuns of Quality, but under no Reſtriction as to Habit or Vows, ſo that they may leave it and marry when they pleaſe. The Situation of this Town brings the Inhabitants ſome Trade, and 'tis noted for a Treaty with *Sweden* in 1658.

3. *Elſineur*, or *Helſingore*, lies on the North-Eaſt Corner of the Iſland over-againſt *Helſingburg* in *Schonen*, 17 Miles North from *Copenhagen*. 'Tis chiefly remarkable for the ſtrong Caſtle of *Cronenburg* on the Shoar, about half a Mile diſtant. 'Twas formerly the Reſidence of the Kings, well adorned and ſumptuouſly furniſhed, but now in decay. Its Fortifications are mounted with good Cannon; and the *Danes* have ſuch an Opinion of its being able to command the *Sound*, that no longer ago than 1691, their King ſtruck a Medal, on one ſide of which there was a Key with a double Handle, and this Motto, *Claudit & Recludit*; ſignifying, that 'twas in his Power to open or ſhut the *Sound*. *Charles* XII. King of *Sweden*, landed near this Place in 1700, which ſo allarmed *Copenhagen*, that the Clergy, the principal Burghers, and Univerſity came to requeſt him that he would ſpare the Town, the Churches and Schools, which together with the Sollicitations of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, who took part with the King of *Sweden*, ſav'd that City, and brought on the Treaty of *Travendahl*.

4. *Fredericksburg*, a Caſtle, or rather a Palace, belonging to the King, and reckoned the Glory of *Denmark*, 11 Miles South-Weſt from *Elſineur*, and 17 North-Weſt from *Copenhagen*. 'Twas very richly furniſh'd, till plunder'd by the *Swedes*, and has ſtill noble Apartments, Pictures and Hangings, with a Terraſſe built at great Charge upon Piles in the Lake, a fine Flower-Garden, and a Park 19 Miles long and proportionably broad, in which there's abundance of Pools, Fiſh-Ponds, Green-Plats, ſmall Valleys and little Hills: 'Tis ſtock'd with Fallow-Deer.

5. *Sora*, upon a Lake 31 Miles South-Weſt from *Copenhagen*, formerly a conſiderable Town, noted for its Univerſity founded by *Frederick* II. for educating Youth of Quality, and therefore called *Academia Equeſtris*. It had very Learned Profeſſors, and gave Education to *Charles-Guſtavus*, King of *Sweden*, who therefore would not ſuffer it to be ſpoil'd when he invaded *Denmark*. It had alſo a famous Monaſtery, where *Saxo Grammaticus* was bred; but the Revenues both of the Univerſity and Monaſtery being annexed to the Crown, the Town is grown inconſiderable. There's a large pleaſant Foreſt in the Neighbourhood, reſerved for the King's Diverſion and Game.

6. *Kingſtede*, 22 Miles South-Weſt from *Copenhagen*. Several *Daniſh* Kings are buried here in St. *Canute*'s Church; but the Town is decay'd for want of Trade.

7. *Korſor*, formerly a conſiderable Town of a great Trade, with a good Harbour, defended by a ſtrong Fort and Caſtle, on the Weſt ſide of the Iſland, 48 Miles South-Weſt from *Copenhagen*, but is now ruinous. *Charles-Guſtavus* of *Sweden* landed here with his Army in 1658.

8. *Holbeck*, a conſiderable Town at the Bottom of a Bay, 30 Miles almoſt Weſt from *Copenhagen*.

9. *Kallundburg*, or *Kalunden*, 44 Miles Weſt from *Copenhagen*. It has a good Trade, a ſafe and convenient Harbour, a Caſtle, Church and other Publick Buildings.

10. *Koge*, or *Kioge*, a little but populous Town, with a good Trade in Corn and Fiſh, upon a Bay, 15 Miles South-Weſt from *Copenhagen*. The Bay is a ſafe Retreat for Ships, and noted for ſeveral Actions with the *Swedes*.

There are other Towns in this Iſland with ſome ſmall Trade, but we can't inſiſt on them.

The ISLE *of* FUHNEN.

'TIS divided from *Zeeland* by the *Great Belt* on the Eaſt, and from *Jutland* by the *Little Belt* on the Weſt; it has ſeveral ſmall Iſlands on the South and North, is about 45 Miles long and 34 broad. This is reckon'd more populous in proportion than *Zeeland*, and the moſt fruitful place in *Denmark*. The Soil is good and well manur'd. Here are many ſmall but fruitful Hills, and ſome of them covered with Woods. The Inhabitants have Store of Corn, great Herds of Black Cattle, a good Breed of Horſes, and Plenty of Hogs. This Iſland has 4 Garriſon-Towns, 348 Pariſhes, 88 Fiſh-Ponds, 39 Rivulets, and is the Appennage of the King's Eldeſt Son. 'Twas reduced by the *Swedes* in 1658, but quitted that Year by the Treaty of *Roſchild*.

The Remarkable Places here are, 1. *Odenſee*, Lat. 55. 4½, Long. 10. 55. much about the middle of the Iſland, 78 Miles Weſt South-Weſt from *Copenhagen*. Before the Crown was made Hereditary in 1660, the States of the Kingdom uſed to meet here; and the Kings made it ſometimes the Place of their Reſidence, and ſeveral of them are entomb'd here; particularly St. *Canute*, who lies in the Church dedicated to him in a Coffin of Copper gilt and adorned with Precious Stones. They have another Church dedicated to St. *Francis*, and a ſtately Town-Houſe. 'Tis a Biſhop's See, noted for excellent Beer, and Linnen as good as any in *Holland*.

2. *Nyborg*, on the Eaſt ſide of the Iſland, upon the narroweſt Place of the *Great Belt*. 'Twas ſtrong, and ſometimes the Reſidence of the Kings, but the Caſtle and other Fortifications are decay'd. 'Tis an excellent Port. The neighbouring Country is pleaſant and fruitful, and it is noted for a Victory over the *Swedes* in 1659. There are ſeveral other Towns of ſome Trade; and it is obſervable, that the Froſt here is ſo ſtrong in Winter, that the *Swedes* have ſeveral times march'd their Armies over the Ice into this Iſland.

The other ISLANDS *of* DENMARK, *are*,

1. ARROE, South from *Fuhnen*. It is 8 Miles long and 3 broad, abounds with Corn, Anniſeed, Black Cattle and Horſes. It has three Pariſhes and one Town, nam'd *Koping*, in the South part of the Iſland, that has a Harbour, and and is a Place of ſome Trade. Part of this Iſland is controverted betwixt the *Danes* and the Duke of *Holſtein*.

2. *Langland*, on the South-Eaſt ſide of *Fuhnen*. 'Tis 24 Miles long, and 6 where broadeſt, has ſixteen Pariſhes, and produces abundance of Wheat, Rye and Barley. Its Places of Note are, 1. *Radkoping*, a large Town on the Weſt ſide of the Iſland; 2. *Franeker*, a good Fortreſs, with a ſtrong Garriſon.

3. *Laland*, South-Eaſt from *Langland* and South from *Zeeland*. 'Tis 23 Miles long, and 10 broad. It produces abundance of Corn of all ſorts, and particularly Wheat, which the *Dutch* ſhip off in great Quantities. It has ſeveral other Iſlands under its Juriſdiction, and is divided into Four Lordſhips. The chief Places are, 1. *Naſchow*, on the Weſt ſide of the Iſland, a large well fortified Town; 2. *Maribo*, on a Lake in the middle of the Iſland, formerly remarkable for a great Nunnery, 3. *Nyſted*, in the South part of the Iſland, a large Town, which once had a famous Monaſtery.

4. *Falſter*, Eaſt from *Laland* and South from *Zeeland*, ſeparated from both by narrow Streights. 'Tis 17 Miles long, 12 broad, and produces abundance of Wheat and Barley. The chief Places are, 1. *Nykoping*, a pleaſant and uniform Town, with a ſtrong Caſtle and well-frequented Harbour; 2. *Stolekoping*, or *Stubkoping*, in the North End of the Iſle, a Place of Trade, being the Thoroughfare betwixt *Zeeland* and *Germany*.

5. *Mona*, North-Eaſt from *Falſter* and South-Eaſt from *Zeeland*, 14 Miles long and 4 broad, divided from both by ſmall Channels, is chiefly remarkable for good Paſture, lies high, and is a good Land-mark for Ships. It was formerly part of the *Daniſh* Admiral's Allowance, and thought moſt proper for him to reſide in. The only remarkable Place here is *Steg*, or *Steka*; 'tis well fortified, and noted for a noble Defence againſt the *Lubekkers* and *Swedes*.

6. *Alſen* in the *Great Belt*, South-Weſt from *Fuhnen*, and on the Eaſt ſide of the Dutchy of *Sleſwick*, 'Tis 15 Miles long and 7 broad, has 13 Pariſhes, is very fruitful, and ſo populous, that it affords ſome Thouſands of Fighting Men. Its chief Places are, 1. *Sunderbourg*, a large Town with a ſtrong Caſtle on the Weſt ſide, with a Bailiwick, which was the Appennage of the Duke of *Holſtein-Sunderbourg*; 2. *Nordbourg*, in the North End of the Iſland, which belong'd to the Duke of *Holſtein-Nordbourg*.

7. *Femeren*, on the Coaſt of *Holſtein*, North-Eaſt from *Oldenburg*, 13 Miles long and 8 broad, being look'd upon as the Key of *Denmark* on

on the ſide of the Empire. It was well fortify'd with Caſtles and numerous Garriſons by *Chriſtian* IV.

8. *Samſoe*, Weſt from *Zeeland*, North from *Fubnen*, and Eaſt from the Coaſt of *Jutland*, 10 Miles long and 3 broad. It abounds with Cattle and Corn, and is ſo pleaſant, that it was called the *Samos* of the North.

9. *Bornholm*, the moſt Eaſterly Iſland belonging to *Denmark*, in Lat. 55. 2. Long. 14. 3. It lies 19 Miles South-Eaſt from *Schonen*, is 17 Miles long and 10 broad, has frequently been a Bone of Contention between the *Danes* and *Swedes*, becauſe it lies convenient for a Retreat to their Fleets in the *Baltick*, in caſe of a Storm, *&c.* and was taken by the *Swedes* from *Frederick* II. but they were obliged to reſtore it by the Treaty of *Copenhagen* in 1660. Its Places of Note are, 1. *Nex*, a large Town, well fortified, on the South-Weſt of the Iſland; 2. *Rattenby*, North-Eaſt from *Nex*, a good modern Fortification, and commands the beſt Road in the Iſland.

There are many other ſmall Iſlands belonging to *Denmark*, inhabited by a few People, or left for Paſturage, which we paſs over.

JUTLAND.

PART of the ancient *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*, is the moſt conſiderable of the King of *Denmark*'s Dominions, and amounts to about two Thirds of the whole. It has the *German* Ocean on the Weſt and North, the *Baltick* on the Eaſt, and *Holſtein* on the South. It lies betwixt Lat. 54 ½. and 57 ½. is 180 Miles long, and 88 where broadeſt. 'Tis divided into North and South; the latter part is better known by the Name of the *Dutchy of Sleſwick*, and divided from the other by the River *Rypen*. *North-Jutland* is reckoned to have about 950 Pariſhes, and the *Dutchy of Sleſwick* 280. This Country in general has Plenty of all Neceſſaries for Life, and Corn enough for their own Conſumption; but their chief Wealth conſiſts in great Numbers of Black Cattle, Horſes and Hogs. The *Dutch* tranſport annually many of their Black Cattle while they are lean, and ſoon fatten them in their own Paſtures. The fruitfulleſt Part of this Country is about the Coaſt, where there are ſome tolerable Harbours, but the inland Parts are full of Heaths, Lakes and Woods.

NORTH-JUTLAND is divided into Four Dioceſes, as follows:

I. AALBOURG, ſo called from the Multitude of Eels taken in a neighbouring Gulph. This Dioceſe lies in the moſt North Part of *Jutland*, is 55 Miles South and North, and 68 Eaſt and Weſt, has 108 Pariſhes, 13 Courts of Judicature, 6 Cities, and 18 Noblemens Seats. The North Part of it is called *Wenſyſſel*, and by *Latin* Authors *Vandalia*; whence ſome think it to be the old Seat of the *Vandals*.

The chief Places are, 1. *Scagen*, Lat. 57. 27. Long. 10 ½. on the Promontory, at the Entrance into the *Baltick*. 'Tis the moſt frequented Port of the Country, becauſe Ships touch here in their Way to and from the *Sound*; and 'twould be a Place of better Trade, were not the neighbouring Coaſt very dangerous.

2. *Aalbourg*, a Biſhop's See, which gives Name to the Dioceſe; it lies 14 Miles Weſt from the *Baltick* on the Gulph of *Limford*, which runs 100 Miles Weſt into the Country, within a very little of the *German* Ocean, from which 'tis divided by a narrow Ridge of Sand-Hills over againſt the great Shoal called *Juts-Riff*.

3. *Nikioping*, a conſiderable Town ſituate in the Iſle of *Mors*, which lies in the Gulph of *Limford*, Lat. 56. 31 ½. and Long. 9. 13.

4. *Tyſted*, North-Weſt from the Iſle of *Mors*, from whence 'tis ſeparated by a ſmall Channel. It's a ſort of Univerſity, and the adjacent Country is the moſt fruitful Part of this Dioceſe.

II. THE Dioceſe of WYBOURG; it has that of *Aalbourg* on the North, from which 'tis ſeparated by the Gulph of *Limford*, the Dioceſe of *Arnhuyſen* on the Eaſt and South-Eaſt, and that of *Rypen* on the Weſt and South-Weſt, is about 43 Miles South and North, and 58 Eaſt and Weſt. It is full of Woods, Mountains and Lakes, and in general more barren than the reſt. It has 218 Pariſhes, 3 Caſtles, and as many Towns.

The Places of Note here are, 1. *Wyborg*, anciently *Cimmersberg*, ſuppoſed to have been the Capital of the *Cimbri*. It lies in Lat. 56. 10. and Long. Eaſt from *London* 9. 53. upon a Lake near a Branch of the Gulph of *Limford*, 32 Miles South-Weſt from *Aalbourg*. 'Tis a Biſhop's See, and the Seat of a Court of Judicature, from which there are no Appeals but to the King.

2. *Scheve*, or *Schiffhuis*, Weſt from *Wyborg*. This Place, with the Peninſula of *Saling* (the Seat of *Ptolomy's Salingi*) on the South ſide of the Gulph, is noted for the beſt Breed of Horſes in *Denmark*.

III. THE Dioceſe of RYPEN has the *German* Ocean on the Weſt, *Wyborg* on the North-Eaſt, *Arnhuyſen* on the North-Eaſt and Eaſt, and *Sleſwick* on the South. It contains 30 Bailiwicks, 280 Pariſhes, 10 Caſtles belonging to the King, 100 Gentlemens Seats, and 7 Towns. 'Tis about 95 Miles long; in ſome places 60, but towards the North not 20 broad. This Province is equal to any in *Jutland* for Corn and Paſture. *Wormius* ſays, that in 1639 a poor Girl found at *Oſterby*, a Village here, a Golden Veſſel ſhaped like a Horn; it is 2 Foot 5 Inches long, the Diameter of the larger End is 4 Inches, and of the leſſer 1 ½: It weighs 99 Ounces, 2 Drams, and contains 2 Quarts and a half. The Gold is incomparably fine. It has many raiſed Hieroglyphical Figures, which *Wormius*, who explain'd them at the King's Deſire, takes to be Leſſons of Morality. The Uſe and Antiquity of it is only conjectured at. The King gave the Girl that found it a conſiderable Reward, and it's kept in the Chamber of Rarities at *Copenhagen*.

The Places of Note here are, 1. *Rypen* the Capital, Lat. 55. 14. Eaſt Long. 9 ½. The River *Nipſaw* divides it into three Parts, and falls into the North Sea about three Miles below the Town, where it has the beſt and moſt frequented Harbour in *Jutland*. 'Tis a Biſhop's See, has an Univerſity and a good Caſtle. Their Church is of hewn Stone, of good Architecture, with a very high Steeple, which ſerves for a Land mark to Sailors on this dangerous Coaſt.

2. *Colding*, thought to be *Ptolomy's Coldinga*; it lies about 26 Miles N. E. from *Rypen*, on a River which falls into a Gulph of its own Name, that comes from the *Little Belt*. The Town is ſmall, but lies ſo pleaſantly, that *Chriſtian* III. made it his Reſidence. Here is a large Caſtle which commands the Town. The moſt remarkable thing is the Bridge, which yields the King a conſiderable Revenue, becauſe all the Horſes and Black Cattle that come from *Jutland* muſt paſs it, and pay a Crown *per* Head. The King has Stables for fine Horſes, and an Academy for riding the Great Horſe on one ſide of the Bridge. The River ſeparates *North-Jutland* from *Sleſwick*, and yields excellent Eels and other good Fiſh.

3. *Frederick's-Odde*, 15 Miles North-Eaſt from *Colding*, on a Point that runs into the *Little Belt*. It was well fortify'd, but now in Decay, and has ſeveral Corn-Fields and Orchards within the Walls. 'Twas formerly an *Aſylum* for *Jews* and Bankrupts, but has loſt that Privilege, and never recovered its Luſtre ſince burnt by the *Swedes* in 1659.

4. *Weil*, about 15 Miles North-Weſt from *Frederick's-Odde*, and 15 North from *Colding*, on a River which falls into a Bay of the *Little Belt*. 'Tis a ſmall Town, well built, and has a good Harbour.

5. *Warde*, about 18 Miles North from *Rypen*, on a River which falls into the *German* Ocean about 10 Miles below the Town, and brings a Trade to it.

6. *Ringkoping*, on the Coaſt, about 25 Miles North-Weſt from *Warde*. Here's a Bay formed by Iſlands, and a Peninſula which is 30 Miles long from South to North, and makes a ſafe Harbour in all Winds.

IV. THE Dioceſe of ARNHUYSEN lies Eaſt and North-Eaſt from *Rypen*, and has the *Baltick* on the Eaſt. It contains 3 Bailiwicks, 304 Pariſhes, and 5 Caſtles, is about 60 Miles from South to North, and about 32 where broadeſt. It abounds with Corn, Cattle and Game.

The Places of Note are, 1. *Arnhuyſen*, the chief Town on the River *Gude*, which falls into the *Baltick* about 2 Miles below. 'Tis a Biſhop's See, with a neat Cathedral, and is a Place of good Trade. 'Tis 30 Miles North-Eaſt from *Weil*, and about 64 from *Rypen*.

2. *Scanderborg*, or *Aunsberg*, a good Fortreſs near the Head of the River *Gude*, 25 Miles North-Weſt from *Arnhuyſen*.

3. *Randers*, about 18 Miles North from *Arnhuyſen*, a Place of good Trade, and noted for the beſt Salmon in *Jutland*.

SOUTH-JUTLAND, or the *DUTCHY of SLESWICK*, has the *Little Belt* on the Eaſt, the *German* Sea on the Weſt, *Jutland* on the North, and *Holſtein* (from which 'tis ſeparated by the River *Eider*) on the South. 'Tis about 62 Miles from South to North, and 45 where broadeſt. It anciently belonged to the Crown of *Denmark*, was given to the Dukes of *Holſtein* in 1338, but their Poſterity failing in 1459, *Chriſtian* I. re-united it to the Crown. 'Tis now divided betwixt the King of *Denmark* and four of the Dukes of *Holſtein*; but the Juriſdictions of the *Danes* and the Dukes of *Holſtein-Gottorp* are ſo intermixed, that in time of War People know not which to obey. 'Tis divided into Twelve Bailiwicks, in ſome of which the Dukes of *Holſtein* and Kings of *Denmark* divide the Revenues, and jointly chuſe the Magiſtrates, and in others they chuſe by turns. The chief Bailiwicks are as follows:

I. THAT of GOTTORP. The Places of Note here are, 1. *Sleſwick*, on the River *Sley*, which falls into the *Baltick*, about 20 Miles below the Town, which is in Lat. 54. 33. Eaſt Long. 10. 14. *Adam* of *Bremen*, who lived about 1100, ſays, it was then called *Haithobu*, was a large, populous and rich City, being a Staple for all the neighbouring Country and Iſlands. Chriſtianity was eſtabliſhed here about *A. D.* 800; but in 1064 the *Sclavonians* ſubdued the Country, reſtor'd Paganiſm, and built Idol-Temples, the Ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen in the Neighbourhood. The *Danes* ſoon drove them out, re-eſtabliſhed Chriſtianity, and the *Angles*, a Powerful and Trading People in this Country, built the Church of the *Holy Ghoſt*, with an Hoſpital near the Market-Place. 'Tis ſuppoſed, that they were of the ſame Race of People with thoſe who came over with the *Saxons*, and gave *England* its preſent Name. This Town is a Biſhop's See, belongs to the Duke of *Holſtein-Gottorp*, lies 46 Miles North from *Hamburg*, and 35 South-Weſt from *Lubeck*.

2. *Geltingen*, the chief Town of a Diſtrict, ſuppoſed to be the Seat of the *Angles*, who came hither from *Mecklemburg*. It lies about 18 Miles North-Eaſt from *Sleſwick*, near the Shoar of the *Baltick*.

3. *Gottorp*, about 2 Miles Weſt from *Sleſwick*, on the ſame River. 'Tis the Reſidence of the Duke of that Title, who has a Noble Caſtle here in a Lake on the Weſt ſide of the River or Gulph. 'Tis a ſtately Structure, well fortify'd, and had it been finiſh'd according to the Project by the late Duke, would have been one of the fineſt Palaces in *Europe*. Here are fine Gardens, with noble Waterworks, curious Walks and Fiſh-Ponds, with Arbours and Statues about 'em, a handſome Bridge over the Lake, a fine Orangery, and noble Terraſſes, from whence there is a charming Proſpect into the Country. There's a large Park adjoining, well ſtock'd with Deer, *&c.* and the Duke has a conſiderable Revenue from the Toll upon Black Cattle, which paſs this Way into *Germany*. In 1700 the Caſtle was taken by the *Danes*, and the Garriſon made Priſoners of War.

4. *Chriſtianpriſs*, or *Fredericksfort*, Capital of a Bailiwick of the ſame Name, divided betwixt the King and the Duke. It lies about 21 Miles South-Eaſt from *Sleſwick*, on a Gulph from the *Baltick*, is a ſmall but neat Town, very well fortify'd, and has a ſtrong Caſtle.

II. THE Bailiwick of EYDERSTED lies South-Weſt from *Sleſwick* on the *German* Ocean, and has its Name from the River *Eyder*. The chief Town is *Tonningen*, on that River; 'tis ſmall, but the ſtrongeſt Town belonging to the Duke. The Houſes are well built; and the Port, form'd by the River and Bay, is capable of great Ships, though 11 Miles diſtant from the Sea. Here is one Church for the Inhabitants and another for the Garriſon, and the adjacent Country is fruitful. In 1700 it held out a Siege againſt the *Danes*, but ſuffered much by their Bombs; upon which the Duke allow'd them Repairation, and order'd Ducats to be coined there, repreſenting the Bombardment on one ſide, and the Peace which followed on the other. It was treacherouſly delivered up to the *Swedes* by the Adminiſtrator of *Holſtein* in *February* 1713, which ſo provoked the King of *Denmark*, that he ſeiz'd all the Revenues

Revenues in *Holſtein* and *Sleſwick* belonging to the young Duke; and the Town being afterwards cloſely beſieged by the *Danes* and their Allies, Count *Steinbock*, the *Swediſh* General, was obliged to ſurrender himſelf and his Garriſon Priſoners, till they could be tranſported to *Sweden*. The *Holſteiners* however kept Poſſeſſion of the Town, and the *Danes*, after a long Blocade, had it ſurrender'd to them by Capitulation in *January* 1714, by which they became Maſters of all the Duke of *Holſtein*'s Dominions.

III. THE Bailiwick of HUSUM lies North from *Eyderſted*, belongs to the Duke, who has a Palace here of Free-Stone, and the chief Town is of the ſame Name, about 18 Miles South-Weſt from *Flensburg*, and 8 North-Eaſt from *Tonningen*, at the Mouth of a ſmall River that falls into the Sea. The Town is well peopled, has a good Trade, and large Veſſels come up to the Bridge. It was quitted by the *Swedes* to the *Danes* in 1700.

2. *Frederickſtad*, ſo called from Duke *Frederick* its Founder, who peopled it with *Dutch*, allowed them great Privileges and Liberty of Conſcience. It lies on the ſmall River *Tren*, near where it falls into the River *Eyder*, about 5 Miles South-Eaſt from *Huſum*, and 6 North-Eaſt from *Tonningen*. 'Tis ſquare and neat, divided into two Parts by a Canal, with Trees on each ſide; and there's another Canal round it, planted in like manner. Pretty large Veſſels come up to the Town by the River *Eyder* at High Water, and the Duke has generally a Garriſon here. It was taken by the *Danes* in 1700, and the Garriſon made Priſoners. The *Swedes* repoſſeſſed it, but 'twas taken from them in 1713 by the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*, then in Alliance with the *Danes*.

IV. THE Bailiwick of FLENSBURG lies North from that of *Gottorp*, and belongs to the King. The chief Town of the ſame Name lies about 14 Miles North-Weſt from *Sleſwick* at the bottom of a Bay that falls into the *Baltick*, South from the Iſland of *Alſen*. The greateſt Ships ride ſafe cloſe by the Town. On the Land-ſide 'tis encompaſs'd with Mountains which ſhelter it from the Winds, and ſupply it with Water. There's a Caſtle upon an adjoining Mountain, which commands the Gulph. 'Tis one of the moſt conſiderable Towns next to *Copenhagen* which belongs to the King. The adjacent Country is called the Diſtrict of *Angelen*, or *Engeland*, being part of that poſſeſſed by the *Angles*, the Predeceſſors of the *Engliſh*.

V. THE Bailiwick of GLUCKSBURG joins to that of *Flensburg* on the Eaſt, lies on the *Baltick*, and belongs to the Duke of *Holſtein*. *Gluckſburg* the chief Town is of the ſame Name, about 4 Miles Eaſt from *Flensburg*, on a Branch of the ſame Gulph.

VI. THE Bailiwick of APENRADE is ſo called from a Town of that Name, which lies about 12 Miles North from *Flensburg*, on the bottom of a Bay that falls into the *Baltick* on the North-Weſt ſide of the Iſle of *Alſen*, and has a good Trade with the *Daniſh* Iſles.

VII. THE Bailiwick of TUNDER, or TONDEREN, ſo called from its chief Town on the River *Bre*, that falls into the *German* Ocean. It belongs to the Duke, is about 32 Miles North-Weſt from *Sleſwick*, 18 South-Weſt from *Apenrade*, a large Town, and ſtands well for Trade. There are ſeveral Iſlands on this Coaſt, divided betwixt the King and the Duke.

VIII. THE Bailiwick of LOHM has a Town of the ſame Name, lies about 6 Miles North-Weſt from *Tonderen*, and belongs to the Duke.

IX. THE Bailiwick of HADERSLEBE has a little Town of the ſame Name with a good Harbour on a Bay that falls into the *Little Belt*, and is about 13 Miles North from *Apenrade*. It belongs to the King, and is the moſt Northerly Bailiwick in the Dutchy of *Sleſwick*.

The TRADE *of* DENMARK.

MOST Authors obſerve, that 'tis under a Decay, which is aſcribed to the arbitrary Form of their Government, their high Taxes, and being obliged to maintain a ſtanding Army.

The chief of their Export from *Denmark* and *Norway* together, is Black Cattle, Horſes, Butter, Tallow, Barley, Wheat, Rye, Stockfiſh, Train-Oil, Tar, Pitch, Iron and Timber of all ſorts, eſpecially Fir; but the Exportation of Oak is forbid.

Some of their Great Men did lately attempt the ſetting up of Manufactories, but they came to nothing, becauſe the Undertakers did not think their Property ſecure.

Their Trade of Import is Salt, Wine, Brandy, Silks from *Portugal* and *France*. They have begun of late to bring Spices in their own Ships from the *Eaſt-Indies*, where they have a ſmall Fort on the Coaſt of *Coromandel*; and they have alſo an *Eaſt-India* Company, of which moſt of their Great Men are Members. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* import the Product of their own Countries and Plantations; ſo that 'tis reckon'd, 300 Ships from *England* and 1000 from *Holland*, paſs the *Sound* annually in Time of Peace; and both thoſe Nations pay ready Money for moſt of the Goods they export from *Norway*.

Their COIN.

	l.	s.	d.			l.	s.	d.	
A Double Roſe-Noble,	1	06	00	Sterling.	A Rix-Dollar,	0	04	06	Sterling.
The Single one	0	18	00		A Slet-Dollar,	0	03	00	
A Ducat,	0	09	00		A Rix-Mark,	0	00	11	
					A Slet-Mark,	0	00	09	

And the Halves in Proportion.

Their HISTORY.

WHAT they ſay of their Antiquities, is owned by *Olaus Wormius* to be obſcure and fabulous, ſo that many of their Kings may juſtly be ſtruck out of the Catalogue. The firſt of Note ſeems to be *Gotrick*, who taking part with the *Saxons* againſt *Charles the Great*, was defeated, and to ſecure his Territories built a Wall, called *Daniwerk*, croſs the *Iſthmus* of *Jutland*, from the Mouth of the River *Eyder* to *Gottorp*.

Erick, who began his Reign about *A. C.* 846, is reckoned their firſt Chriſtian King; but his Succeſſor *Erick*, called the *Child*, perſecuted the Chriſtians, ſo that Chriſtianity loſt its Ground, and ſeems not to have been fully eſtabliſh'd in *Denmark* till their Princes were educated in *England* after their Conqueſt. For their Wars in *England*, and Expulſion from it, we refer to the *Engliſh* Hiſtory. It is certain, they were very powerful and valiant, and extended their Conqueſts a great way in the Continent, of which their Hiſtorians give very Romantick Accounts, and aſcribe to their Countrymen all the Great Actions that were done by the ancient *Getæ* and *Goths*. They were ſubject to Civil Wars and Competitions for the Crown, ſo that they have had three or four Kings at a time, which broke their Power.

Among their later Sovereigns, *Waldemar* III. and his Daughter *Margaret* make the greateſt Figure in Hiſtory. *Waldemar* was very ſucceſsful in War, and ſo little regarded the Pope's Threats of Excommunication for ſlighting his Orders, that he wrote him a Letter, wherein he told him, That he held his Life from God, his Kingdom from his Subjects, his Riches from his Parents, and his Religion from the Pope's Predeceſſors, which if the Pope envy'd him, he was willing to quit it to him.

His Daughter *Margaret* had the Adminiſtration during her Son *Olaus* the Sixth's Minority, and after his Death was elected Queen by the *Danes* and *Norweigians*. In one Campaign ſhe took the King of *Sweden*, the Duke of *Mecklemburg*, and the Counts of *Holſtein* and *Repnin* Priſoners; after which the *Swedes* ſubmitted to her, and in 1396 ſhe united the two Kingdoms by the Treaty of *Calmar*, but it was of no long Duration.

The preſent Royal Family comes from *Chriſtian* of *Oldenburg*, who was elected in 1448. He was a great Prince, obtained *Ditmarſen* in Fief from the Emperor *Frederick* III. marry'd his Daughter *Margaret* to *James* III. of *Scotland*, and for Dowry quitted his Pretenſions to the Iſles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*. He died in 1481. *Chriſtian* II. his Grandſon was ſuch a Tyrant, that he was called the *Nero of the North*, dethron'd, and died in Priſon. The *Danes* choſe his Uncle *Frederick* Duke of *Holſtein* in his ſtead, *A. D.* 1524, in whoſe Reign the Reformation according to *Luther* was eſtabliſhed in this Country.

His Succeſſors made War againſt the *Swedes* with various Succeſs, and were very like to have been ruined by them in the Reigns of *Guſtavus-Adolphus* and *Charles-Guſtavus* of *Sweden*, had it not been prevented by Treaties and the Mediation of neighbouring Princes; and particularly in 1658, when by the Treaty of *Roſchild* the *Danes* were obliged to give up ſeveral Provinces and Iſlands to the *Swedes*.

Frederick III. of *Denmark* had acquired great Reputation and Love from his Subjects, by his Gallant Defence of *Copenhagen*, when cloſely beſieged by the *Swedes* in 1659. He forced them to raiſe the Siege and agree to a Peace, but he pretended he could not disband his Army, nor indeed could he well do it for want of Money to pay their Arrears. The Three Eſtates were aſſembled to raiſe Money for that End; and the Nobility declaring, that the Money ought to be levied on the Commons, and that they themſelves would only give voluntary Contributions. This did ſo much diſguſt the Commons, who were very much impoveriſh'd by the War, and oppreſs'd by the Nobility, who were the chief Proprietors of the Land, that they proteſted againſt it, and urged, that the Nobility ſhould pay their Share. *Otto Craeg*, one of the Nobles, did with equal Inſolence and Imprudence tell the Commons, that they were only Slaves, and had no Right to diſobey the Orders of their Maſters the Nobility: Which ſo provoked the Commons, that *Nanſon* their Speaker reply'd, They were not the Nobility's Slaves, and that the Nobles ſhould ſoon find the Truth of it to their Coſt. Upon this the Commons and Clergy went to the King, offer'd to make him Abſolute, and his Family Hereditary. He made ſome Difficulty to accept the Propoſal, but was over-perſuaded to it by the Queen; and next Day the Speaker told the Nobles what the Commons had propoſed, with which they were Thunder-ſtruck, and deſired the Matter might be duly conſider'd; but *Nanſon* refuſed to allow them any more Time, and went with the Commons and Clergy to renew the Propoſal, which the King accepted, thank'd them for it, and ordered the Gates of the City to be ſhut, and that none of the Nobles ſhould depart till this great Affair was finiſhed. They were forced to comply. Thus the King was made Abſolute, and both Lords and Commons took an Oath on their Knees, and ſign'd it the 23d of *October* 1660, that they would obey him as their Hereditary Monarch without Reſerve. At the ſame time they gave up to him the Book of their Laws, which contained all that had ever been made againſt Abſolute Power, and declared their Kings to be the only Legiſlators, accountable to none; that no former Laws were binding upon them; that they may put in and out what Officers they pleaſe, do in Church-Matters what they think fit, and make Peace, War and Treaties without Advice of their Council. The Commons did this, ſays Mr. *Moleſworth*, to revenge themſelves upon the Nobility, but have frequently repented it ſince. *Chriſtian* IV. dy'd in 1670, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Chriſtian* V. who made War upon the Duke of *Holſtein* and the *Swedes* with various Succeſs, but was at laſt obliged by the Treaty of *Fontainbleau* in 1679, to reſtore what he had taken. He afterwards made an unſucceſsful Attempt upon the City of *Hamburg*, and was like to have been embroiled in a new War with the *Swedes* on account of the Duke of *Holſtein*, whoſe Part of *Sleſwick* he had ſequeſter'd; but the Difference was made up at the Treaty of *Altena*, by the Mediation of *England*, *Holland*, and the neighbouring Princes of *Germany*, ſo that the Duke was reſtored to all his Dominions.

Frederick IV. the preſent King of *Denmark*, made War again upon the Duke of *Holſtein*, over-run his Country, and beſieged *Tonningen* his chief Fortreſs, but was obliged to raiſe the Siege by the *Swedes* and the neighbouring Princes of *Germany*; and at the ſame time the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *Swediſh* Squadrons diſperſed the *Daniſh* Fleet, and purſued them to *Copenhagen*, but did not think fit to attempt any thing farther. *Charles* the Twelfth, King of *Sweden*, invaded *Zeeland* at the ſame time, and advanced within a few Miles of *Copenhagen*. This brought on the Treaty of *Travendahl* in 1700, by which the Duke had all his Pretenſions ſettled, and

and Compensation allowed him for his Damages: But the present Duke has fallen under the same Misfortunes, by his Administrator's taking part with the *Swedes* in the present War of the North, and surrendring *Tonningen* to them, as mentioned before.

The KING's TITLES *and* REVENUES.

THE King's Titles are, King of *Denmark*, *Norway*, of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, Duke of *Sleswick*, *Holstein*, *Stormar*, and *Ditmarsh*, Earl of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenhorst*.

His Revenues arise from Customs of Import and Export, Taxes on Houses and Land, the Tenths of all Product, from the Crown-Lands, Confiscated Estates, Excise upon Provisions, and the Tolls of the *Sound*, *&c.* amounting in the whole to about 639250*l.* Sterling *per Annum*, as Mr. *Molesworth* computes.

It is proper here to take notice, that the Tolls demanded of Ships that pass the *Sound*, had their Origin from the Court of *Denmark*'s being at the Expence of Buoys and Lights, that Ships might thereby know how to avoid the Shelves and Banks. But that Court began to be arbitrary in imposing this Toll, which occasioned great Disputes, and sometimes Wars, with the Princes and States who traded that Way, so that at last it was brought to a fix'd Rate by Treaties. This is the best frequented Pass or Streight, next to *Gibraltar*, of any in *Europe*, and lies convenient for shortening the Voyage of Ships into the *Baltick*; tho' Ships may otherwise go into it by the *Little* and *Great Belt*, as may be seen by our Maps; nor can the *Danes* hinder it, without being at the Expence of Squadrons to dispute those Passes; and even that of the *Sound* has been passed by the *Dutch* and others, when at War with *Denmark* and *Sweden*, notwithstanding the Fortifications on both sides; and though the Streight here be not above one *English* Mile and an half over, they received little or no Damage from the Guns of the Castles.

Their NOBILITY *and* KNIGHTS.

THE Nobility here rose anciently from the Valour and Wealth of the Persons entitled to it; but their Number is much decreased, and none can enjoy it now but by Patent; nor have they such Privileges as our *British* Peers, but only some airy insignificant Claims, which distinguish them from the Commons. It is seldom bestowed on any but Favourites, and the highest Titles here are Earls and Barons. They have not above seven antient Families of Note left in *Norway* and *Denmark*; and the Posterity of the antient Nobility, who, before the Crown was made Hereditary and the Government Despotical, lived in great Affluence and Power, are not able to maintain their Character without some Military or Civil Employment from the Court; yet they love sumptuous Diet and Apparel, and are very expensive at their Marriages, Funerals, and such Occasions, which with the heavy Taxes on their Estates does so much exhaust them, that they oppress their Tenants. By this means the whole Country is reduced to Poverty, and the antient Warlike Genius of the People is sunk.

The Orders of Knighthood here are, 1. That of the *Elephant*: Its Origin is ascribed by some to King *Canute* VI. in 1190, and by others to *Christian* I. in 1463, but it lay neglected till revived by *Frederick* II. in 1580. Their Badge is an Elephant of Gold adorned with Diamonds, and a Tower on its Back full of armed Men, with the King's Cypher on its side, and a *High Dutch* Motto round it, signifying, *My Help is in God alone*. Under the Elephant's Feet are the Letters *T. I. W. B.* to which some of their Authors ascribe this whimsical Interpretation, *True Is Wild Brat*; alledging, that *Frederick* II. having a Dog called *Wild Brat*, which constantly attended him, added those Letters to express, that the said Dog was more faithful to him than the best of his pretended Friends. *Christian* V. a Magnificent Prince, gave a new Lustre to this Order, revived its antient Statutes, and added new ones. The Collar is a Gold Chain with an Elephant hung to it.

2. The Order of *Dannebrog*, said to be founded by King *Waldemar* II. who came to the Crown in 1202. It was instituted on occasion of a Victory against the Heathen *Livonians*. The Legend says, that during the Battle, a Red Standard, with a White Cross in the middle, appeared in the Air, which *Waldemar* took for a Presage of Victory, order'd such a Standard to be made, and appointed it to be the *Palladium* of the *Danes*, who called it *Dannebrog*. Others think with more Probability, that such a Standard was sent by the Pope to encourage that King in his War against the *Livonians*. This imaginary *Palladium* was taken and cut to pieces by the *Ditmarsians*, in their Wars with the *Danes*, about 200 Years after. This Order was revived by *Christian* V. in 1671. The Collar is of wove Work, intermixed with a Cross of Gold enamelled; at the End of it hangs such a Cross as abovementioned, set with Diamonds and surrounded with Rays. The Knights have the Cross embroidered on their Coats with this Motto, *Tessera Fidelium*, i. e. *A Badge of Loyalty*. It is not so honourable as that of the *Elephant*, yet is not conferred on any but Persons of Quality and Distinction.

Their MILITARY FORCE *by Sea and Land*

MR. *Molesworth* observes, that the Soldiers are thought to be the Riches of the Nation; because when the King has no Occasion for them at Home, he hires them out to other Powers. He levies more than his Country can maintain, and generally keeps 18000 at Home for less than 100000 Crowns *per Annum*, because he provides them with nothing but Arms. The Way he does it is thus: He has divided his Dominions into so many *Plows*, and every three of them is to find a Soldier, and to give him so much a Day when he marches. Our Author observes, that most of the Army consists now of Strangers, the Natives being so much dispirited that they are not thought fit for Military Service.

The King's best Seamen come from *Norway*: He has 3000 in constant Pay at *Copenhagen*, and some thousands more at *Hamburgh*, *Lubeck*, *&c.* who are at liberty to employ themselves when he has no Occasion, but he retains them by giving them a Month or two's Pay *gratis* now and then, so that they are ready at a Call. He has also a proportionable Number of Ship-Carpenters in constant Pay at *Copenhagen*; so that in twelve Days he can fit out a Squadron of fifteen Men of War. He has always 36 Ships of the Line, 16 Frigats, 10 Fire-ships, with Bomb-Vessels and Yatchts from 16 to 36 Guns in the Bason at *Copenhagen*; but most of them are scarce fit for any other Service than that of the *Baltick*, only he has a few for Cruisers and Convoys that are proper for the Ocean.

The PEOPLE *in general.*

MR. *Molesworth* says of the *Danes*, that for most part they are Tall, Handsome, Straight, and of a fair Complexion, but the Country is not well peopled, which he ascribes to their hard Usage, Poverty, and bad Diet. Their Burghers best Fare is commonly Rye Bread, lean salt Flesh, Stock-Fish, Bacon, and sorry Cheese. The Peasants live on Roots, Milk, and Rye Bread; seldom have any fresh Fish, and scarce ever any Flesh, except on extraordinary Festivals. They are as absolute Slaves as any in *Barbadoes*, but not so well fed, and they are sold with the Land to which they belong, as Timber is with us; so that the Gentry estimate their Riches not by the number of Acres, but by the number of Boors; and those poor Creatures having no Property, lay out the little Money they get in Brandy; and, besides all these Hardships, they are oppressed by quartering and paying of Soldiers, and furnishing the King's Family, the Nobility and Officers of the Army, with Horses, Waggons and Attendants, *&c.* in their Journeys. It follows naturally from all this, that Travellers can have very little Accommodation in *Denmark*; for our Author says, even at *Copenhagen* there are scarce Lodgings to be let in private Houses; and in Taverns one must be content to eat and drink in a publick Room among all sorts of Company.

Their RELIGION *and* LAWS.

AS to their Religion we have heard before that it is *Lutheran*. The Clergy, he says, depend entirely on the Crown, have no Power in Civil Affairs, nor are they encouraged to come to Court, so that the Pulpit is their only Province. They subsist chiefly by the Bounty of the People, whom they keep in Awe by obliging them to Confession before they receive the Sacrament. This, with Crucifixes and a few other Ceremonies, is all they retain of the *Romish* Church.

They have ten Superintendents, who take it kindly to be called Bishops, and my Lord; *viz.* one in *Zeeland*, one in *Fuhnen*, four in *Jutland*, and four in *Norway*. They all depend on the Superiour Consistory, or Assembly of the Clergy. They have no Temporalties, Ecclesiastick Courts, Cathedrals, *&c.* but only the Rank before their Inferiour Clergy, and a Power to inspect their Doctrine and Manners. Their Revenues are from 2000 to 1000 Crowns *per Annum*, with the Benefit of two or three Parishes each. Their Habit is the same with other Ministers, *viz.* a pleated Black Gown, with short Sleeves and round Caps. Such of them as have study'd at *Oxford* are more valued than the rest. The Common People frequent the Churches well, and they are kept very decent and clean, and look almost as gaudy in their Ornaments as the Popish Churches.

Mr. *Molesworth* commends very little in this Country but their Laws, which exceed all that he knows in the World for Justice, Brevity and Plainness. They are contained in one *Quarto* Volume in the common Language. Any Man who can read may understand his Case, and be able to plead it, if he thinks fit, without the Assistance of Lawyers; so that a very few Advocates do their Business, nor are their Fees exorbitant. No Suit, tho' of the greatest Importance, needs lie in Suspence longer than thirteen Months, unless a Man be wanting to himself; for in that Time he may go through all their Courts, and have Execution. They have three sorts of Courts here, *viz.* one in Towns or Cities, from whence they may appeal to that of the County, and from thence to the highest Court in *Copenhagen*, which resembles our Court of *Chancery*, is composed of the Chief Nobility, and sometimes honoured with the King's Presence. If any thing happens in Debate, for the Decision of which there is no positive Law, it is determined by the King or the other Judges present. Their Laws are very just in respect of Shipwrecks; for they preserve the Goods that can be sav'd, for the Use of the Owners, if they be claimed within a Year and a Day; and if they be such as can't be well kept, they are sold to the best Advantage, and the Money secured to the Owner; but if there be no Claim as above, the Wrecks and Goods fall to the King.

Their LEARNING *and* LANGUAGE.

OLAUS WORMIUS says, that anciently they had so very few Scholars, that any one who could but read and write, was very much esteemed; particularly the Poets, who, as that Author says in his *Literatura Runica*, were much caressed by their Kings, and that their Rhimes, or *Rhunes*, were reckon'd capable of raising or allaying the Passions; but their common Subject was the Lives and Actions of their Kings and other brave Men. The Learned *Spelman* thinks the Word *Rhune* or *Rhunes* comes from the *Saxon* Word *Ryne*, which signifies a Mystery, because the Poets affected thereby to conceal the Knowledge of what they said from the People, as the *Egyptian* Priests did by their Hieroglyphicks. *Wormius* fancies that the *Runic* Character is more ancient than the *Greek*, and taken from the *Hebrew*. *Selden* and *Salmasius* are of the same Opinion, and *Wormius* says they have Inscriptions in *Denmark* 600 Years older than *Charlemain*. He says they have 28 kinds of Alphabets, and that the *Scythian*, *Massagetic* and *Getic* Characters have a great Affinity with the *Runic*, which he proves from a Table of 72 different sorts of Characters writ by *James Bonaventura Hepburn* a *Scotsman*, printed at *Rome* in 1617. *Saxo Grammaticus*, and *Wormius* in his *Monumenta Danica*, give us abundance of their Inscriptions engraven on Rocks; but many of these Inscriptions were destroyed by those employed in converting the *Danes*, because they did not understand, and would not be at the Pains to learn them. The *Romish* Priests did also bring them into Contempt, on pretence that they contained

Sorcery and Magick, which, with the Eaſineſs of the *Roman* Character both to read and write, brought the *Runic* into Diſuſe.

Mr. *Moleſworth* ſays, that Learning runs very low at preſent in *Denmark*, only their Clergy ſpeak more *Latin* than ours. He ſays, few Books are printed here, but ſome dull Treatiſes againſt the *Papiſts* and *Calviniſts*, and that the *Belles Lettres* can hardly be introduced here till a greater Affluence among the Gentry makes Way for them. The Revenues and Buildings of the Univerſity at *Copenhagen* are mean, and that at *Sora* is now become deſolate, as already mentioned. The Chief of their ancient Scholars was *Saxo Grammaticus*, who lived in the Twelfth Century, was Hiſtoriographer to the King, and wrote the Hiſtory of *Denmark* in ſuch Elegant *Latin*, that *Eraſmus* was amazed to find ſo much Eloquence in ſuch a barbarous Age. *Stephanus Stephanius*, *Regius* Profeſſor of Hiſtory at *Sora*, wrote learned Notes on *Saxo*, and compoſed the Hiſtory of *Denmark* from 1550 to 1559. *Arild Whitfield*, a Nobleman and Chancellor of *Denmark*, reduced *Saxo* to a Chronological Method, and wrote a *Daniſh* Hiſtory of the Kings of *Denmark* and *Norway*, much eſteemed by *Pontanus*. *Tycho Brahe*, a Rich Lord and Native of *Schonen*, then under the *Danes*, has obliged the World with his Improvements in Aſtronomy, and *Olaus Wormius* abovementioned was a very famous Antiquary; but of late we hear of no Scholars of Note in this Country.

Their Language is an Idiom of the *Teutonic*, but *Wormius* ſays, 'tis much changed within theſe 400 Years; and of late they have borrowed much from the *High-Dutch*, which the Court, Gentry, and Burghers of Note uſe in common Diſcourſe; and they commonly ſpeak *French* to Strangers, to whom the *Daniſh* is unpleaſant, becauſe of its bad and languiſhing Tone.

SWEDEN

IS bounded on the North with *Norwegian Lapland*, on the North-Eaſt by *Muſcovite Lapland*, on the Eaſt and South-Eaſt by *Muſcovy*, on the South by *Courland*, part of *Poland*, and the *Baltick*, on the South-Weſt by the *Sound* and the Entrance into the *Baltick*, and on the Weſt and North-Weſt by *Norway*, from which 'tis ſeparated by almoſt impaſſable Mountains. The moſt South part of *Schonen* is in Lat. 53 ½, and the moſt North part of *Norwegian Lapland* is about Lat. 69. The Longitude from the Frontiers of the Government of *Bahus*, to the Eaſt ſide of the Lake of *Onega*, is between Long. Eaſt from *London* 10 ½, to 55 ½. The Extent from *Schonen* on the South to *Norwegian Lapland* on the North, is about 810 Miles; and from the Frontiers of *Bahus* on the Weſt, to the farther ſide of the Lake of *Onega* on the Eaſt, about 840; but the Breadth is in many Places very unequal, as may be ſeen by the Map. It lies betwixt the Tenth Climate of Hours, where the longeſt Day in the South parts is Seventeen Hours, and in the ſecond Climate of Months, where the longeſt Day in the North is about Two Months.

The NAME.

SOME of the fabulous Antiquaries derive it from *Suenno*, Grandſon to *Noah* by *Japhet*; others from *Suen*, which in their Language ſignifies Valiant and Sprightly, and ſome from its being the Seat of the *Suiones*, or *Suevi*, mentioned by *Tacitus*, *Lib. de Moribus Germanorum*, *Cap.* 44, 45. But that it was a great Part of the ancient *Scandia* or *Scandinavia*,, and of the Country of the *Goths*, as the Province of *Gothland* ſtill teſtifies, is not doubted; yet we are not to imagine that the *Goths*, who overſpread ſo great a Part of *Europe* and *Aſia*, were all from *Scandinavia*; for 'tis certain, that the Name was given to moſt other Nations in the Northern Parts of *Europe*, and ſeems to have been Synonimous with that of the *Scythians*, from whom 'tis ſuppoſed they had their Origin.

The AIR.

IT may eaſily be gueſſed, by the Climates in which the Country lies, to be very cold for moſt part of the Year. Their Winter laſts nine Months. *Schefferus*, Profeſſor of Antiquity and Hiſtory at *Upſal*, ſays, the Froſt pierces two Ells into the Earth, and, inſtead of Moiſture, it has a white Ice. Standing Water freezes three Ells deep, which kills the Fiſh if the Ice be not broke, as it is commonly in their great Lakes and Bays, either by the Force of the Water, or the impriſon'd Vapours, with a Noiſe like Thunder, and the Fiſh are preſerved by the Air let in at thoſe Clefts. The Severity of the Seaſon makes their Hares and Foxes White in the middle of Winter, and their Squirrels of a mix'd White and Grey, *Philoſoph. Tranſact.* N°. XIX. *p.* 350. The Froſts here come by the North-Eaſt Winds from *Muſcovy*, *Tartary*, and the *Frozen Ocean*. In the North Parts they have Mountains of Ice on the Sides of their Rivers in *May* and *June*, as *Charles* the Eleventh's Mathematicians found in their Journey to *Bothnia*.

The Heat of their Summer, which immediately ſucceeds their Winter, (for they have no Spring nor Autumn) is almoſt as intolerable as the Cold, comes all of a ſudden, and ſo intenſe, that it ſometimes ſets Woods on Fire, which can't be extinguiſhed till it comes at ſome River, Lake, or large Plain: Yet the Air in general is ſo clear and dry, that, except in the Neighbourhood of Lakes, the People are for moſt part healthful, and many of them live to 120 and 130 Years of Age.

The SOIL.

THE Country is ſo full of Mountains, Foreſts, Lakes, Marſhes, and Heaths, that a great Part of it is not habitable, ſo that the Number of the People bears no Proportion to its Extent. In the middle it is indifferent fertile, and they have ſome fruitful Valleys, but the Mold is ſeldom above half a Foot deep, and where it is ſhalloweſt they have moſt Corn. This makes their Ploughing ſo eaſy, that they ſeldom have above one Ox in a Plough. They enrich their barren Soil by the Aſhes of Trees, which they burn on the Place, and rake the Seed among the Aſhes, which yield a plentiful Crop without farther Pains; but the danger of deſtroying their Woods by this Practice, has occaſioned its being limited by ſome Laws of late Years. However, were the Inhabitants induſtrious, they might have Corn enough of their own, whereas now they are obliged to have much from other Countries, and particularly from *Livonia*, which is called their Granary. The Poor in the Northern Places grind the Bark of Birch-Trees, mix it with Meal, and make it into Bread. The Corn and other Fruits ripen very ſoon here, as in other Northern Countries; ſo that uſually they have but ſix Weeks between Seed-time and Harveſt. This is aſcribed to the great Heat of the Sun, which ſcarce going below their Horizon during that Time, acts forcibly upon the Oil and Sulphur which abound in their Soil, as appears by their Trees and Minerals, and is pent up during the Winter; yet even in this Seaſon their Grain is frequently hurt, and ſometimes deſtroy'd by cold Dews and Froſts.

In Summer the Fields are covered with Flowers, and they have Plenty of Currants, Strawberries, and Rasberries, but little Wall-Fruit. Their Cherries are tolerable; but their Apples, Pears and Plums are ſcarce, and don't taſte well. They abound with Roots, which is a great part of the Poor People's Food; but in the Northerly Parts, where the Ground is always covered with Snow and Ice, they ſubſiſt chiefly by Hunting and Fiſhing.

Their TREES *are*,

OAKS, Pines, Fir, Beech, Birch and Elder; and all of them grow ſo cloſe, that where they fall and rot, the Woods are ſcarce paſſable.

Their MINES.

THEY are chiefly Copper and Iron, and ſo many, that they ſupply moſt part of *Europe* with theſe Metals, which are reckon'd better than thoſe of other Countries. Their Iron Mines are chiefly in the Mountainous Parts, where the great Foreſts ſupply their Forges with Charcoal, which is ſix times cheaper than ours, but not ſo good. There are Magnets found in theſe Mines, and thoſe of *Lapland* are reckoned to exceed all others in attractive Force.

They have a Silver Mine at *Salberg* in *Weſtmannia* 145 Fathoms deep. It is ſo ancient, that they can give no account of the Time of its Diſcovery. The Ore ſeldom yields above 4 *per Cent*. The yearly Produce is reckoned about 20000 Crowns of Fine Silver, and the King has the Pre-emption, for which he pays ⅓ leſs than the intrinſic Value. Here's alſo a Copper Mine 80 Fathom deep. The annual Product is about 200000 Pounds, the Fourth of which belongs to the King, and he has 25 *per Cent*. upon the reſt when exported; ſo that the Proprietors have very little Profit. Here is alſo ſtore of Vitriol, Allum and Sulphur; and they have a Yellow Stone with Streaks of White, which looks as if it were compoſed of Gold and Silver. It runs in Veins thro' the Rocks, and from hence they make Vitriol, Allum, and Red Lead. The Curious may ſee the Way of preparing them in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N°. XXI. *p.* 375.

Their BEASTS.

THE Cattle are of a ſmall Size, and when larger are brought from elſewhere; they ſoon degenerate, becauſe the Graſs is not nouriſhing, and in Winter they are almoſt ſtarved. The Wool of their Sheep is very coarſe. Their Horſes, eſpecially the *Finniſh*, are ſmall, but vigorous, ſure-footed and ſwift. Wild Beaſts abound chiefly in the Northern Provinces; as Bears, Elks, Deer, Wolves, Foxes, Wild Cats, Hares and Ermins, ſome of which they hunt for Food, and others for their Furs.

Their FOWL.

THEY have ſtore of Wild and Tame, and good of their kind; one called *Orrus*, as big as a Hen; another named *Kedlars*, as large as a Turkey. Here's Plenty of Small Birds, but few Pigeons, becauſe they are deſtroyed by their Eagles and ſeveral ſorts of Hawks, with which they abound, and they are ſo much valued that other Nations covet them.

Their FISH.

THEY are what's common in the *Baltick*; and they have many Lakes and ſmall Rivers, which are well ſtored with Salmon, Pikes, Perch, Tench, Trouts, Eels, and ſeveral unknown to us; as one called a *Streamling*, leſs than a Pilchard, which they ſalt and ſend over the Country in great Quantities, as they do their Pikes, and ſell them very cheap.

Their

NORTH

SOUTH

WEST

EAST

NORTH OCEAN

THE GERMAN OCEAN

SEA of MOSCOVIA

THE WHITE SEA

GOLF of FINLAND

GOLF of BOTHNIA

SEA or the BALTICK SEA

GOVERNMENT of WARDHOUS

LAPLAND

MOUREMANS

MOSCOVIA

LEPORIE

LIVONIA

ESTHONIA

INGRIA

CARELIA

FINLAND

DUKE of CURLAND

SAMOGITIA

LITHUANIA

PRUSSIA

POMERANIA

GOTHLAND

OELAND I.

GOTHLAND I.

DENMARK

SCHONEN

HALLAND

BLEKING

GOVERMENT

DUKEDOM of HOLSTEIN

DUKEDOM of BREMEN

DUKEDOM of MECKLENBURG

Wardhouse

Suxoy I.

Kamingberg

Tibra Wolock

Kerets

Kemble

Touris

Kierit

Onega

L. Onega

Onega

Ozero

L. Ladoga

Ladesko

Ozero

Archangel

Soma

Bida

Novogrodeck

Wilna

Oesel I.

Dagho I.

Rugen I.

Femern I.

Bornholm I.

Gothland I.

Oeland I.

Helgeland I.

Dosser Flats

Scale of Miles

English Miles 60 in a Degree

Danish and Swedish Miles 15 in a Degree

German Miles 15 in a Degree

SCANDINAVIA and its Confines in which are the KINGDOMS of SWEDEN, NORWAY &c. Divided into their Principall PROVINCES

Most humbly Inscribed to His Grace the Duke of Shandois

1710

Revised by I. Senex.

Longitude East from London.

I. Harris Sculp.

Their BAYS *are,*

1. THAT called the *Gulph of Bothnia*, which ſeparates *Sweden Proper* from *Finland*, runs up from the *Baltick* about 360 Miles into the Country, and abounds with Seals, which yield ſtore of Seal-Skins and Train-Oil.

2. The *Gulph of Finland*, which ſeparates *Finland* from *Livonia*, runs about 250 Miles Eaſt into the Country, and has a Communication with the Lake *Ladoga* by a ſort of a River about 40 Miles long.

3. The *Gulph of Riga*, or *Livonia*, which runs from the Weſt End of the *Gulph of Finland*, about 130 Miles South, being ſeparated from the *Baltick* on the Weſt by the Iſles of *Dagho* and *Oeſſel*.

Their LAKES.

THE Face of the Country is almoſt overſpread with them, as may be ſeen by the Map; but the Chief, of which we have any Deſcription, are as follow:

1. The *Veter*, *Vater*, or *Waſter Lake* in *Eaſt-Gothland*, about Lat. 58. Long. 14. The Natives ſay, it makes a Noiſe like Thunder in that Quarter from whence a Storm is to happen the Day after; and that the Ice upon it in Winter thaws ſo ſuddenly, as to ſurprize Travellers, and becomes navigable in half an Hour's time. 'Tis in ſome Places above 300 Fathoms deep.

2. *Lake Wener*, ſomething further to the North-Weſt. 'Tis about 90 Miles long from South-Weſt to North-Eaſt, and above 40 Miles broad from South to North. It receives above 24 Rivers from the Mountains of *Norway*, and gives Riſe to the River *Elve*, or *Trolhetta*, which after a Courſe of 40 Miles runs into the *Baltick*, and near *Gottenburg* falls over a Rock 60 Foot high, with ſuch a Noiſe, that 'tis heard many Miles.

3. *Meler Lake*, which falls into the Sea Eaſt from *Stockholm*, and furniſhes that City with freſh Water. 'Tis about 50 Miles long, 20 broad, and full of ſmall Rocks or Iſlands.

4. *Ladoga* in the Province of *Carelia*, betwixt Lat. 60 and 62, is about 125 Miles from South to North, and 80 from Eaſt to Weſt. Some reckon it the greateſt freſh Water Lake in *Europe*. It abounds with Iſlands and Fiſh.

5. *Lake Onega*, or *Ozero*, about 70 Miles to the North-Eaſt from *Ladoga*, with which it has Communication by a River. Some reckon this to be the Eaſtern Boundary betwixt *Sweden* and *Muſcovy*, and others reckon it in the latter. 'Tis about 150 Miles long, but of an unequal Breadth, the broadeſt Part being about 45. It has alſo ſeveral Iſlands, and abounds with Fiſh.

Their RIVERS.

MOST of them riſe from the abovementioned and other Lakes, or from the Mountains in *Norway*, but none of them are navigable, as being either too rapid in their Courſe, or obſtructed by Cataracts and Rocks.

Their ISLANDS.

THEY are ſo numerous in and about theſe Lakes and Gulphs, and on the Coaſts of the *Baltick*, that ſeveral Thouſands of them are reckoned to be inhabited, and the reſt are deſert Rocks.

The GEOGRAPHY *of* SWEDEN.

IT is divided into the Eight following Parts, *viz. Sweden Proper*, *Gothland*, *Schonen*, the *Government of Bahus*, the *Nordelles*, or *Northlands*, *Finland*, *Ingria*, and *Swediſh Livonia*.

I. *SWEDEN PROPER,*

HAS the *Nordelles* on the North-Eaſt, *Gothland* on the South, the *Baltick* on the Eaſt, and *Norway* to the North. 'Tis pretty fruitful in Corn, and is ſubdivided into the Five following Provinces:

I. UPLAND, which has *Geſtricia* and Part of the Gulph of *Bothnia* on the North, *Sudermannia* on the South, the *Baltick* on the Eaſt, *Weſtmania* and *Nericia* on the Weſt.

The chief Places here are, 1. *Stockholm*, the Capital of the Kingdom. It lies about Lat. 59½, according to their own Mathematicians, and about Long. Eaſt from *London* 17¾. About 300 Years ago it conſiſted only of ſome Fiſhermens Cottages in an Iſland; but upon building a Caſtle there to ſtop the Inroads of the *Muſcovites*, and becoming the Seat of the Court, it grew populous by degrees, and became the Metropolis. The firſt Houſes were built on Piles drove into the Ground, from whence it was named *Stockholm*. 'Tis naturally fortified by Rocks, which towards the Sea over-top the Houſes, and make the Proſpect not very pleaſant. 'Tis built upon ſix Iſlands join'd together by Bridges, and has two large Suburbs, one on the South and t'other on the North. Its Port is ſo large and ſafe, that a Thouſand great Ships may lie here without Cable or Anchor. The neighbouring Mountains defend it from Storms, and the Citadel and two Forts defend the Canal from the Attacks of Enemies; but it has this Inconvenience, that it lies above 40 Miles Weſt from the *Baltick*, or at leaſt before one can get clear of the Rocks and Iſlands, which, with the Windings of the Lake *Meter*, and the want of Tides, makes it difficult for Ships to get out; yet, being the general Reſidence of the Court, it has moſt of the Trade of the Nation, is reckoned one of the fineſt Cities in the North, and almoſt as populous as *Briſtol*. The Streets are large, and there are many Gardens and Walks in and about the City, which make it pleaſant. Here are nine large Churches built with Brick and covered with Copper. That of St. *Nicholas* is moſt remarkable, and by the Altar in the King's Chapel, there is a Silver Statue of our Saviour on the Croſs at full Length. Here's a large Caſtle covered with Copper, but has neither Strength nor Beauty. It ſerves for Publick Offices, and the Officers of the Court lodge in it. Here's a Citadel mounted with 400 Braſs Guns; the Palace that is ſtrong and high, and lies within it; and at *Jacobdal*, within half a League, there's a Caſtle where the King reſides in Summer. This City ſuffered much by Fire in *May* 1697, when the Palace, Magazine for Ships, the Court of Juſtice, the Royal Sepulchre, the Place for the Records and Treaſury, *&c.* were almoſt conſumed.

2. *Enkoping* on the ſame Lake, near 40 Miles North-Weſt from *Stockholm*, Lat. 60. Long. 17. It lies on the River *Sala*, is the moſt ancient City of *Sweden*, was formerly the Reſidence of their Kings, who before the Reformation were crowned and buried here. It has a Caſtle built after the *Gothick* Manner, which commands the City. 'Tis the See of an Archbiſhop, and has an Univerſity, whoſe Library is well furniſh'd with Books that *Guſtavus Adolphus* took in *Germany* during his Wars there. It was famous for a ſtately Heathen Temple, which, according to *Johannes Magnus*, exceeded all in the World for Riches and Beauty, being lined with Gold, and encompaſſed with a maſſy Gold Chain. But his Accounts are not much to be relied on. One of the greateſt Rarities now here, is the Clock of the Cathedral, which is of admirable Workmanſhip.

3. *Oregrond*, about 38 Miles North-Eaſt from *Upſal*, on the Gulph of *Bothnia*. 'Tis an ancient Town, has a good Port, and tolerable Trade.

II. SUDERMANIA lies South from *Upland*, is fruitful in Corn, and abounds in Mines. It had formerly Dukes of its own. The chief Places are, 1. *Nykoping* on the *Baltick*, about 60 Miles South-Weſt from *Stockholm*. It has a good Port and Trade, a ſtrong Caſtle, and a Dock for building Ships. Here are ſeveral othet little Towns, of which *Stregnes* on the South ſide of *Lake Meler*, is the moſt remarkable. It lies about 40 Miles South-Weſt from *Stockholm*, is an ancient Town, a Biſhop's See, and the Burial-Place of *Charles* IX.

III. NORICIA is a ſmall Province Weſt from *Sudermania*, fruitful in Corn and Mines, and its chief Town is *Orebro*, about 90 Miles Weſt from *Stockholm*. It has four other Towns, but of little Note.

IV. WESTMANIA, North from *Nericia* and Weſt from *Upland*. The chief Town is *Aroſia*, or *Weſteras*, on the North ſide of *Lake Meler*, about 35 Miles South-Weſt from *Upſal*, and 50 North-Weſt from *Stochholm*. 'Tis a Biſhop's See, has a ſmall Caſtle, is noted for the Defeat of *Chriſtian* II. of *Denmark* by *Guſtavus Erickſon*, here in 1521, and for making the Crown Hereditary to his Family in 1544.

2. *Sala*, or *Saelburg*, about 6 Miles North from *Aroſia*, and 45 North-Weſt from *Stockholm*, remarkable for a Silver Mine. Here are ſix or ſeven other little Towns, but don't merit a Deſcription.

V. DALECARLIA, North-Weſt from *Weſtmania*, and Weſt from *Wermeland*. 'Tis a large Province, divided into Eaſtern, Weſtern, and South *Dalia*, and is moſt remarkable for concurring with *Guſtavus* the Firſt to throw off the *Daniſh* Yoke. It is bounded by *Norway* on the Weſt, is all over Mountainous and Woody, has many Villages, but no Towns. The Kings of *Sweden* were formerly careful to oblige this People, allowed them their own Cuſtoms, which were different from the other Provinces, exacted no Tribute of them but a ſmall Number of Furs, exempted them from having Troops or Garriſons, allowed the Eldeſt Peaſants to adminiſter Juſtice to the reſt, and never enter'd their Country without giving previous Hoſtages for ſecuring the Privileges of the Inhabitants. *Stromſtad* upon the Coaſt, 36 Miles North from *Gottenburg*, is noted for an Attack by a *Daniſh* Squadron upon it in 1717; when the *Danes* deſigning to burn the *Swediſh* Batteries and Magazines there, were obliged to retire with Loſs, having ſuffered much from the ſaid Batteries; but 'tis more remarkable for being the Place where *Charles* XII. King of *Sweden*'s Corpſe was firſt brought, and lay in State after his being killed at *Frederickſhal* in 1718.

II. *GOTHLAND.*

'TIS a very large Diviſion, and ſubdivided into Eaſt, Weſt and South, has *Dalecarlia* on the North, Part of *Norway* on the North-Weſt, *Weſtmania* and *Nericia* on the North-Eaſt, the *Baltick* on the Eaſt, *Schonen* on the South, and Part of the *Baltick* on the North-Weſt.

I. *WESTER-GOTHLAND* is ſubdivided into *Weſter-Gothland Proper*, *Dalia* and *Wermeland*.

1. WESTER-GOTHLAND PROPER has the Lake *Wanen*, or *Wener*, on the North, and *Schonen* on the South. The chief Town is *Gottenburg*, near the Entrance of the *Baltick* or *Eaſt Sea*, in Lat. 58. Long. 11¾. It has the beſt and moſt frequented Port in theſe Parts, at the Mouth of the River *Trolhetta*, about 10 Miles South from *Bahus*, is a ſtrong new-built Town, and has the Caſtle of *Elburg* in the Neighbourhood. In 1717 the *Danes* attacked it by Sea, but were ſo gall'd by the Cannon of the Town and Batteries, that they were forced to ſtand off after having burnt the Magazine for Ships with their Bombs, but they block'd it up for ſome time. The Entrance of the *Baltick* here is above 55 Miles broad. There are ſeveral other Towns in this Diviſion, but of little Note, except *Scara*, which lies about 85 Miles North-Eaſt from *Gottenburg* near the Lakes *Waner* and *Vater*, was anciently the Seat of the *Gothick* Kings, is a Biſhop's See, and is noted for the Ruins of ancient Buildings.

2. DALIA has the Government of *Bahus* on the Weſt, the Lake of *Wener* on the Eaſt. It is the moſt barren part of *Gothland*, and has few Towns, the moſt remarkable being *Daleburg* on the Weſt ſide of the Lake *Wener*, 40 Miles North from *Bahus*, almoſt in Ruins, and *Bretten* at the hither End of that Lake, 20 Miles North from *Bahus*, but of no great Note.

3. WERME-

3. WERMELAND has *Dalecarlia* on the North, the Lake *Wener* on the South, *Norway* on the Weſt, and *Weſtmania* on the Eaſt. 'Tis Mountainous and Woody, has ſome Mines of Iron, and one of Copper.

Its chief Places are, 1. *Philipſtadt*, 122 Miles Weſt from *Upſal*, of difficult Acceſs, becauſe encompaſſed with Moraſſes.

2. *Carlſtadt*, 27 Miles South-Weſt from *Philipſtadt*, on the North of Lake *Wener*, which was the Capital, till ruined by the *Danes* in 1644. There are four or five other Towns, but of ſmall Note.

II. *OSTRO-* (or *EAST-*) *GOTHLAND*, which is divided into *Oſtro-Gothland Proper*, and *Smaland*. It has the *Baltick* on the Eaſt and Weſt, the Lake *Veter* on the North, and *Schonen* on the South. 'Tis reckoned the beſt Province in *Sweden* for Paſture.

Its chief Places are, 1. *Nikoping*, the Capital, which lies in a Moraſs near the River *Motata*, betwixt the *Baltick* and the Lake *Weter*, 62 Miles South-Weſt from *Stockholm*.

2. *Stegeborg*, a ſmall Town South of the former, with a good Port on the *Baltick*.

3. *Linkoping*, which lies South-Weſt from *Norkoping*, and has a Biſhop, Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Upſal*. Here's a ſtately Church built by *Herbertus*, by ſome reckoned the firſt Apoſtle of *Sweden*.

4. *Wadſtena*, on the Eaſt ſide of the *Veter* Lake, 40 Miles North from *Norkoping*, famous in the *Swediſh* Hiſtory, and had anciently a Fort and Monaſtery, but is now only an Hoſpital for Invalids.

6. *Schening*, 6 Miles farther South-Eaſt, formerly a conſiderable City, and noted for a Council ordered to meet by Pope *Innocent* IV. in 1248, to forbid the Marriage of the Clergy, but now almoſt quite decayed. There are ſeveral other Towns, but don't merit a Deſcription.

III. *SMALAND*, the South part of *Oſtro-Gothland*, is a large Province, has Mines of Copper, Lead and Iron, and abounds with Black Cattle, and tranſports great Numbers to other Countries.

Its chief Places are, 1. *Calmar*, the Capital on the Coaſt, Lat. 57½. Long. 16. one of the moſt conſiderable Towns in *Sweden*, famous for the Union concluded betwixt the three Northern Crowns in Queen *Margaret*'s Time, but of ſhort Duration. It is regularly fortify'd, has a large Citadel, and a good Harbour on a Creek of the *Baltick*, over-againſt the Iſles of *Oeland*.

2. *Jenkoping*, an ancient but ſmall Town on the South Point of the Lake *Veter*, 66 Miles North-Weſt from *Calmar*. 'Twas plundered by the *Danes* in 1644.

3. *Wexio*, the See of a Biſhop, 52 Miles Weſt from *Calmar*. It is noted as the Burial-Place of St. *Sigifrid*, Archbiſhop of *York*, reckoned the Apoſtle of the *Swedes*. There are eight other Towns, but of ſmall Note.

III. *SCHONEN.*

IT has *Smaland* on the North, and the *Baltick* on the Eaſt, Weſt and South. 'Tis ſeparated from the Iſle of *Zeeland* by the *Sound* on the Weſt, and divided into *Schonen Proper*, *Bleking* and *Halland*. The Coaſt is high, but in the Middle there are fine Meadows and fruitful Fields. Their Beer is very good, and reckoned better than that of *Denmark*.

This Part of the Country was purchaſed by the *Swedes*, from *John* Duke of *Holſtein* about 1330, conquered by the *Danes* in 1341, and reſtored to the *Swedes* by Treaty in 1658. The *Danes* retook many Places here in 1676, *&c.* but reſtored them by the Treaty of 1679. They invaded it in 1710, but were defeated, and obliged to retire with great Loſs.

Its chief Places are, 1. *Lund*, or *Lunden*, the Capital, Lat. 56½. Long. 14. It was formerly very conſiderable, and had 22 Churches, but is now diſmantled, ill inhabited, and has little remarkable, except its Cathedral, and a famous Clock contrived by *Gaſpar Bartolinus*, which, beſides many extraordinary Motions, has two Horſemen that come out and ſtrike the Hours in a fighting Poſture; then a Door opens, which diſcovers the Virgin *Mary* on a Throne, with our Saviour in her Arms, and the Wiſe Men worſhipping him, two Trumpets ſounding all the while. It was poſſeſs'd by the *Danes* in 1709, but quickly abandon'd.

2. *Malmoe*, a ſmall, neat, ſtrong Town, with a good Harbour on the *Sound*, 9 Miles South-Weſt from *Lunden*.

3. *Landſcroon*, a conſiderable Town, with a good Harbour and a well-fortify'd Citadel, 15 Miles South-Weſt from *Lunden*, and 12 South-Eaſt from *Helſingburg*.

4. *Helſingburg*, formerly a well-fortify'd and rich Town, but now reduced to a Village. The *Danes* were defeated near this Place by the *Swedes* in *March* 1710, and retiring to the Town, where they had their Magazines, were attacked by the *Swedes*, and went off in their Ships to *Elſinore*.

II. *BLEKING*, a ſmall Diſtrict on the *Baltick*, North-Eaſt from *Schonen*, and with it ſurrendered by the *Danes* to *Sweden* by a Treaty in 1658. It has good Paſturage, and abounds with Black Cattle, which are exported in great Numbers.

The chief Places are, 1. *Chriſtianople* its Capital, built and fortify'd by *Chriſtian* IV. of *Denmark*. It has a good Port and Trade, and lies 18 Miles South-Weſt from *Calmar*.

2. *Carelſcroon*, 18 Miles Weſt from *Chriſtianople*, in a little Iſle, with a good Harbour, well fortify'd, where ordinarily a Squadron of the King's Ships lie ſecure from Storms and Inſults. 'Tis joined to the Continent by a long Bridge.

3. *Chriſtianſtadt*, on the Borders of *Schonen*, upon a Bay that runs up from the *Baltick*, 33 Miles from *Lund*. It lies in the middle of a Moraſs, which makes it ſtrong, was taken by the *Danes* in 1676, but reſtored by Treaty in 1679. 'Twas retaken by the *Danes* in 1710, but abandon'd next Month to the *Swedes*.

III. *HALLAND* is a ſmall Diſtrict on the *Baltick*, Weſt from *Schonen*, and with it reſtor'd to the *Swedes* in 1658. It abounds with Woods and Lakes, and is not ſo fruitful as the reſt of *Schonen*.

The chief Places are, 1. *Halmſtadt*, on the Mouth of a River that falls into the *Sound*, 35 Miles North from *Helſingburg*. It has a good Port and tolerable Trade.

2. *Warburg*, 34 Miles North Weſt from *Holmſtadt*, a ſmall Town on the Bottom of a Gulph, with a Port defended by a ſtrong Caſtle.

IV. *BAHUS.*

IT was formerly a Part of *Norway*, but ſurrender'd to the *Swedes* by Treaty in 1658. This Diſtrict is 100 Miles long from South to North, but not above 15 Miles where broadeſt. 'Tis ſubdivided into *Inland* and *Vickſiden*.

The chief Places are, 1. *Bahus* the Capital, which gives Name to the whole. It lies 7 Miles North-Weſt from *Gottenburg*, on an Iſland in the River *Trolhetta*, is well fortify'd, and has a ſtrong Caſtle. The *Danes* beſieged it in vain in 1678.

2. *Maelſtrand*, the Capital of *Vickſiden*, 7 Miles Weſt from *Bahus*, a ſtrong Town, with a Caſtle on a ſteep Rock, almoſt ſurrounded with the Sea. The *Danes* took it in 1678, but reſtor'd it by Treaty in 1679.

3. *Swynſund* is a Bay and River on the Frontiers betwixt *Norway* and *Sweden*, on the Weſt ſide of this Government, noted for ſeveral Actions both by Land and Water, betwixt the *Danes* and *Swedes*, in 1717 and 1718, in one of which the King of *Sweden* was repulſed and wounded, as he attempted to paſs the Lake above this Place; and his Corps, when killed at *Frederickſhal*, was embarked here for *Stromſtadt*, *December* 1718.

V. *The* NORDELLES, *or Northerly Provinces, are,*

I. GESTRICIA, which has *Helſingia* on the North, *Upland* on the South, the Gulph of *Bothnia* on the Eaſt, and *Dalecarlia* on the Weſt. It has Mines of Copper and Iron. The chief Town is *Geval*, which the King of *Sweden*'s Mathematicians place in Lat. 60½, but our Map near 61, Long. 17. 'Tis the Seat of the Governour of theſe Provinces, and has a Royal School. It lies on the Gulph of *Bothnia*, at the Mouth of a River of the ſame Name, 89 Miles North from *Stockholm*. *Fahtun* is a pretty large Town here in the ſame Latitude, 50 Miles Weſt from *Geval*. *Coperberg*, another large Town of this Province, lies near a Mountain of the ſame Name, famous for the beſt Copper-Mines in *Sweden*.

II. HELSINGIA has the Gulph of *Bothnia* on the Eaſt, *Norway* on the North-Weſt, *Dalecarlia* on the Weſt, *Geſtricia* on the South, and *Medelpadia* on the North. It abounds with Woods, Lakes and Mountains, and the Inhabitants, who are few, live by Fiſhing and Hunting. *Hudwiskwald* near the Gulph of *Bothnia*, 77 Miles North-Weſt from *Geval*, is the only Place of Note here, a neat City, and ſtands well for Trade.

III. MEDELPADIA, North from *Helſingia*, has many Lakes and Foreſts, which abound with excellent Maſts. Here are many Caſtles, but no Towns of Note.

IV. ANGERMANIA, North-Eaſt from *Medelpadia*, has its Name from the River *Angerman*, which riſes from the Mountains of *Norway*. The only Town is *Hernoſand*, on the Gulph of *Bothnia*, 53 Miles North of *Hudwickſwald*. It has a convenient Port, and is the Seat of a Superintendent.

V. WEST-BOTHNIA has the Gulph of *Bothnia* on the Eaſt, *Swediſh-Lapland* on the Weſt, and *Angermania* on the South-Weſt. It has many ſmall Rivers, and good Paſtures.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Torna*, or *Torneo*, on a River of the ſame Name, which riſes in *Lapland* and falls here into the Gulph of *Bothnia*. They have a good Trade in Furs with the *Laplanders*, *Finlanders* and *Muſcovites*. King *Charles* the Twelfth's Mathematicians place it in Lat. 65½, our Map in 66, near the North End of the Gulph.

2. *Lukla*, 42 Miles South-Weſt from it, was built in 1622, and the new Town in 1642, but has been twice burnt down ſince.

3. *Pitha*, or *Bithea*, on the ſame Coaſt, 21 Miles farther South-Weſt, was built in 1621, has a convenient Port, and good Privileges for Trade.

4. *Uma*, a conſiderable Town on the Gulph, 83 Miles South-Weſt from *Bithea*, is the Seat of the Governour of the Province. There are many ſmall Iſlands on the Coaſt. This Country and *Eaſt-Bothnia* was over-run by the *Muſcovites* in 1714, when they burnt moſt of its Towns.

VI. JEMPTIA, or JEMPTERLAND, has *Angermania* on the Eaſt, *Medelpadia* and *Helſingia* on the South-Eaſt, and *Drontheim* in *Norway* on the Weſt. *Reſſunt*, a ſmall Town with a Caſtle, 63 Miles Weſt from the Gulph, and 122 South-Weſt from *Uma*, is the only Place of Note here. This Province was given to the Crown of *Sweden* by Treaty in 1644.

VI. *FINLAND*

HAS *Lapland* on the North, the Gulph of *Finland* on the South, and reaches from the Gulph of *Bothnia* on the Weſt, to *Muſcovy* on the Eaſt, from which, according to ſome, it is ſeparated by the Lakes *Onega* and *Ladoga*. Its Extent South and North is about 300 Miles, and much the ſame from Eaſt to Weſt. It had formerly Kings of its own, till conquered by St. *Eric* of *Sweden*. 'Tis barren, except on the Coaſt. A hundred thouſand *Muſcovites* invaded this Country in Winter, at the Death of *John* King of *Sweden*, but were ſo entangled by the great Snow, that 600 Natives with their Pattens, by which they walk or rather ſlide upon the Snow, did with great Eaſe rout them, ſo that very few of this great Army eſcaped. 'Tis divided into the Six following Provinces:

I. FINLAND PROPER. It has the Gulph of *Bothnia* on the Weſt, *Eaſtern Bothnia* on the North, *Nyland* on the South, and *Carelia* on the Eaſt. 'Tis the moſt fruitful Part of the Country, and has ſome Mines of Copper and Iron. Its chief Town is *Abo*, at the Mouth of the River

ver *Aurajoki*, Lat 61. Long. 40. 31. In 1714 'twas plundered by the *Czar*'s Troops. 'Tis a Biſhop's See, has an Univerſity and a good Harbour, which occaſions ſome Trade. Here are ſeven other Towns, but none of Note. This Country has for moſt part been taken by the *Muſcovites* in their War with *Charles* XII. of *Sweden*.

II. EASTERN BOTHNIA, or CAJANIA, is North of *Finland Proper*, has many Rivers that fall into the Gulph of *Bothnia*. The chief Town is *Cajenburg*, on the North ſide of a great Lake called *Ula*, Lat. 65. 6. Long. 25 ½. There are four others, but of ſmall Note. This Country was ravaged, and moſt of its Towns burnt by the *Muſcovites* in 1714.

III. NYLAND, or NEWLAND, ſo called from its being planted by a New Colony, when the Old Inhabitants were drove out. It lies on the Gulph of *Finland*, and has four or five Towns, the chief of which is *Helſinfort*, or *Helſingar*, with a good Harbour on the Gulph of *Finland*, Lat. 60 ½. Long. 24 ½.

IV. TAVASTHUS lies betwixt *Eaſtern Bothnia* and *Nyland*, and has nothing remarkable but Mines of Iron. Its chief Town is of the ſame Name, was formerly called *Croneburg*, lies 60 Miles North of *Helſingar* in the middle of Moraſſes, and is defended by a Fort. The great Lake *Pejende* lies North of it, and has much Iron at the Bottom, which the Inhabitants take out for their Uſe.

V. CARELIA has *Finland* and *Nyland* on the Weſt, *Muſcovy* on the Eaſt, the Gulph of *Finland* on the South, and *Savolax* on the Weſt. It has frequently been the Occaſion of War betwixt the *Swedes* and *Muſcovites*, but *Guſtavus Adolphus* reconquered it.

The chief Towns here are, 1. *Wyburg*, on the Eaſt ſide of a Bay that runs up from the Gulph of *Finland*, Lat. 61. Long. 29 ½. The *Swedes* were defeated near it by the *Muſcovites* in 1703. It is a Biſhop's See, has a good Port, a tolerable Trade, and is defended by a ſtrong Citadel, which the *Muſcovites* frequently beſieged with numerous Armies in vain, till the preſent War, when they took it from *Charles* XII. in 1710, and made the Garriſon Priſoners.

2. *Petersburg*, about 30 Miles Weſt from *Notteburg*, in Lat. 60. Long. 30. called formerly *Schanſterney*, a ſtrong Fortreſs and Emporium, which being taken and demoliſhed by the *Czar* in 1703, he built this Town in ſtead of it, a League nearer the Sea, in a more commodious Situation, and called it *Petersburg* from his own Name. He has been at great Expence in fortifying the Place, and has encouraged his Nobility, *&c.* to build Houſes here. His Deſign was to make this Place the Staple of the Trade for his Country, inſtead of *Archangel*, and intended by Canals betwixt proper Rivers to have formed a Communication betwixt this Place and the *Caſpian* Sea, to open a Trade betwixt *Perſia*, &c. and the *Baltick*. The building of this Place was one of the Cauſes which did moſt provoke the late King of *Sweden* againſt him, and the *Czar*'s inſiſting upon retaining it, was one of the chief Hindrances of the Peace betwixt him and that Prince. The *Czar* has omitted nothing towards beautifying and enlarging it, and has planted abundance of Oaks about it; but whether his Deſign to make it the chief Emporium for Trade will ſucceed, muſt be left to Time. 'Tis remarkable for the Death of *Alexis*, eldeſt Son to the preſent *Czar*, in 1718, after he was declared uncapable of the Succeſſion becauſe of his Unworthineſs, and that the *Czar* had ſworn all the Nobility to ſettle the Crown upon his Infant-Son by the preſent *Czarina*, which has made ſo great a Noiſe in *Europe*. The *Czar* brought a great many Artificers of all ſorts hither, from *France* and other Parts, in 1717, and promis'd them great Encouragement to ſettle here for improving Manufactures and Mechanicks.

North-Weſt from hence lies the Diſtrict of *Kexholm* (formerly Part of *Carelia*) with a Town of the ſame Name, aliàs *Carelogored*, Lat. 61 ½. Long. 30 ½. on the Weſt ſide of Lake *Ladoga*. 'Tis defended by a ſtrong Citadel, and was taken from the *Muſcovites* in 1558, but retaken by 'em in 1710, when they found in it a great Train of Artillery and Ammunition. Some Rubies are found in the Neighbourhood. The Inhabitants of the Town and adjacent Country live chiefly by Hunting and Fiſhing. What Corn they have is on the tops of their Mountains.

VI. SAVOLAX, lies North from *Carelia* and Weſt from *Kexholm*. 'Tis a Deſert Country, full of Lakes and Woods. The chief Town is *Nyſtot*, on a Lake, 62 Miles North of *Kexholm*. 'Twas taken by the *Muſcovites*, after a ſtout Reſiſtance, in 1714, which made them Maſters of all *Finland*.

VII. *INGRIA.*

IT lies Eaſt from the Gulph of *Finland*, and borders on *Muſcovy*, from which it was conquer'd by *Guſtavus Adolphus* in 1617, and twice yielded by Treaty ſince. 'Tis barren, but a Frontier againſt the *Muſcovites*, and affords good Elk-hunting twice *per Annum*.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Notteburg*, aliàs *Oreſca*, Lat. 59 ½. Long. 29. 6. on the rapid and broad River *Nieva*, or *Ny*, which comes from Lake *Ladoga*, and falls into the Eaſt end of the Gulph of *Finland*. Its Fortifications are very large and ſtrong, which with the River on the Eaſt ſide make it impregnable.

2. *Juanogrod*, a ſtrong Town on the Borders of *Swediſh-Livonia*, ſeparated by a ſwift River from *Narva*. It's ſo encompaſſed with Rocks, that the Tops of the Houſes are only to be ſeen at a diſtance. The *Muſcovites* were twice repulſed before it in 1700, but took it in 1704.

There are five other Towns here, of which *Caporia* on the Gulph of *Finland*, 38 Miles North-Eaſt from *Juanogrod*, and *Jamgorod* on the River *Laga*, 22 Miles South-Eaſt from *Juanogrod*, are very ſtrong.

VIII. *SWEDISH LIVONIA*

HAS *Courland* on the South, the Gulph of *Finland* on the North, that of *Riga* on the Weſt, *Ingria* and Part of *Muſcovy* on the Eaſt. It is above 200 Miles from South to North, and about 175 from Eaſt to Weſt. The Soil is very fruitful, and in ſome Places yields thirty for one. 'Tis a Plain Country, and the Inhabitants have this particular Way of Cultivation: Wherever there is a Valley they ditch it up, make the Water overflow it to a conſiderable Depth, and let it ſtand three or more Years, during which they ſtock it with Fiſh, and then drain it; by which means the Ground becomes ſoft and fat, and requires but one eaſie Ploughing. The firſt and ſecond Years they ſow Barley, and the third Oats, and never fail of great Crops. They burn Woods, and mightily improve their Ground with the Aſhes. They have Plenty of Cattle, Fowl, Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, and Linſeed, of which they export many Ship-Loads, it being reckoned the beſt in *Europe*. They have alſo Flax, Hemp, Honey, Wax, Tallow, Cattle, Horſes, Butter, Tar, Maſts, Planks, Deals, all ſorts of Timber, Pot-Aſhes, Yarn, Hops, Goat-Skins, *&c.* The Air is clear and healthy, though the Winter is long. They dry their Corn in the Straw by hot Stoves, which makes it ſo hard that it will keep above twenty Years: for this reaſon the *Dutch* prefer it to all others, and export it to the *Eaſt-Indies*. The Sea, Rivers and Lakes abound with Fiſh.

The Country is divided into *Letten* or *Lettonia*, and *Eſten* or *Eſthonia*. *LETTEN* is the South Part. Places of Note are,

1. *Riga* on the *Dwina*, Lat. 56 ½. Long. 24. 5. 25 Miles North from *Mittaw*. The River here is three times as broad as the *Thames* at *London*, but not very deep. It brings the Commodities of *Muſcovy*, *Poland*, *Lithuania*, *Courland*, and *Semigallia* to the City, and is a good Defence to it on the ſide of *Poland*. On that towards *Muſcovy* 'tis fortify'd after the modern Way, has a fine new Citadel, is one of the largeſt, beſt built, and moſt populous Towns on the *Baltick*, and has a great Trade with the Hans-Towns, *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, in Corn, Hemp, Flax, Honey, Wax, Horſes, Furs, *&c.* 'Twas taken from the *Poles* by *Guſtavus Adolphus* in 1611, and beſieged by the *Poles* in 1700, when they were drove from before it by the *Swedes*.

2. *Dunemond*, a ſtrong Fortreſs at the Mouth of the *Dwina*, 10 Miles North on the other ſide, where it falls into the Gulph of *Riga*, and commands the Entrance of it. The Place is ſurrounded by Moraſſes. 'Twas taken and ruined by the *Poles* and *Saxons* in 1700, but ſoon after rebuilt by the *Swedes*.

3. *Hocken-Hauſen*, another Fortreſs on the *Dwina*, 72 Miles South-Eaſt from *Riga*, taken and deſtroyed by the *Poles* and *Saxons* in 1700, but ſoon rebuilt by the *Swedes*.

4. *Wenden*, a ſmall Town 48 Miles North-Eaſt from *Riga*, which ſuffered much by the late *Swediſh* and *Muſcovite* Wars.

5. The *Iſle of Oeſel* in the Gulph of *Riga*, yielded by the *Danes* to the *Swedes* at the Treaty of *Bremsbro* in 1645. It has a Town and ſtrong Fortreſs called *Arnsburg*, on the North ſide of the Iſland; and another called *Sonneburg* on the Weſt ſide. 'Tis 60 Miles long, and 32 where broadeſt.

6. The *Iſle of Dagho*, North from *Oeſel*, yielded at the ſame time to the *Swedes*. It has *Dageroot* and *Paden*, two good Caſtles, on the South ſide. 'Tis 30 Miles where longeſt, and 30 where broadeſt.

ESTHONIA is the North part of the Country. Places of Note are,

1. *Revel*, the Capital of the Diſtrict of *Harriland* on the Gulph of *Finland*, 148 Miles North-Eaſt from *Riga*, Lat. 59. Long. 25. built in 1228 by *Waldemar* XI. of *Denmark*, has an excellent and commodious Harbour, and great Trade in the ſame Commodities as *Riga*. It was one of the Hans-Towns above 300 Years, is ſtrongly fortify'd, has a Citadel built on a Rock, which is ſteep on all ſides but that towards the Town, and is the Seat of a Superintendant. 100000 *Muſcovites* beſieged it in 1557 for ſix Months in vain. Upon the Approach of the *Muſcovites* in 1703, the Governour demoliſhed the Suburbs, which were its greateſt Beauty. 'Twas ſurrendered to the *Czar* in 1710, and he was at great Expence in 1716 to erect Moles for the Security of his Men of War, and employed 15000 Men to build them upon the Ice, being perſuaded that their Weight would ſink them, and make them ſtand firm when the Ice thaw'd; they did ſink according to his Expectation, but were ſoon overturn'd by Stormy Winds and Tempeſtuous Seas.

2. *Hopſal*, or *Hapſal*, Capital of the Diſtrict of *Wikeſland*, 52 Miles South-Weſt from *Revel*, near the Mouth of the Gulph.

3. *Lenal*, 15 Miles South-Weſt from *Hapſal* on the ſame Gulph, a ſmall fortify'd Town with a ſtrong Caſtle.

4. *Pernaw*, 52 Miles South-Weſt from *Revel*, a fortify'd Town with a ſtrong Citadel, a good Harbour near the Mouth of the River *Pernaw*, and conſiderable for its Trade in Corn with the *Dutch*.

5. *Weſenburg*, 48 Miles South-Eaſt from *Revel*. *Charles* XII. of *Sweden*, laid up his Magazines here in 1700, when he marched againſt the *Muſcovites*.

6. *Narva*, near the Mouth of a River of the ſame Name, which falls into the Gulph of *Finland*, 120 Miles Eaſt from *Revel*, Lat. 59, 12. Long. 28 ½. 'Tis a Place of great Importance and Trade with *Ruſſia*, &c. The Way of Trading to *Ruſſia* by this Place, was firſt diſcovereſt by Mr. *Lane*, an *Engliſhman*, in 1561. On the other ſide the River lies that called *Ruſſian Narva*, or *Juanogrod*, already deſcribed. The River here is very ſwift, and has a great Cataract about half a League above the City, whence the Water daſhes with ſo much Violence againſt the Rocks, that it raiſes a Vapour in the Air, which frequently in the Morning when the Sun ſhines forms a Rain-Bow. This Fall obliges the Merchants to unload their Goods above it, which are brought from *Poland* and *Muſcovy*. The Town was built in 1213, by *Waldemar* XI. of *Denmark*. It was taken by the *Muſcovites* in 1558, upon which *Sigiſmund* of *Poland* forbad trading with it, leſt Arts, Trades, Riches, Ammunition and Cannon ſhould enable the *Muſcovites* to ſubdue their Neighbours. The *Swedes* took it in 1581, the *Muſcovites* retook it afterwards; but *Guſtavus Adolphus* recovered it in 1617. The *Muſcovites* betieged it in 1700, when the late *Charles* XII. of *Sweden*, then but 17 Years old, attack'd and defeated them, kill'd 20000 on the ſpot, took all their Artillery, Ammunition and Baggage, with a great many Priſoners. This being his firſt Action, filled *Europe* with great Expectations from him, which he afterwards diſappointed by his Precipitancy. In 1702, the *Muſcovites* ſurpriſed the Suburbs, killed and carry'd of many of the Inhabitants and of the Garriſon that ſally'd out upon them. In 1704 the *Czar* took it by Storm, cut off moſt of the

Inhabitants and Garriſon, and expoſed the Town to Plunder for three Days, but gave Orders to ſpare the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Warehouſes. The Trade of this Place is much in the ſame Commodities with *Revel* and *Riga*.

7. *Dorpt*, or *Juanogorod*, on the River *Emleck* or *Embeck*, on the South ſide of the Lake *Peypus*, 63 Miles South-Weſt from *Narva*, a ſmall ancient Town with a ſtrong Caſtle, famous for the Sieges it has ſuſtained againſt the *Teutonick* Knights, *Muſcovites* and *Swedes*. The latter took it in 1625, and *Guſtavus Adolphus* founded an Univerſity here in 1632.

The Chief ISLANDS *on the Coaſt of* SWEDEN.

1. ALAND or *Ahland*, 36 Miles Eaſt from *Upland*, to which Province it belongs. It lies near the Mouth of the Gulph of *Bothnia*, is 120 Miles long, and 7 broad, and much indented by the Sea. 'Tis noted for being the Place appointed for a Treaty of Peace betwixt the late *Charles* XII. of *Sweden* and the Northern Allies, which held a long time; the Negotiations were kept ſecret, but they were interrupted by the Death of the King of *Sweden* in 1718.

2. *Gothland*, in Lat. 57 ½. Long. 18. 60 Miles Eaſt from the Coaſt of *Oſtrogothland*; 'tis 60 Miles long and 20 broad. The *Ruſſian* Knights ſold it to the *Danes* in 1408. It was yielded to the *Swedes* by Treaty in 1645; has good Paſture for Cattle, of which they tranſport great Numbers. The chief Town is *Wisby*, on the North ſide of the Iſland, famous for its Antiquity and excellent Sea-Laws, which were obſerved by moſt Towns on the *Baltick*. Sea-Charts are ſaid to have been made here firſt. It had formerly a conſiderable Trade, which is now decay'd.

3. *Huen*, betwixt *Denmark* and *Schonen*, about 3 Miles Weſt from the latter. 'Tis about 7 Miles round, and one of the moſt pleaſant and fruitful Places that is to be ſeen. It produces Plenty of Corn, good Fruit, and all ſorts of Cattle, and yields the King annually about 800 Crowns. *Frederick* II. of *Denmark* gave it to *Tycho Brahé*, the famous Aſtronomer, for Life, and allowed him a Sum of Money, and 2000 Crowns *per Annum* to build him an Houſe and Obſervatory for obſerving the Courſe of the Stars. He accordingly built a fine Caſtle, which he called *Uraniberg* in the middle of the Iſland, with commodious Apartments, a Printing-Houſe, a Paper Mill, Laboratories for Chymiſtry, and in ſhort made it a moſt charming Place. Weſt of it he built a Houſe called *Stellenburg*, with all Conveniencies for Aſtronomical Obſervations; and where King *James* VI. of *Scotland* made him a Viſit, when he went to *Denmark* for his Queen. But the Court of *Denmark* at laſt turned Enemies to this Great Man, ſo that he was obliged to leave the Place, and was invited to *Prague* by the Emperor *Rodolph* II. who entertained him there till 1061, when he dy'd. *Chriſtian* IV. of *Denmark* gave thoſe fine Buildings to a Miſtreſs of his, who deſtroy'd them, ſo that there is ſcarce any Remains of them left. The *Swedes* have been in Poſſeſſion of this Iſland by Treaty ſince 1658.

X. *SWEDISH-LAPLAND*,

HAS *Weſt-Bothnia* on the Eaſt, *Norway-Lapland* on the North, *Muſcovite Lapland* on the Eaſt and North-Eaſt, and *Norway* on the Weſt. It lies on both ſides the Polar Circle, but Authors are not agreed about its Extent. 'Tis divided into ſix Juriſdictions or Countries, called Marks, *viz. Uma*, *Anguermand*, *Itha*, *Lula*, *Torna*, and *Kemi*, ſo nam'd from thoſe Towns in *Weſt Bothnia* already mention'd, which were formerly the Capitals of thoſe Diſtricts. Here is no conſiderable Town, but only a few Villages not worth deſcribing. The *Dofrine* Mountains divide it from *Norway*, and on the top have either barren Rocks, or are continually covered with Snow and Sand.

The Air is clear and healthful for moſt part, but they have frequent Tempeſts of Wind, which blow up Trees by the Roots; ſo that when the People are abroad in ſuch Storms, they either lie down flat on the Ground or ſhelter themſelves in the Hollows of Rocks. In the moſt Northerly Parts they have continual Day for a Month in the Summer, and a Night of the ſame Length in Winter, when the Froſt and Snow is exceſſive.

The Sun continuing ſo long above the Horizon in Summer, ſpeedily ripens their Product, which in the South Parts is chiefly Pot-Herbs, excellent Berries of divers ſorts, ſeveral kinds of Pears, Apples, Cherries and Flowers. Here is alſo divers ſorts of Moſs and Shrubs like our Juniper and Bramble.

Their Beaſts are Stags, Bears, Wolves, Lynxes, Foxes of ſeveral Colours, Elks, Bevers, Otters, Ermins, Martens, Haws, Glittens, and Rain-Deer of a peculiar Sort, both Wild and Tame. They are exceeding uſeful to the Natives both for Carriage and Food. The Milk of the Females is very nouriſhing and fat, and makes good Cheeſe. Here is alſo a good ſort of Hunting-Dogs of a bright Red Colour, whoſe Tails turn up like thoſe of our Pigs, and their Ears ſtand upright like thoſe of Wolves.

Their Birds, beſides what are common to us, are, 1. The Kniper, or a ſort of Snipe, with a black Head, Back and Wings, a white Breaſt and Belly, a red long Bill ſet with Teeth, and red ſhort Feet; 2. The Loom, which is never ſeen on the Ground, but always in the Air or Water; 3. Partridges, white as Snow in Winter, with rough Feet like thoſe of a Hare, and a ſort of Wool inſtead of Feathers.

Here are ſeveral Mines of Silver, Copper, and Iron. The Silver-Mines have been diſcovered ſince 1635, but are of little Uſe for want of Wood, or becauſe they lie in inacceſſible Places. 'Tis ſuppoſed the Natives know of rich ones, but won't diſcover them, leſt they ſhould be forced to work them. *Charles* the Eleventh's Mathematicians ſaw ſome of thoſe Mines in the Mark of *Torna*, but found that the Charge of Working, and particularly the Carriage, becauſe of the dangerous Cataracts in the Rivers, would not quit Coſt.

Here are abundance of Stones impreſſed with the Shapes of Animals, Trees, &c. and the Natives worſhip them as Idols. Here are alſo found Amethyſts, Topazes, and Pearl, but none of a good Colour.

Their Rivers and Lakes are numerous, and abound with Fiſh, and ſome of the former are of conſiderable Breadth, but made unnavigable by Cataracts; and when the Snow melts they overflow their Banks. They all come from the Mountains of *Norway*, and fall into the Gulph of *Bothnia*.

The Inhabitants are of a low Stature, and ſeldom exceed four Foot and an half. Moſt of them ſtoop, which is ſuppoſed to proceed from the Lowneſs of their Cottages. Their Complexion is ſwarthy, which is aſcribed to their ſmoaky Huts. They have flat Faces, broad, low Noſes, hollow, blear'd Eyes, wide Mouths, black, ſtraight, thin Hair, broad Breaſts, ſlender Waiſts, and ſmall Legs. They are ſwift, and ſo ſtrong, that a *Norwegian* is not able to bend their Bows above one half. They live to a good Age in their own Country, but ſeldom live long in milder Climates. They are very cowardly, and therefore never employed by the *Swedes* in their Wars. They are charitable to the Poor, and hoſpitable to Strangers, but inclined to cheat in Commerce. Thoſe who dwell on the Mountains live on the Fleſh and Milk of their Rain-Deer, and of Cows and Sheep they buy from *Norway*, which they kill againſt Winter; they dry their Fleſh by Cold, as others do by Heat.

Thoſe who dwell in the Woods and Valleys, feed on Veniſon and Fiſh. They have no Bread nor Salt, but ſometimes pound their Fiſh into Meal, and for Salt uſe the inner Rind of Pine-Trees boiled. They have no Drink but Water, or the Broth of Fiſh and Fleſh boiled together; and in Winter they drink their Water warm.

In Summer they wear a cloſe Garment of coarſe Wool without Dying, which reaches to their Mid-Leg and is girt about their Middle. The Richer ſort affect to have them of a Red Colour, and on their Girdles they wear Braſs Rings or Chains, with a Knife, and a Pouch for their Steel, Flint, Matches, Tobacco, &c. Their Caps are made of the Skins of the Bird Loom with the Feathers on; and at Night in Summer they cover their Faces with a coarſe Blanket, becauſe of the Gnats.

In Winter their Cloaths are of Rain-Deer-Skins with the Hair inwards; and their Caps, Boots, Gloves and Shoes are of the ſame. The Soles are ſew'd at bottom, ſo as the Hair of one ſide lies different from the other, becauſe they would otherwiſe be too ſlippery. The Womens Apparel differs little from the Mens, and neither have any Linnen. The Females hang Knives, Rings, Needle-Caſes, and other Toys to their Girdles, ſometimes to the Value of 20 Pound-Weight. They make their own and the Mens Cloaths, and ſew them with Thread made of the Nerves of Rain-Deer.

They wandered about, and had no fix'd Habitation, till *Charles* IX. aſſigned them Abodes in 1602; but they ſtill remove from place to place within their own Limits, as they find moſt convenient for Paſture and Fiſhing.

Their Huts are made of Rafters joined together, and covered with Turf, coarſe Cloth, or the Branches and Bark of Pines; and in ſome Places they build them on Trees, to prevent their being overwhelmed by the Snow, or deſtroyed by Wild Beaſts. They are very dextrous Markſmen and Hunters, kill the ſmall Beaſts with their Arrows, and the large with Spears or Fire-Arms. Thoſe which bear Fur, they kill with blunt Darts, to prevent ſpoiling their Skins; and the Ermins they catch in Traps. They dig Pits for Bears and other large Wild Beaſts. They eſteem Bears-Fleſh the beſt of Meat, and he that kills one by Hunting is honoured more than the reſt at the Feaſt; and when they bring home a Bear, their Wives meet them, chew Elder Bark, and ſpit in their Faces as a Mark of Reſpect and Gratitude. In Winter they make uſe of Skates, one of which is uſually as long as themſelves, and the other about a Foot ſhorter, both covered with Skins of Rain-Deer, and the Hair ſo laid as to turn againſt the Snow, which prevents their falling backwards. They have alſo long Poles, with a round piece of Wood at the End of them, to prevent their piercing too deep into the Snow; and in this manner they not only travel over the Snow with great Eaſe, but climb ſteep Mountains, and ſlide down again in a ſurprizing manner.

They make all their own Moveables, and particularly their Fiſhing-Boats. They faſten their Boards with Twigs, or the Nerves of Rain-Deer, and caulk them with Moſs. They make them ſix Yards long, one half broad, and ſometimes have four Oars. They make alſo a peculiar ſort of Sledges, in which they are drawn over the Snow by Rain-Deer. They are ſhaped much like Boats with a broad Stern; the Traveller is ty'd in them almoſt like a Child in a Cradle, with Moſs under and Seal-Skins above him. He governs the Rain-Deer by a ſort of Bridle with one Hand, and has a Stick in the other to balance his Sledge, or remove any thing that lies in the Way. They are pretty curious in the Trappings of their Rain-Deer, and hang them with Bells, which they fancy is very pleaſing to thoſe Creatures; and they always whiſper ſomething in their Ears when they begin a Journey.

Their RELIGION.

THEY were generally Pagans till *Guſtavus Erickſon* ſent Preachers among them; and his Example was followed by *Guſtavus Adolphus*, who ordered the Scriptures, *&c.* to be tranſlated into their Language, planted Schools, and bred up Preachers of their own Country among them; but ſtill they have too much of their old Pagan Superſtition, and ſome of them divide their Worſhip betwixt God and their Idols. They are much addicted to Magic, in which they make uſe of a Drum and other Inſtruments. They pretend alſo to make Winds favourable or croſs to Mariners; and to annoy their Enemies by ſending out Imps under the Form of Flies; but are much reſtrained in thoſe Impieties of late, by the *Swediſh* Government.

Their LANGUAGE,

IS a Mixture of the *Swediſh*, *Norwegian*, and *Finniſh*, but has moſt of the latter.

Their COURTSHIP *and* MARRIAGES.

THEIR Way of Courtſhip and Marriage is very whimſical: The young Men muſt not enter the Houſes of their Sweethearts without Leave of the Father or other Relations, and muſt ſtand at the Door till that be obtained by Bribes; but if they break Promiſe, the Suitors

Suitors recover all their Presents. The Bride pretends so much Reluctancy, that she must be dragged to Church; and the Bridgroom must serve her Father a Year before he carry off his Wife and her Rain-Deer, which is all her Portion, and they that have most are reckoned the greatest Fortunes. They are not very prolifick, take a good Draught of Whales Fat as soon as deliver'd, and go about their Work in four or five Days after. The Childrens Cradles are of a hollow Piece of Timber, in form of a Boat. The Child has no Bedcloaths, but soft Moss laid under it, and the Skin of a young Rain-Deer over it; and the Women, when they travel, carry the Child in the Cradle at their Backs. The Boys are taught from their Infancy to shoot at a Mark with their Arrows, and are allowed no Breakfast till they hit the Mark, which makes them dextrous Bow-Men.

Their DISTEMPERS.

THE ordinary Distempers of the Inhabitants are Pleurisies, Inflammations of the Lungs, and Giddiness of the Head. They have no Physicians nor Surgeons; and for an universal Medecine they use Angelica boiled in the Whey of Rain-Deer's Milk. For Pains in the Back they anoint with Serpents Grease. For Pains in the Limbs they apply burning Chips, till they raise Blisters. To Wounds they apply Rosin; and when their Limbs are benummed with Cold, they thrust a red-hot Iron into a Cheese of Rain-Deers Milk, and anoint the Part affected with the Fat that drops from the Cheese, and rarely fail of Success. They boil this Cheese in Milk for a Cough, and all other Distempers of the Breast and Lungs.

They tie a Brass Ring to the Right Arm of Persons that die, which, they think will preserve the Living from any Harm from the Ghosts of the Dead. They put a Flint and Steel in the Coffin, that the Deceased may strike Light in the other World; and a Hatchet, that they may hew their Way thro' Woods: And they always lay Bows, Arrows, and Victuals in the Coffin, and sacrifice some Rain-Deer annually to the Memory of the Rich.

Their GOVERNMENT.

THEY had Kings of their own, says *Paulus Jovius*, till 1277, when *Magnus Ladustasz* conquered them. They have now three Governors sent by the Court of *Sweden* to administer Justice in their several Districts. Their Tribute to the Crown is two Rixdollars *per Annum* on such an Allotment of Land, and a certain Proportion of Rain-Deer, Furs, and dry'd Fish. They also pay a Tribute to the *Czar* and King of *Denmark*, for Liberty to hunt in their Dominions.

They have certain Fairs in the Year, which they keep upon the Ice, when they barter Ermins and other Furs, with Cloaths of their own making, dry'd Pike and Rain-Deer's Cheese for Woollen and Linnen-Cloth, Copper, Brass, Salt, Ox-Hides, Needles, Knives, Aquavitæ, Tobacco, Black Cattle, and Sheep.

The TRADE *of* SWEDEN *in general.*

THEIR Materials for Commerce may easily be collected from what's said of the Product of the several Provinces. But the Trade of Export chiefly consists in Copper, Brass, Iron, Steel, Latten, Wire, Guns of Iron and Brass, Masts, Planks, Oak, Deal-Boards, Wooden Ware, Furs, Hemp, Tallow, Hides of Bucks, Goats and Oxen, and sometimes Malt, Barley, Silver, Honey and Wax. The Ignorance and Lazineſs of the Inhabitants occasioned their Trade to be managed formerly by Strangers, and particularly by the Hans-Towns in the *Baltick*, so that their Ore was carried to *Dantzick*, &c. and there forg'd into Bars. Most of their Manufactures were set up by some Mechanicks, and others, that were driven from the *Netherlands* by the Duke of *Alva*'s Persecution. And the *Dutch*, after their Revolt from *Spain*, got a Share of the *Swedish* Trade. In time of War the *English* used formerly to transport most of their Commodities, but in Peace they transported them on their own Bottoms. They are not able to keep their Iron-Works going without Credit from abroad: Hence the *English* and others used to pay them in Winter for the Iron they were to receive in Summer; and were it not for this, Strangers could scarce live among them, for they envy their thriving, and treat them uncivilly. This appears by an Act made in 1687, that no Foreign Merchant should have Liberty to trade there above two Months *per Annum*, except they would be Burghers. The Third Part of every Foreign Merchant's Estate is, when he dies, seized for the King, which hinders them from Marrying, or Settling there; and sometimes they demand a Sixth Part of the Estates which Foreigners have got there, when they leave the Country, and they arrest their Effects till it be paid. These Things do very much hinder the *Swedish* Trade, and oblige Foreign Princes and States to prevent those Impositions upon their Subjects by Treaties, *&c.*

Their Trade of Import is Salt in great Quantities, without which they can't subsist: This is chiefly brought from *Portugal*. From *England* they have Woollen Manufactures, Tobacco, Coals, Pewter, Lead, Sugar, Spices, *&c.* This was one of their most beneficial Trades, because we paid but one Third, or at most one Half, in Goods, and the rest in Money; but of late they make coarse Cloth of their own, to supply their Army, *&c.* and have laid such Taxes on ours as amounts almost to a Prohibition. They have store of Herrings from *Scotland*, as they had formerly Wool. They have Wine, Brandy, and Fineries from *France*, which supply their Vanity and Luxury, but occasion little Vent for their own Commodities.

Their HISTORY.

JOHANNES MAGNUS and others say, they had Kings 3000 Years before *Christ*; but *Puffendorf* owns their Antiquity to be fabulous, and founded on nothing but old Ballads and Legends; so that the first Piece of their probable History is no older than the Year of *Christ* 829, when the Emperor *Ludovicus Probus* sent *Ansgarius*, a Monk of *Corbi*, to preach the Gospel here; but it was long after, before Christianity could be establish'd. We cannot insist on the particular Reigns of their Kings, but shall only observe, that this Country was some time divided into several Kingdoms. The *Swedes* and the *Goths* having each Kings of their own, and sometime after they were united, they quarrelled about the Successor. They had also frequent Wars with the *Danes* about Superiority; wherein sometimes the one, and sometimes the other, had the Advantage.

One of the most remarkable Pieces of their History is, their making Application to *Margaret* Queen of *Denmark* for Assistance against their own King *Albert*'s Tyranny. She consented, on condition that they would chuse her for Queen; which they did, and she having subdued King *Albert*, united the three Northern Crowns by the famous Treaty of *Calmar*, on the following Articles. 1. That for all time coming, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Norway* should have the same King or Queen, to be Elected by all the three, and the Election to be in each by turns, and spend the Revenues of each within it self, and for its particular Advantage. 3. That each of them should have for ever their own Senate, Laws and Privileges, and that none should be advanced to any Post in Church or State in any of the three Kingdoms, but Natives of the same.

The *Swedes* thought they had secured themselves by those Limitations, but soon found their Mistake; for *Denmark* being the Center of the Union, and at that time the more powerful Nation, *Margaret* and her Successors favoured the *Danes*, and oppressed the *Swedes*, which occasioned a War betwixt those Nations for above 100 Years, till they were at last freed from the *Danish* Yoke by *Gustavus Ericson*, whom they crown'd King in 1528. This great Prince did likewise abolish Popery, and brought in *Luther*'s Reformation.

The greatest Figure that ever this Nation made, was in the Reign of the famous *Gustavus Adolphus*, who came to the Crown in 1617, upon the Exclusion of King *Sigismund*, and all Popish Successors. The great Actions which this mighty Prince performed in Defence of his own Country, and of the oppressed Protestants in *Germany*, have rank'd him among the greatest Heroes. The Curious may have a particular Account of them in *Puffendorf*, and in the History of the Revolutions of *Sweden*. After his Death at the Battle of *Lutzen* in 1632, his Daughter *Christiana*, then but six Years of Age, was declared Queen. She was very successful by her Generals against the Imperialists, and at last concluded the War by the famous Treaty of *Munster* in 1648. Being afterwards seduced by some Jesuits, she surrendered the Crown in 1654 to her Nephew *Charles Gustavus*, of the Family of *Deux Ponts*. He was a brave and successful Prince, subdued *Poland* in three Months time, and was declared King of that Nation; but they soon after revolted, because they feared he would change their Religion and abridge their Privileges. He was also successful against the *Danes*, and in short so formidable, that the *English* and *Dutch* declared against him if he would not make Peace with *Denmark*, &c. which with the Defeat of his Troops in the Isle of *Fuhnen* by the *Danes* and their Confederates, perplex'd him so much, that he called an Assembly of the States at *Gottenburg* for Consultation, during which he dy'd of a Feaver in 1666.

His Son *Charles* XI. succeeded at five Years of Age, and the States concluded an honourable Peace with their Confederate Enemies. In 1674 this King entered into the Triple Alliance with *England* and *Holland*, to preserve the *Netherlands* against the *French*, but soon after took Part with the *French*; which occasioned a War betwixt him, the Elector of *Brandenburg*, the Duke of *Lunenburg*, and the *Danes*, in which sometimes the one, sometimes the other had the Advantage; but the said War, as well as that betwixt the *French* and the House of *Austria*, *&c.* was concluded by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1678 and 1679, when the *Swedes* had restored to them all that the Elector of *Brandenburg* and others had taken from them in *Germany*. After this Treaty his Ministers put him upon a Design of making himself Absolute, which was effected by a servile Compliance of the States, who in 1683 absolved him from that Article of his Coronation-Oath, whereby he was obliged to govern according to Law, and declared that he was not tied to the Laws then in being, but that he might alter the same, and make what others he thought fit. The Clergy, Burghers and Peasants comply'd the more willingly with this Clause, to humble the imperious Nobility; and many of them did readily comply for the sake of Court Employments, to support their Grandeur. In 1696, he profered his Mediation for concluding the War betwixt the *French* and the Confederates by the Treaty of *Reswick* in 1696, and dy'd in 1697.

His Son *Charles* XII. the late King of *Sweden*, succeeded him, and was declared of Age, tho' then but fifteen Years old. The *Czar* of *Muscovy*, and the Kings of *Poland* and *Denmark*, entered into an Alliance against him; but the *English* and *Dutch* assisting him with their Fleets, the King of *Denmark* was oblig'd to make Peace by the Treaty of *Travendahl*. The King of *Sweden* was likewise very successful at first against the *Czar* and the King of *Poland*; but advancing too far into the *Ukrain*, was routed by the *Muscovites*, and fled into *Turky*, where after some Years stay he returned to *Pomerania*, from whence he was totally drove out, and of all his Dominions in *Germany*, by the Kings of *Prussia*, *Denmark*, &c. but still continued the War against the *Danes*, without any certain Peace with the rest, and was very injurious to the Trade of *England* and *Holland*. Some of his Ministers engaged in a Plot with the *English Jacobites*, for which one of them was taken up here, and another in *Holland*. He invaded *Norway* in 1718, and was killed by a Shot from *Frederickshall* in *December* 1718. His Sister *Ulrica*, marry'd to the Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, succeeded, and has restor'd the People their Liberty.

The PEOPLE.

PUFFENDORF their Countryman says, they are grave and reserved, which, if not qualify'd by Conversation with Strangers, often degenerates into Mistrustfulness. He says, they are well versed in Dissimulation, are inclinable to make a Figure, and live beyond their Income, which ruines their Families. They had no Hereditary Titles of Honour, till the time of *Eric* XIV. nor any Secular Dignity besides *Miles* a Knight, and *Militaris* a Gentleman, but what was meerly Officiary, as *Selden* observes in his Titles of Honour; till the said *Eric*, in 1561, advanced a few Families to the Hereditary Titles of Earls and Barons. Their Order of Knighthood is that of the *Sword*, which was formerly

formerly conferred with great Ceremony, when they had a Belt, Sword and Shield, with Fiefs given them; and they were obliged by Oath to defend Chriſtianity, their King and Country, and to protect Orphans, Virgins, Widows, and the Poor.

The NOBILITY and GENTRY are of a Martial Temper, Civil, love Parade, Magnificent Houſes and Equipage, and numerous Trains of Servants. They are expenſive in their Apparel and Treats at Marriages, Baptiſms, Burials, *&c.* but otherwiſe frugal in Houſe-keeping. They are loyal to their Prince, capable enough of the Fatigues of War, but have no great Genius for Stratagems; nor did they know much of Military Diſcipline, till improv'd in it by the *Scots* Officers that ſerv'd under *Guſtavus Adolphus*. Such as are employ'd in Affairs of State are ready enough to give Application, but their Abilities that Way ſeem to be owing more to Experience, than to Study or their natural Genius. They never allow their Children to ſtudy Law, Phyſick, or any Trade, becauſe they think it below their Birth; but they ſubmit to the loweſt Offices in Armies abroad, to gain Experience in War.

The COMMON PEOPLE are generally of a ſtrong Conſtitution, which with their hard Education, coarſe Fare, Apparel and Lodging, makes them fit for Soldiers. But they are much diſpirited of late by their Poverty, and don't ſeem qualify'd for ſuch Manufactures as require Ingenuity and Induſtry; nor have they Patience to learn Arts and Sciences to any Perfection, becauſe they are ſo ſelf-conceited, that they are apt to think themſelves Maſters before they get half way.

The PEASANTS are for moſt part ſo very poor, that they make their own Cloaths, Utenſils of Husbandry, *&c.* the beſt Way they can; and to keep them to this Frugality, not above one Taylor, or other Mechanick, is allowed in a Pariſh, tho' ſome of them are above 20 Miles in Extent. Their Houſes are for moſt part of Wood, and low, becauſe of their frequent high Winds. Their Apparel in Winter is generally Sheep Skins, and in Summer Coarſe Cloth; but the Gentry affect the *French* Dreſs, and their Houſes are for moſt part of Stone or Brick, and all of them make uſe of Stoves in Winter.

The WOMEN are commonly fair, and many of them handſome. They generally value themſelves, as more witty and polite than thoſe of other Northern Countries.

MARRIAGES are uſually made here by Order of the Parents, and moſt part for Intereſt; ſo that they are not much troubled with Extravagancies of Love. Thoſe of Quality ſeldom marry till thirty Years old, becauſe they can't live according to their Rank till the Death of their Parents, or without Publick Employments. Couſin-Germans are not allowed to marry without the King's Conſent, which is ſeldom refuſed. The Women here are prolifick, and ſeldom diſpute their Husbands Commands; tho' the meaner ſort are perfect Drudges, and put to plow, threſh, bear Burthens, and row in Boats, *&c.*

Their LANGUAGE is a mix'd Dialect of the ancient *Gothic* and *Teutonic*; but ſo very rough, that they ſeldom write any thing in it; and the Gentry and Citizens affect to ſpeak *High-Dutch* and *French*. The *Finlanders* have a Gibberiſh of their own, which ſo ſpoils their Organs of Speech for any other Language, that ſuch of them as are able and willing, ſend their Children when young to learn other Languages; for if they exceed fourteen Years of Age, they are uncapable of learning any but their own.

The KING's TITLES *are,*

KING of *Sweden*, of the *Goths* and *Vandals*; Great Prince of *Finland*; Duke of *Schonen*, *Eſthen*, *Liefland*, *Carelia*, *Ingria*, *Bremen*, *Verden*, *Stetin*, *Pomeren*, *Caſſuben* and *Sclavonia*; Prince of *Rugen*, Lord of *Ingermanland* and *Wiſmar*, Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, Duke of *Deux-ponts*, *Bavaria*, *Cleves*, *Bergen*, &c.

His REVENUE is reckoned near a Million *Sterling per Annum*, and is raiſed from the Crown-Lands, Cuſtoms, Poll-Money, Copper, Iron, and Silver Mines, Law-Suits, *&c.* Each Peaſant above 16, and under 60 Years old, pays 12 *d. per Annum*, and for a certain Quantity of Ground they are obliged to furniſh Cloaths for a Soldier. *Charles* XI. ſettled the Number of Horſemen that the Nobles and Gentry are to provide, and ordered each Farm of 60 *l. per Annum* to maintain a Foot-Soldier, and to furniſh him with a Houſe, to maintain a Cow thro' the Year, and to plow, ſow, and reap for him, and when he dies muſt provide another in his Room. The Officers of Horſe and Foot have Houſes and Lands appointed by the King for their Pay.

Tho' the King be abſolute, he ſtill keeps up the Shadow of the ancient States, whoſe Buſineſs is only to ratify what he propoſes. The Nobility and Gentry are repreſented by one of each Family, which make up about 1000. The Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, and a Captain of each Regiment are Members of this Aſſembly, as are alſo the Biſhops and Superintendants; 200 are ſent from the Body of the Clergy, 150 from the Boroughs, and 250 from the Peaſants.

Their LEARNING *and* RELIGION.

THEIR ancient Learning conſiſted moſtly in *Runic* Poeſy, or Ballads. Its chief Beauty was a ſort of jingling Rhimes; but it fell into Diſgrace, becauſe it was made uſe of for Charms, and by this means the Knowledge of their Antiquities is in a great meaſure loſt; yet their beſt Performances are of this ſort, of which *Olaus*, *Rudbeck*, and *Scheffer*, whoſe Works have been made uſe of in this Account, have left ſome Specimens. They have four Univerſities, *viz.* 1. *Upſal*, which is the chief, and was founded in 1476; 2. That of *Stockholm*; 3. That at *Abo* in *Finland*; and, 4. That of *Lunden* in *Schonen*. 'Tis obſerved, that the *Swedes* are more given to collect and tranſlate, than to write Original Pieces, and that their Clergy are but indifferently verſed in Eccleſiaſtical Antiquities and Controverſies of Religion. The Ruſticks have ſtill a ſort of Almanacks in *Runic* Characters, engrav'd on their Clubs, which ſhew them the Full and Change of the Moon, the Leap-Year, Golden Number, and Dominical Letter.

Their RELIGION is the *Augsburg* Confeſſion, which was introduced in 1529. The Archbiſhops and Biſhops have little more Authority than the Name, and a bare Shew of Superiority over the Superintendents. They have ten Biſhops, who are confined to their own Buſineſs, and don't meddle with Secular Affairs, only they are allowed to come to the Aſſembly of the States. Their Salaries are moderate, the Archbiſhop of *Upſal* having only 400 *l. per Annum*. There are ſeven or eight Superintendents, who differ only from the Biſhops in Name. The Number of Churches here and in *Finland* are about 2000, and over every Ten there is a Rural Dean. The King is Patron of moſt of the Churches, has two Thirds of the Tithes, and allows the Clergy the other Third. He names the Archbiſhop, and is as abſolute in the Church, as in the State. They affect much of the Popiſh Gawdry in their Churches, and make uſe of the Old Stile in all their Publick Records.

MUSCOVY, its Extent.

WE muſt diſtinguiſh betwixt the Empire of *Muſcovy* and the Country properly ſo called. The Empire, according to the Map, and Account of *Ysbrand Ides*, the *Czar's* Ambaſſador to *China* in 1692, extends from the Gulph of *Livonia* or *Riga* on the Weſt, to the Sea of *Japan* or *Corea* on the Eaſt, *viz.* the whole Length almoſt of the North Parts of *Europe* and *Aſia* from Weſt to Eaſt, and from the *Euxine* and *Caſpian* Seas on the South, to the *Icy* or *Great Tartarian Ocean* on the North, and to the Frontiers of *China* on the South-Eaſt; ſo that according to that Map the Length of the Empire is about 4300 Miles from Weſt to Eaſt, and the Breadth from South to North about 1800.

What we are now to conſider is *Muſcovy* in *Europe*, which reaches from the Gulph of *Riga* on the Weſt, to the Rivers *Irtis* and *Oby*, or *Muſcovite Tartary* on the Eaſt; *viz.* from Long. Eaſt from *London* 30, to 52, which is 840 Miles; and from the *Euxine* and *Caſpian* Seas on the South, in Lat. 64, to the fartheſt known Parts of *Nova Zembla* on the North in Lat. 80, which is 960 Miles.

Its NAME.

IT was a great Part of the ancient *Sarmatia Europea*. The preſent Name is from the Dutchy and City of *Moſco*; and that is derived by ſome from the Poſterity of *Moſoc*, or *Moſec*, the Son of *Japhet*, who are thought to have peopled this Country. 'Tis alſo called *White Ruſſia*, from the White Caps worn by the Inhabitants, and to diſtinguiſh it from *Red Ruſſia* belonging to *Poland*. Some derive the Name *Ruſſia* from one of their Princes called *Ruſſus*; others from *Roſſia*, which ſignifies *Diſperſion*, becauſe they liv'd anciently ſcattered up and down without any certain Form of Government. *Bochart* (*Phaleg*, *Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 13.) thinks, that both Names are derived from *Rhos* and *Meſech*, mentioned *Ezech. Cap.* 38. *Ver.* 2. which ſeems to be ſupported by the Authority of *Strabo*, *Mela*, and the *Nubian* Geographers; but the *Muſcovites* derive themſelves from the ancient *Greeks*.

The AIR *and* SOIL

DIFFER much according to the Situation and Climate; for this Country extends from the ſeventh Climate of Hours to almoſt the fourth Climate of Months; ſo that the longeſt Day in the moſt Northerly Parts of *Nova Zembla* is four Months, and in the moſt Southerly Parts of *Muſcovy* is about 15 Hours and ½.

The Country in General abounds with Foreſts, Marſhes, Lakes and Pools, which hinders its being populous, eſpecially towards the North, where they have nine or ten Months Froſt and Snow, ſo that Corn there ſeldom comes to Perfection; but in the South Parts they have Plenty of Corn, with which they furniſh *Lapland* and *Sweden*, and the *Dutch* tranſport a great deal. The Heat is exceſſive in Summer, eſpecially where reflected by ſandy Ground; ſo that they ſow in the End of *May*, and reap in *July*. They are peſtered with Gnats and other Inſects; and the Heat ſometimes burns up their Corn and Graſs. Fruits, Herbs, and Roots of ſudden Growth, are very good here, as alſo all ſorts of Berries, Gourds and Melons; ſome of the latter weigh 40 Pound, and eat well. In the South Parts, about *Aſtracan*, *&c.* they have a ſort of Gourd and Melon call'd a *Lamb*, ſuppoſed to be an Animal Plant. It grows on a Stalk, eats up or withers all the Graſs within its Reach, after which the Stalk withers, and the Fruit ripens. The outer Rind is covered with a kind of Hair, or ſoft frizling Wool, which they uſe inſtead of Fur. The *Holſtein* Ambaſſadors ſaw ſome of them, and were informed by the Natives, that no Beaſt but the Wolf will eat this Melon, therefore they uſe them as Baits to catch them. Here are Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, but are never quite ripe, nor can they be preſerv'd. Their Great Duke *Michael Federowitz*, who began his Reign in 1613, was the firſt who encouraged the Planting of Flowers, ſweet Herbs, Sallading and Aſparagus, *&c.* Here are no Seaſons but Winter and Summer, ſo that Strangers wonder to ſee the Ground, which was cover'd with Ice and Snow a few Days before, ſpread all of a ſudden with Plants and Graſs.

The



DANISH LAPLAND
NORWEGIAN LAPLAND
SWEDISH LAPLAND
LAPLAND
MOSCOVIA
FINLAND
SAWOLAX
CAREL
KAREL
INGRIA
ESTHONIA
LIVONIA
POLESIA
RUSSIA
SEVERIA
SAMOYEDES
PETZORA
JUGORIA OR JUGORA
BORANDA
SIBERIA
PERMIA
ZIRANNI
VIATKA
KINGDOM OF CAZAN
CZEREMISSA
MORDVA PEOPLE
NISOVAIA DERIA
LO. NOVOGOROD
DUTCHY OF BULGAR
THE GREAT NAGAYS
CZARSTVO ASTRACAN
KINGDOM OF ASTRACAN
COSAQUES DONSKI
OR CZERCASSES
DESART PLAIN
Desarts without Water
THE PLAINS OF CZEREMISSA LUGOVAIA
The Sale Mountains
Mountains of Yugour
Mount of Belki
Sea of Soufra
Lake of Kadomi
Lake of Samarli
Scales of Versts of Moscovy
Common Polish Leagues
Common Leagues of Ukraine
Common British Leagues
Mouth of the White Sea
Gulf of Mezzen
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Teesca
Mouth of Dwina
Mouth of Onega
Lake Ladoga
Lake Onega
Lake Kubenskoy
Lake Dobro
Lake Sterlitamak
Lake Kaderma
Lake Kargopol
Lake Kitay
Lake Kuyalnik
Lake Kuchuk
Lake Kuchuk
Lake Kuchuk

The Winter is ſo very ſevere, that the Rain freezes as it falls; and the Froſt makes long and deep Cleſts in the Earth as exceſſive Heats do elſewhere. Travellers are many times frozen to Death in their Sleds or as they walk, and they commonly rub their Noſes and Ears with Snow as the beſt Way to prevent their freezing, and wrap themſelves up with Furs in their Sleds, which are drawn by Rain-Deer, or Dogs bred to it; ſo that they travel very ſwiftly over the Snow. Hiſtory ſays, that the *Turks* having Invaded this Country, during Winter, in 1598, with 70000 Men, 40000 of 'em were deſtroy'd by the Cold thro' their Ignorance of the Methods to prevent it. The Natives line their Houſes with Fur, and make uſe of Stoves in this Seaſon. They pile their Dead up in Heaps then, becauſe the Froſt prevents their Putrefaction, and they bury them about the Beginning of *April*, when the Ground is capable of being dug; and if they bury them ſooner, they thaw the Ground with great Fires of Wood for ſome Time before.

Their *Foreſts* conſiſt moſt of Firs and Birch, and their Trees are reckon'd the talleſt and fitteſt for Maſts of any in the World; but the Natives are ſo ignorant and lazy, that they neither improve their Timber, nor clear their Country as they might do; ſo that there's more of the *Hercynian* Foreſt, which overſpread the *North*, to be ſeen here than any where elſe.

Their BEASTS.

THE *Beaſts* here, are Horſes, Black Cattle, and Sheep, and wild Beaſts, as Bears, Elks, Deer, Foxes of ſeveral Colours, and particularly Black, whoſe Skins are much valued, Ermins, Martins, Beavers, Squirrels, and Water Rats, that ſmell like Musk. Their Lakes, Pools and Rivers, furniſh them with Store of Fowl and Fiſh. Their Woods alſo abound with Fowl, and vaſt Swarms of Bees, which hive in the Trees, and yield great Quantities of Honey and Wax.

Their RIVERS.

HERE's ſo much Water, that the Country is called the Mother of Rivers. The Chief are,

1. The *Wolga*, anciently the *Rha*. It riſes in the Dutchy of *Reſchow*, *alias Rzeva*, Lat. 56. 1. near Long. 35. from a Lake, runs thro' the Lake *Wolga*, from whence it takes Name, and receiving many other Rivers on both Sides, and particularly the great River *Kama*, which *Ides* makes a Boundary betwixt *Aſia* and *Europe*; it falls after a Courſe of 2900 Miles, by Twenty Five Mouths into the *Caſpian* Sea, 12 Leagues below *Aſtracan*, and makes the Waters of that Sea leſs brackiſh for many Leagues. 'Tis reckoned the greateſt River in *Europe*, and ſerves the *Muſcovites* for extending their Commerce to Grand *Tartary*, *Circaſſia*, *Georgia*, *Armenia*, and *Perſia*.

2. The *Nieper*, anciently the *Boriſthenes*, riſes in the Dutchy of *Smolensko*, or, according to ſome, of *Muſcow*, Lat. 54. 1. Long. 37. 1 runs thro' the Frontiers of *Poland*; and after a Courſe of about 600 Miles, falls into the *Black Sea*, ſo that it ſerves the *Muſcovites* for ſome Trade with *Poland*, *Little Tartary*, and *Turkey*; but the Courſe of its Navigation is interrupted by Cataracts, about 70 Leagues from its Mouth.

3. *Dwina*, in *Ruſſian*, the Twins or Two, becauſe made up of the Rivers *Suchina* and *Juga*. The Firſt riſes in the Province of *Wologda*, Lat. 50. 1. Long. 44. joyns the *Juga* at *Ouſtiough*, waters *Archangel*, and after running about 350 Miles, falls a little below it into the *White Sea*. It brings the Commodities of the Country to this Place, which has long been the Staple of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Trade to *Muſcovy*, whoſe Goods are carried up the River as far as *Wologda*, and from thence by Land Carriage to *Muſcow*, &c.

4. *Oby*, anciently *Carambucis*, from whence *Nova Zembla*, which lies againſt its Mouth, is ſuppoſed to have been called *Carambyce*. It riſes from a Lake in *Great Tartary*; is generally reckon'd the North-Eaſt Boundary betwixt *Aſia* and *Europe*; and after a Courſe of 900 Miles, falls into the N. Sea by ſeveral Mouths. It paſſes by many Conſiderable Towns, receives other great Rivers on both Sides, and abounds with Fiſh; but is ſo full of Cataracts, and obſtructed at the Mouth by Mountains of Ice, that there's ſeldom any Paſſage from it to the Sea.

5. *Irtis*; it riſes near the Country of the *Calmucks*, Eaſt from the *Caſpian* Sea, and after running above 1000 Miles, falls into the *Oby*. On the Eaſt Shore the Country is for moſt part high Hills, with Foreſts of Cedar, and the Weſt Shore is for moſt part Hills and Paſture, abounding with prodigious Numbers of great Black Bears, Wolves and Foxes, of ſeveral Colours.

6. *Don*, anciently the *Tanais*, riſes from the Lake *Juan Ozero*, in the Province of *Rezan*, near Lat. 54. Long. 41. and after many Windings and Turnings, by which it runs firſt South, then Eaſt, South again, and at laſt Weſt, it falls into the *Palus Mxotis*, near the Town of *Aſoph*.

There is a Sort of Canal which forms a Communication betwixt it and the River *Wolga*, near the Country of the *Nagazi Tartars*, about Lat. 49.

Their LAKES.

THEY are ſo numerous, that we can't inſiſt upon them: Beſides, Authors and Map-Makers differ ſo much in the Accounts of their Extent, that ſcarce any of them is to be depended upon. Some of the Chief of them are, 1. *Juan Oſero*, from whence the River *Don* takes its Riſe; 2. *Onega*, And, 3. *Ladoga*, both which have been accounted for in the Diſcription of *Sweden*; the Poſſeſſion of them being controverted betwixt the Two Nations.

The GEOGRAPHY *of* MUSCOVY.

'TIS divided into South and North Parts, and the North contains 17 Provinces. We ſhall take them as they lie in the Map, from Weſt to Eaſt, begin at the North, and go on to the South. The North Provinces are,

I. That of MUSCOVITE LAPLAND, which has *Swediſh Lapland* on the Weſt, and the *White Sea* on the Eaſt, the *Frozen Sea* on the North and North Eaſt, and part of *Sweden* and the *White Sea* on the South; moſt of it lies beyond the Arctic Circle. It reaches from Lat. 64, to 71, and is betwixt Long. Eaſt from *London* 26, and 42½. 'Tis for moſt part Mountainous, and ill Inhabited, and divided into Three Juriſdictions, called *Lepories*.

The Firſt is *Mouremanskoy*, the moſt Northerly part. The chief Place is *Kola*, a Sea-Port Town on a River of the ſame Name, that falls into the North Sea, about Lat. 70. The Town lies on the Eaſt ſide of the River, about 32 Miles South from the Sea, near Lat. 69. Long. 35. 'Tis frequented by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, who come hither to buy Furs.

2. *Terskoy*, which lies in the North Eaſt part of the Country upon the *White Sea*, has ſeveral Rivers that abound with Salmon, but no Town of Note.

3. *Bellamoreskoy*, North from *Mouremanskoy*, and Weſt from *Terskoy*. Its chief Places are *Kandalax* and *Ombay*, both on the Side of a Bay, which runs up from the South Sea, but of little Note.

For the Natural Hiſtory of the Country, and the Religion, Manners and Cuſtoms of the People, we refer to what has been ſaid of *Norwegian* and *Swediſh Lapland*; only 'tis obſervable, that the *Muſcovite Laplanders* are rather more brutiſh than the others.

II. CARGAPOLSKAIA, or MUSCOVITE CARELIA, has *Swediſh Carelia* on the Weſt, the Province of *Dwina* on the Eaſt, the *White Sea* on the North, the Lake of *Onega* and *Cargapol* on the South. The greateſt Length from South Eaſt to North Weſt is about 150 Miles, and from Eaſt to Weſt 120. It has no Place but *Povenza* on the North End of Lake *Onega*, and *Soma* at the North Weſt Corner on the *White Sea*, where the Garriſons of the Iſles of *Soloski*, that lie over againſt it, have their Winter Quarters. This Country is for moſt part Woody and Deſart. The Eaſt Side of it is called *Onega* from the River that runs through it.

Cargapol, on the Eaſt ſide of Lake *Onega*, and that called the *Quarter of Onega* on the Weſt ſide, are by ſome reckon'd diſtinct Provinces, and by others a Part of *Muſcovite Carelia*. Theſe Two, including the Lake, are about 200 Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and 125 from South to North. *Cargapol* has no Place of Note, but a Town of the ſame Name on the Weſt ſide of a Lake, whence the River *Onega* flows, Lat. 62. Long. 39. 20. And on the *Quarter of Onega*, there's only the Town of *Oloneez* at the Conflux of two Rivers, Lat. 61. 22. Long. 34½. with ſome Monaſteries and Hermitages in other Parts.

Vaga, which lies N. E. betwixt *Cargapol* and *Dwina*, and is ſo nam'd from the River *Vaga* that runs thro' it, is by ſome made a diſtinct Province; 'tis about 100 Miles South and North, and 70 Eaſt and Weſt, Woody, and has no Place of Note.

III. DWINA, Eaſt from *Kargapolskaia*, and South from the *White Sea*, has its Name from the River *Dwina*; is 210 Miles South and North, and 240 Broad. It bears no Corn, ſo that moſt of the People live on dry'd Fiſh and Veniſon. The chief Product is Iſinglaſs, Pitch and Salt. The chief Town is St. *Michael Archangel* on the *Dwina*, Lat. 64½. Long. 40. about 30 Miles from the *White Sea*. It is an Archbiſhoprick, and has a good Trade with *England* and *Holland*, and is the chief Staple of the *Muſcovites*, which makes it populous and rich, though ſmall. Sometimes there are 3 or 400 Foreign Ships here at a time in Summer, but in Winter the River is frozen up. The Way to it by Sea, was firſt diſcovered in 1553, by Mr. *Chancellor*, Commander of a Ship for the *Engliſh* Company of Adventurers. He went out with Sir *Hugh Willoughby*, who was frozen to Death on the Coaſt of *Lapland*, where he put in; but *Chancellor* purſuing his Voyage, came hither, and was honourably conducted to the great Duke *John Baſilowitz* at *Muſcow*, who entertained him ſplendidly, and granted him a Priviledge for Trading hither, under his Great Seal. Mr. *Chancellor* returned with it to *England* in 1554; and in 1555, that Emperor renewed the ſame with very large Privileges to the Company, who at the ſame Time obtained a Charter from *Philip* and *Mary*, to carry on that Trade excluſive of all others. In 1556, they ſent two Ships thither, who returned with an Ambaſſador from the Czar, and noble Preſents of rich Furs, &c. to the King and Queen; but one of the Ships, with Mr. *Chancellor*, and many of the Preſents, was Wreck'd in the Bay of *Pitſligo*, in the North of *Scotland*; but the Ambaſſador, with the reſt, arrived at the *Engliſh* Court; and the Company enjoy'd that Trade, and moſt of the Privileges, till the Murther of King *Charles* I. When the then Czar revok'd them, and tho' King *Charles* II. ſent an Ambaſſador thither to recover them, it proved ineffectual, ſo that our Merchants there now, have little more Privilege than others. Before this Town was diſcovered, the Trade for *Ruſſian* Commodities was carryed on by way of *Narva* and *Revel* in the *Baltick*; which, though nearer, yet the Merchants choſe rather to go to *Archangel*, becauſe of the great Impoſts demanded by the *Swedes* and *Danes* in the *Baltick*. Since the preſent Czar conquered *Livonia* from the *Swedes*, he has attempted to make *Peterburg* on the Gulph of *Finland*, the Staple for his Commodities. The River divides into ſeveral Streams at *Archangel*, and forms divers Iſlands. There's a Fort near the Mouth of the River, and an Iſland where they build Ships.

St. Nicholas, formerly a great Monaſtry, which gave Name to the Bay, lies on a Branch of the River, and forms a good little Harbour, about 30 Miles Weſt from *Archangel*. *Colmogrod*, another Town, lies about 45 Miles up the River from *Archangel*.

Candenoos, or *Marſonowitz* Iſland, divided by a narrow Channel, navigable by Barks, from the North-Weſt Coaſts of *Jugora*, runs about 150 Miles into the *Muſcovite* Sea, is about 50 Miles broad, Mountainous, and has the little Town of *Candenos* on the Eaſt ſide. Its Cape at the North End is well known by Mariners, and directs their Courſe to *Archangel*, &c.

IV. CONDORA, Eaſt from *Dwina*, and South from the *Arctick* Circle. 'Tis about 200 Miles from South to North, and 200 long. Mountainous, Woody and Barren: Received Chriſtianity about 1618. and was made one of the Czar's Titles by *Juan Baſilouits*. The Peopl-

are barbarous. The chief Town is *Werghataura* or *Vaalgoria*, Lat. 66½. Long. 50. ſome include this Country in that which follows.

VIII. JUHORSKI, JUGORIA, or JUGRIA, has the *Muſcovite* Sea on the North, and the Arctic Circle on the South. The Baron *de Herberſtein* thinks it was from hence that *Attila* over-ran *Europe*, and gave Name to *Hungary*. He ſays, the Remains of the ancient *Hungarians* betwixt the *Theys* and *Danube*, ſpeak the ſame Language with thoſe of *Juhorski*. The Country is barren and mountainous: The Capital is of the ſame Name, in a ſmall Bay on the North Coaſt: The People live after the manner of the *Samoieds*, by which Name *Tibrant Ides* calls all the Inhabitants on the North Coaſt, almoſt from the *Dwina* to the *Oby*. This Province and *Condora* are 230 Miles South and North, and and 240 Eaſt and Weſt.

VI. PETZORA, or BORANDAY, lies Eaſt from *Juhorski*, has the Streights of *Weygats* and *Nova Zembla* on the North. It has a River and a Capital of the ſame Name on a Lake, Lat. 67½. Long. 58. The River comes from the Lake *Petzora*, and runs thro' the Province into the Streights of *Weygats*. The Town has three Churches; the Natives are Chriſtians, live moſt upon Fowl, which they take in Summer, ſalt up for Winter, and ſell the Feathers. The Country abounds alſo with Salmon and Sables, is 410 Miles from South-Eaſt to North-Weſt, and 150 where broadeſt. There are Deſarts on the Eaſt-ſide of 200 Leagues.

VII. OBDORA has *Petzora* on the Weſt, the River *Oby* on the Eaſt, and *Siberia* on the South, is 210 Miles South and North, and 180 Eaſt and Weſt. The Inhabitants are Savage and Idolatrous *Samoieds*. The *Muſcovites* have ſome Caſtles here to keep them in Subjection, and oblige them to pay their Tribute.

HAVING thus given a ſhort Account of the Provinces which lie on the North Sea and the Streights of *Weygats*, 'tis proper to give an Account of the latter from *Tibrant Ides*, who is one of the laſt and moſt conſiderable Authors that has treated of them. He obſerves, that the *Engliſh*, *Dutch* and *Danes* have twice attempted in vain to find a North-Eaſt Paſſage to *China* and the *Indies* by theſe Streights, but they were always forced back by Shoals of Ice. He adds, that from *Weygats* to the *Icy*, or *Holy Cape*, which is the moſt Eaſterly part of the Continent in his Map, and lies on the Eaſtern Ocean that ſeparates *Aſia* from *Corea* and *Japan*, the Sea is not navigable: That the Sea of *Siberia* particularly is ſo full of Ice, that no Ship can come to the Mouth of the River *Jeniſea*, which is 15 Degrees farther Eaſt than *Weygats*, much leſs can they go farther Eaſt that Way. He tells us, from the Information of ſeveral *Ruſſians*, who at divers times ſail'd thro' thoſe Streights, that when they go to fiſh for Sea Calves, they ſail thither; but if the Wind blows from the Sea, the whole Coaſt is ſo covered with Ice, that they are forced to put into Creeks, and ſtay there till the Wind blows from the Shoar, and clears the Streights of Ice; and if they meet no ſuch Creeks, their Veſſels are ſhatter'd to pieces. They add, that the Sea, as far as the *Icy Cape* abovemention'd, to the North-Eaſt, is ſometimes frozen up two or three Years ſucceſſively, as it was from 1694 to 1697; and he ſays, that in *Samojeda* he has ſeen Rooks and Magpies fall down dead in their Flight, by the piercing Froſt. He adds, that about fifty Years before, the *Ruſſians* in *Siberia* had Liberty to bring their Commodities through the Streights of *Weygats* to *Archangel*, &c. upon paying their Toll to the *Czar*; but making uſe of the Opportunity to ſteal Goods into other Rivers and Creeks, by which the *Czar* ſuffered in his Revenue, the Paſſage thro' theſe Streights has been forbid ever ſince.

'Tis proper alſo to give the ſame Ambaſſador's Account of the *Samoieds*, who dwell upon this Coaſt. He ſays, they are under the *Siberian* Government, are divided into ſeveral Sorts, who differ both in Language and Cuſtoms, and that they live from the Neighbourhood of *Archangel* on the Weſt, as far as the *Icy Cape* on the Eaſt. They can ſcarce pretend to any thing of Men but Face and Shape, and are the worſt-look'd People in the World. Their Stature is ſhort, their Shoulders broad, their Faces flat, with broad Noſes, great hanging Lips, and frightful Eyes, like thoſe of a Lynx. Moſt of them have Hair as black as Pitch, which hangs diſhevell'd, and they have ſmall Beards. Their Complexion is Brown, and ſome of them of a Pale Red. They are very ſwift of Foot, have little Senſe, and like Wolves feed upon raw Carrion; for tho' their Country abounds with Fowl, Fiſh and Fleſh, they are too idle to furniſh themſelves with it. They are ſtupid Idolaters, worſhip the Sun and Moon, and Images of Wood and Iron of Human Shape. They live in Tents covered with Bark, place the Fire in the Middle, round which both Sexes lie naked at Night. Their Children lie in Cradles of Birch-Bark, fill'd with Shavings of Trees, and cover'd with Buck-Skin. Their Cloaths are of the ſame, with the Hair outward. Their Arms are Bows and Arrows tipp'd with Bone. They take as many Wives as they can keep, without reſpect to Conſanguinity, and buy them from one another with Bucks and Hides. They travel over Snow and Ice in Sleds drawn by Roe-Bucks, with incredible Swiftneſs; and have Governours, who collect their Tribute of Furs, and carry them to ſuch of the *Czar*'s Garriſons as they are ordered. Their chief Recreation when they would be merry is, to ſtand oppoſite in Couples, throw up one Leg, and clap one another's Soles. They have many Conjurers, who play all ſorts of Diabolical and Juggling Tricks. They were firſt diſcovered by a *Muſcovite* who dealt in Furs, and having by his Factors got a great Eſtate among them, he acquainted the *Czar* with the Country, who gave him great Privileges for carrying on the Trade; and by ſending ſuch Officers and Gentlemen with ſuch Things as pleaſed them, they were brought under the *Muſcovite* Government, and to pay Tribute in the Reign of *Theodore Joannowitz*, about 1564.

VIII. PLESKOW has *Ingria* on the North, *Lithuania* on the South, and *Novogorod-Welicki* on the Weſt. It abounds with Wax and Honey, was formerly a Dutchy governed by its own Prince till 1509, that the *Czar John Baſilowitz* ſubdued it during a Civil War. 'Tis about 60 Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and 190 from South to North. *Pleskow*, its Capital, and an Archbiſhop's See, lies on the Weſt ſide, about 30 Miles Eaſt from the Borders of *Livonia*, Lat. 57½, Lon. 29½. 'Tis reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt Towns in the North, and divided into four Parts, each encompaſs'd by a ſtrong Wall, beſides which, 'tis defended by a ſtrong Caſtle on a Rock. The *Czar* tranſported the Citizens, who, till divided by Parties, were noted for Valour, Civility, and Trade, and placed *Muſcovites* in their room. *Stephen* King of *Poland* beſieged and took it in 1581, when the Garriſon conſiſted of 70000 Foot and 7000 Horſe, beſides Citizens; but the *Muſcovites* regain'd it ſince; and the preſent *Czar* in 1711, inſiſted, that the *Poles* ſhall quit their Pretenſions to this Dutchy and *Smolensko*.

IX. NOVOGOROD-WELIKI has *Ingria* and *Pleskow* on the Weſt, *Rzeva* on the South, *Onega* and *Cargapol* on the North, *Twer*, *Belozero* and *Vologda* on the Eaſt. 'Tis about 270 Miles from South to North, and 250 from Eaſt to Weſt. It had formerly a Prince of its own; and its Capital of the ſame Name, which lies upon the River *Wolohowa*, (Lat. 58. 49. Long. 33½.) where it comes out of Lake *Ilmer*; was ſo Rich and Powerful, that it became a Proverb, *Who can do any thing againſt God and the Great City* Novogorod? The Country abounds with Wheat, Hemp, Honey and Wax, and is noted for the beſt *Ruſſia* Leather. The Town is large, well built, and, beſides its own Strength, is defended by two good Caſtles. The Hanſe-Towns drove a great Trade here, the River being Navigable, and having a Communication with the Lake *Ladoga* and the Gulph of *Finland*, contributed much to its Wealth. It was made tributary to the *Poles* in 1427, and in 1477 was reduced and plunder'd by the *Muſcovites*, who, it is ſaid, carry'd off 300 Cart-Loads of Gold, Silver, and Jewels, beſides other rich Goods; and in 1569 the *Czar John Baſilowitz*, on pretence of a Revolt, came with a great Army, and deſtroy'd moſt of the Inhabitants, after which the Remainder were ſo diſtreſs'd by a Plague and Famine, that they eat one another. The Tyrant pretending to puniſh them for this Inhumanity, deſtroy'd the greateſt Part of the reſt. In 1611 the *Swedes* took it by Storm, but reſtored it to the *Muſcovites* by Treaty. Here are about 100 Monaſteries, Churches, and Chapels, whoſe Steeples are cover'd with Gilt Copper. 'Tis the See of an Archbiſhop, reckon'd the firſt Metropolitan of the Country, as this is the moſt ancient City. 'Tis alſo the Seat of a Weywood, who reſides in the Caſtle on the Eaſt ſide of the River, which is join'd to the City by a large Bridge. Their chief Traffick at preſent is Salt, made from the River which runs thro' the Town.

X. BIELA-OZERA, Eaſt from *Novogorod-Weliki*, is about 130 Miles South and North, and 105 Eaſt and Weſt. It has its Name from the *White Lake* near 40 Miles long and 10 broad. The Capital of the ſame Name lies on a River at the North End of it, Lat. 59. Long. 39. is reckoned impregnable, and therefore the *Czar* keeps his Treaſures here, under the Guard of his principal Officers and a ſtrong Garriſon. 'Tis the ancienteſt Dutchy in *Muſcovy*, and one of the *Czar*'s Titles. The Country is full of Woods and Lakes, which makes it unpaſſable except in Froſt.

XI. WOLOGDA lies North-Eaſt from *Biela-Ozera*, is about 210 Miles from South-Weſt to North-Eaſt, and 110 where broadeſt from South to North. The Country is Marſhy and Woody. Their chief Commodity is Tallow. The Capital is of the ſame Name, and ſtands in a Bog near the River *Dwina*, Long. 59. 10. Long. 42. 'Tis ſtrong, and defended by a good Caſtle, where the *Czar* keeps part of his Treaſures in time of Danger, Goods are brought hither up the River from *Archangel*, and ſent by Land Carriage to *Moſcow*; but the Country is ſcarce paſſable, except by Sledges, in Winter. 'Tis the See of an Archbiſhop, reckoned by ſome the firſt in the Kingdom.

XII. OUSTIOUGH, North from *Wologda*, and South from the Province of *Dwina*, is about 200 Miles from South-Weſt to North-Eaſt, and 150 broad from South to North. 'Tis a Woody Country, and abounds with Black Foxes, whoſe Skins are their beſt Commodity. The chief Town is of the ſame Name, but commonly called *Great Uſtiga*. It lies in Lat. 61. 50. Long. 43½, near the Conflux of the *Juga* and *Suchina*, which form the *Dwina*. 'Tis a large Town, the Seat of a Weywod, and has an annual Fair chiefly for Furs.

Tibrandt Ides ſays, that the Banks of the River *Suchina*, which run through this Country, are adorned with numerous well-inhabited Villages, beſides *Totma*, a pretty good City on its Weſtern Shore; and that while the Water is open, ſmall Ships ſail upon it with Goods betwixt *Wologda* and *Archangel*. He mentions alſo a Town called *Solowitz-Jogda*, which, he ſays, is a very large City, inhabited by many conſiderable Merchants, and ſeveral curious Artificers in Silver, Copper, and Bone; and that here are many Salt-Pits, which yield a great Quantity of Salt that is tranſported to *Wologda*, and all over the Country. He places it in Lat. 63. and 300 Miles South-Eaſt from *Archangel*. He ſays, the Natives have a Language of their own, which has ſo great an Affinity with the *Livonian*, that he ſuppoſes them to be of *German* Original, and that they have been tranſported hither in a time of War. They are of the *Greek* Church, and have the Privilege to chuſe their own Judges, from whom, in important Caſes, there lies an Appeal to the Court at *Moſcow*, for Foreign Affairs. They live chiefly by Agriculture, and the Manufacture of Grey Furs.

Here Geographers differ very much in the Situation of the Provinces; but our own Map being corrected by Obſervations communicated to the Royal Societies of *London* and *Paris*, we think it preferable to any other, and therefore according to it we place next,

XIII. ZIRANNIA, or the Country of the *Ziranni*, which has *Jugoria* on the North, the *Czeram'ſſa-Lugovaja* and *Viatka* on the South, *Ouſtiough* on the Weſt, and *Permia* on the Eaſt. 'Tis about 290 Miles from South to North, and 165 from Eaſt to Weſt. 'Tis a very Woody Country, watered by ſeveral Rivers, and has a Foreſt of 160 Leagues, inhabited by the Natives, who have a peculiar Language and Cuſtoms, were formerly Idolaters, but are now converted, and pay Tribute to the

the *Czar*. There are several Towns in the North Parts, but we have no Description of them.

XIV. PARMIA, or PERMSKY, lies East from *Zirannia*, and South from *Jugoria* and *Petzoria*. 'Tis about 470 Miles from South-East to North-West, and near 23 from East to West where broadest, but is very narrow at both Ends. Their Capital is *Perma Weliki*, upon the River *Vischora*, Lat. 60. 20. Long. 56 ½. 'Tis a Bishop's See, was formerly considerable, but now ruinous. The Country is Mountainous, and the Inhabitants live chiefly by Hunting and selling Furs. They have a peculiar Language and Character, and pretend to be very ancient.

XV. NISI- (or LOWER-) NOVOGOROD has *Wolodimer* and *Czeremissa-Lugovaia* on the North, Part of *Muscow* and *Rezan* on the West, is 260 Miles from South to North, and 215 where broadest from East to West. 'Tis one of the best Provinces belonging to *Muscovy*, pleasant and fruitful, and abounds with Woods. The Capital is of the same Name, Lat. 56. 30. Long. 47 ½. and lies on the South side of the River *Wolga*. 'Tis a large City, well fortify'd, has a strong Castle, and a famous Church, built like that of St. *Sophia* at *Constantinople*. *Basilogorod*, built by the *Czar Basilic* against the Incursions of the *Tartars*, lies also upon the *Volga*,, about 80 Miles East from *Nisi-Novogorod*. The South Part of the Country is full of Forests, inhabited by idolatrous *Mordua Tartars*.

XVI. CZEREMISSA-LUGOVAIA lies North and North-East from *Nisi-Novogorod*. 'Tis about 240 Miles from South East to North-West, and 130 from East to West. Part of it is Mountainous and Woody, and the other Part low, with good Pastures, but full of Morasses. The Inhabitants are Pagans, have a peculiar Language, live in Tents, and subsist chiefly by feeding Cattle and Hunting. They are under no fix'd Tribute, but make Presents to the *Czar*, and, being good Archers, serve him against the *Tartars*. They allow Polygamy, put away their Wives for Barrenness, and have neither Priests nor set Places of Worship; yet they Sacrifice both to God and the Devil, and are so savage that 'tis not safe to travel thro' their Country.

XVI. VIALKA, or WIADSKI, lies East from *Czeremissa-Lugovaia*, is 220 Miles from South-West to North-East, and 190 where broadest from East to West. 'Tis marshy and barren, but yields Plenty of Honey, Wax, and Furs. It has several Towns, but none of Note.

These being the Seventeen Northern Provinces, we come now to the Southern.

I. BIELKI, or BIELA, it has *Lithuania* on the West, and *Rzeva* or *Reschow* on the North. 'Tis about 40 Miles from South to North, and near 80 from East to West. The Capital is of the same Name, defended by a Castle on the River *Oska*, Long. 35. Lat. 52. 42. 'Twas formerly a Dutchy, and governed by its own Princes, who held it of *Lithuania*.

II. RESCHOW, or RZEVA, lies North from *Bielki*, is about 60 Miles from South to North, and 225 from East to West. 'Tis remarkable for giving Rise to the great Rivers *Volga*, *Duina*, *Nieper*, and *Lowat*. 'Twas formerly subject to *Lithuania*, abounds with Forests, Lakes, and white Hares, which the *Czar* diverts himself with Hunting. The Inhabitants have a peculiar Language, and are said to be very Courteous and Genteel. The Capital is of the same Name, upon a River on the East side of the Country, near Lat. 56. Long. 37 ½. *Wselikyeluki* and *Toropyecz*, large Towns with Castles, are also in this Country.

III. TWER, or TWERA, lies North East from *Reschow*, is about 120 Miles from South to North, and 140 from East to West where broadest. 'Tis rich in Corn and Merchandize, and very Populous. The Capital is of the same Name upon the *Volga*, Lat. 56 ½. Lon. 37 ½, is a Bishop's See, has a Mint House, near 60 Churches, and is very populous and rich.

IV. MUSCOVY, or the DUTCHY OF MOSCOW, the chief Province of the Empire, lies South from *Twer*, and South and South-East from *Reschow*. 'Tis about 137 Miles from South to North, and 265 from East to West, but very unequal both in Breadth and Length, being indented by other Provinces both Ways. The Country is not fruitful, but the Air so healthful, that Epidemical Diseases are seldom heard of. The great number of Navigable Rivers contributes to their having Plenty of Provisions in Summer, and their Sledges drawn by Deer and Horses on the Ice, bring them at easy Rates in Winter. Their Horses are hardy, and will travel fifty Miles without Baiting, so that Travelling is cheap, and the Roads are safe, because the Governours of Provinces and other Officers, are continually passing and repassing to and from their Posts.

The Capital of the Province and of the whole Empire is of the same Name. It lies in Lat. 55 ½. Long. 39 ½. on the River *Moscow*, which begins to be Navigable about six Miles above it. The Accounts of its Largeness in former times seem Romantic, but the Houses being generally of Wood, which make it subject to Fire, 'tis now very much diminished. It was taken and set on fire by the *Tartars* in 1540, when 80000 of the Inhabitants were destroy'd. In 1611 the *Poles* burnt down 41000 Houses, and 200000 People were destroy'd; yet in 1662, when the Lord *Carlisle* was Ambassador there, it was judged near 16 Miles in Compass, and to contain above 40000 Houses. They have many Gardens and Meadows within the Walls. The Houses are ill contrived, built of Fir, squar'd and dovetail'd into one another, the Chinks stopped with Moss, and the Roofs cover'd with Bark, which considering the Drunkenness of the People, makes it very subject to Fire; to prevent the spreading of which, the Watch and Guards are provided with Pole-Axes to cut down the adjoining Houses. The Streets are not pav'd, but plank'd with Fir-Timber, so that People of Rank ride here in Summer, and are carry'd in Sledges in Winter. The Merchants have Vaults of Stone for their Warehouses. It was founded in 1334, by the Duke of *Wolodimer*, a neighbouring Province; and some time after it was made the Residence of the *Czar*, by which it increased till it became the Greatest and Richest City in the North. 'Tis of a circular Form, and divided into Four Parts: 1. *Catagorod*, or Middle City, encompass'd by a Brick Wall. Here stands the *Czar's* Palaces, one of Timber, and the other of Stone, which take up half the City. That of Stone is of fine *Italian* Architecture. The Castle is fortify'd with a good Ditch, and three Walls well mounted with Cannon. The *Patriarchs* Palace, the Exchequer, the Magazine, and other publick Buildings, stand also here with two Monasteries, and five Churches, among which is that of St. *Michael*, with the Tombs of the *Czars*. All the Steeples within the Castle are covered with Gilt Copper. One of them called *Great John* is remarkable for its Height, and another for its Bell, supposed to be the largest in the World. Its weight 336000 Pounds, is 19 Foot high, 23 in Diameter, 64 in Circumference, and two in Thickness. It was cast in 1653, by a *Russian*. 'Tis never toll'd but on extraordinary Occasions, when 24 Men pull the Rope below, and several others above. Without the Gate of the Castle, is the stately Church dedicated to the Trinity, and called by the Name of *Jerusalem*. It was built by the Tyrant *John Basilowick*, who caus'd the Architect's Eyes to be put out, to prevent his undertaking such another. The Second Division is called *Czargorod*, or the *City Royal*, encompassed with a Wall of white Stone. Here is the Arsenal where they cast their Guns. The Third Quarter called *Skoradom*, encompasses the former. The River *Jaguza* passes thro' it, and here they have a Market for Houses ready built, which are easily taken to pieces and transported to any Place. The Fourth Quarter lies on the South Side of the River *Moscow*, is fortified with Wooden Walls and Ramparts, and Inhabited by the *Czar's* Guards. The Chapels and Churches in this City are reckon'd 2000, and by the *Patriarch's* Order are built of Stone. The Number of Inhabitants is said to be above 700000. The *Lutherans* and *Calvinists* are allowed the free Exercise of their Religion here. The Trade of this City is much advanced by its Situation betwixt *Narva*, *Archangel* and *Astracan*.

A great Rebellion of the *Strelites* or *Muscovite Janisaries*, fomented by the present *Czar's* Sister, who designed to dethrone him, and set up her self and her Husband, was suppressed by the *Czar* near this City in 1698. This Metropolis has frequently suffered by accidental Fires, and particularly in 1697, when 1500 Houses were burnt down. In 1699, when above 15000 Houses, Churches, Convents, *&c.* were destroyed, and in 1701, when the *Czar's* Palace with all its rich Furniture, and a great number of other Houses, to the Value of several Millions, were consumed. In 1714, the *Czar* set up a Printing Press here, and the first that was ever known in these Parts of the World, where he has caused a great many good Books in several Sciences to be printed for encouraging Learning among his Subjects.

V. ROSTHOW or ROSTOVA, lies North from *Muscovy*, is about 130 Miles from South-East to North-West, but of an unequal Breadth, and about 70 where broadest. 'Tis a fruitful Country, produces store of Salt, and had anciently Princes of its own till 1565, that the last was murdered by the Tyrant *Basilowick*. The Capital of the same Name, stands on a Lake 195 Miles North from *Moscow*, Long. 40 ½. Lat. 57. 5. 2. *Uglitz*, 48 Miles North-West from *Rosthow*, is noted for excellent Bread, 3. *Pereslaw*, is a large populous Town, 30 Miles South from *Moscow*. The *Czar* diverts himself here in the Hunting Season.

VI. JAROSLAW, or YEROSLAW, lies North and North East from *Rosthow*, abounds with Corn, Cattle and Honey. It had also Princes of its own, but the last was destroy'd by *John Basilowick*. 'Tis about 80 Miles from South to North, and near 100 from East to West. The Capital is of the same Name, stands on the *Wolga*, Long. 41. Lat. 57 ½. Is strong, large, populous, and has a good Trade in *Russia* Leather, Linnen, *&c.*

VII. SUSDALE, lies East from *Jaroslaw* and *Rostova*, is about 170 Miles from South-West to North-East, and 80 where broadest from East to West. The River *Wolga* runs thro' its Middle. The Capital is of the same Name, and lies on the River *Cleszma*, 90 Miles North-East from *Muscow*, near Long. 42. Lat. 56. 5. It was formerly the Metropolis of *Russia*, is an Archbishoprick, and has a famous Nunnery.

VIII. WOLODIMER, lies East from *Susdale*, is about 160 Miles from South-West to North-East, and 120 where broadest from East to West. 'Tis so fruitful, that the Soil yields thirty for one, and it abounds with Honey, Wax and Woods. The Capital is of the same Name, lies on the River *Cleszma*, near Lon. 42. Lat. 55. 42. was formerly the Residence of the Great Dukes, and tho' in a declining Condition, is still a considerable City, and reckon'd the 2d in the Empire, and gives Title of Duke to the *Czar*.

IX. CZEREMISSA NAGORNIA, lies South from *Czeramissa Logovia*, and East from *Nisi Novogorod*. 'Tis about 200 Miles from South to North, and 180 where broadest from East to West. Most of the Inhabitants are Pagans, and others Mahometans. The Country is Mountainous and Barren, and has the Ruins of abundance of Towns being destroy'd by *Tamerlane*. In the South Part are Mines, whence they dig Salt.

X. The MORDWA TARTARS, lie South-East from *Wolodimer*, and South West from the *Czeremissa*. Their Country is reckoned part of *Nisi-* (or *Lower-*) *Novogorod*, about 60 Miles broad and 240 long. The Natives are Savage *Pagans* or *Mahometans*, allow Polygamy and Divorce at Pleasure. They are Tributaries to the *Czar*, and both Sexes good Archers. Their chief Town is *Adima*, Long. 46. Lat. 54 ½. When a rich Man dies, they kill his best Horse, on pretence of serving him in the other World; but at the same time eat the Carcass.

XI. SMOLENSKO, lies East from *Lithuania*, of which it was once a Part, and South from *Biela*. 'Twas subdued by the *Muscovites* in 1654. 'Tis about 140 Miles from South to North, but much contracted in the South, and about 90 Miles from East to West, where broadest. The Country abounds with wild Beasts, whose Furs are much valued, and the *Czar* diverts himself here once a Year by Hunting.

ing. The Capital is of the ſame Name, and lies on the *Nieper*, Long. 32. Lat. 54. 35. The *Poles* took it in 1711, after two Years Siege, and the Slaughter of 200000 *Muſcovites*. The Latter beſieged it in 1633, but were defeated before it. The City is large and populous. The Walls are 6 Cubits broad, with 52 Towers; and there's a ſtrong Caſtle in the middle of the City. There is plenty of wild Beaſts in this Province, whoſe Skins are much valued. Once a Year the *Czar* hunts here. *Sigiſmond* III. King of *Poland*, eſtabliſh'd an Archbiſhop here for the *Greeks* of the *Roman* Communion, and a Biſhop for the Popiſh Natives, but *Czar Alexis* put a *Grecian* Biſhop in his Place.

XII. NOVOGORODSEWIERSKI, or the Dutchy of *Severia*, lies South from *Smolensko*, to which it formerly belong'd. 'Tis 200 Miles from North to South, and about 130 where broadeſt from Eaſt to Weſt. 'Tis a fruitful Country. The Inhabitants are Warlike, being kept in conſtant Exerciſe by the Neighbouring *Tartars*. It had formerly Princes of its own, who became ſubject to the Duke of *Lithuania*, and afterwards to the *Czar*. Moſt of this Country is Woody; and in the South Parts there's a Foreſt of 24 *German* Leagues in Length. The Capital of the ſame Name ſtands on the River *Deſna*, Long. 44. 45. Lat. 52½. The Town and Caſtle are well fortify'd after the *Ruſſian* manner.

XIII. CZERENIKOW-DUTCHY lies Weſt from the latter, and Eaſt from *Poliſh Pruſſia*, of which it was formerly Part. 'Tis near 160 Miles long, and 75 where broadeſt. The Capital of its own Name lies on the River *Deſna*, Lat. 51. 19. Long. 33'. is a ſtrong and well-built, tho' ſmall City.

XIV. WOROTIN, or VOROTINSK, a Dutchy or Principality Eaſt of *Severia*, North of the Country of the *Coſſacks*, Weſt of *Rezan*, and South of *Muſcovy*. The South Part is Deſart, becauſe expoſed to the Ravages of thoſe of *Little Tartary*; but the North Part is Fruitful and Populous. 'Tis 110 Miles from North to South, and 80 from Eaſt to Weſt. Its Capital of the ſame Name ſtands Long. 38½. Lat. 53½. on the River *Occa*, 120 Miles North-Eaſt from *Novogrodeck-Sewerski*, and is guarded by a Caſtle.

XV. REZAN lies South of *Moſcow*, and Eaſt from *Worotin*. 'Tis 220 Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and 150 from North to South. It abounds with Corn and good Fruits, Honey, Wax, Fiſh, Fowl, Ermins, Beavers, and other Furs; and, according to the *Ruſſian* Accounts, the Corn grows ſo thick here, that a Horſe can hardly paſs through it. Here are alſo ſome Iron Mines. It had formerly a very powerful Prince of its own. The Inhabitants are Couragious, Civil, and ſo numerous, that they can ſend 15000 Horſe and 40000 Foot to the Wars. *Rezan* its Capital is in Long. 43'. and near Lat. 54. 'Tis a Biſhop's See, and was very conſiderable, till ruined by the *Tartars*.

Voronecz, or *Woronitz*, which ſome place in the *Ukrain*, lies alſo in this Country, Lat. 53. 10. Long. 42½. betwixt *Vorona* River and a Lake thro' which the River *Don* has its Courſe, about 30 Miles South-Eaſt from the Lake *Juan Oſero*. *Veronecz* is noted of late, becauſe the preſent *Czar* ordered Men of War to be built there, the River being deep enough to carry them from thence to *Aſoph* on the *Black Sea*, at the Mouth of the ſame River. But ſince by his laſt Treaty with the *Turks* he was obliged to ſurrender *Aſoph*, his Men of War can be of no farther uſe to him, unleſs he purſue his former Deſign of making a Canal betwixt the *Don* and the *Volga*, where it is but 28 Miles over Land betwixt them, in Lat. 50. 25. and betwixt Long. 47. 20. and 48. 10. but there being a River in that Space which falls into the *Don*, and another into the *Volga*, there needs only a Canal of five Miles long. Here it is proper to take notice of a Remark in *Moll*'s Syſtem of the Geography of *Europe*, *p.* 389. *viz.* that there's a Miſtake in all the common Maps of the Courſe of the River *Don*, and of the Situation of *Aſoph*; whereas they make this Town Eaſt-South-Eaſt of *Moſcow*, he ſays, it ſtands in truth almoſt directly South, at about 200 Miles diſtance; yet in his own Map he places it to the South-Eaſt of *Moſcow*, and makes it above 480 Miles diſtant. Then as to the River *Don*, he ſays, they make it paſs Eaſt to Long. 74. whereas it flows no farther Eaſt than Long. 69. then returns Weſt, and falls into the *Black Sea* at *Aſoph* in Lat. 47. and not in 51. as they lay it. This Correction, the Author ſays, he had from Mr. *Theſing*, an ingenious Merchant in *Holland*, at whoſe Houſe the *Czar* lodged, and gave him an Opportunity of making a Map from the Original Surveys that Prince had cauſed to be made of the Courſe of the River and Situation of *Aſoph*. Here again we muſt obſerve, that Mr. *Moll* himſelf, in his Map, makes this River to run no farther Eaſt than Long. 64. whereas our Map places *Aſoph* South-Eaſt from *Moſcow*, and at 510 Miles Diſtance from it, and makes the *Don* to run as far Eaſt as Long. 47. Eaſt from *London*; which, adding 18 to *Moll*'s Longitude from *Fero*, makes it Long. 65. We ſhall add, that Ambaſſador *Ides*, in his Map, does likewiſe place *Aſoph* South-Eaſt from *Moſcow*, and makes the Diſtance about 560 Miles. He carries the *Don* as far Eaſt as Long. 70. where the *Czar* deſigned the abovementioned Canal, and places *Aſoph* in Lat. 47. whereas our Map places it in Lat. 46. 40.

XVI. UKRAIN, or the Country of the COSSACKS, lies South from the four laſt mentioned Provinces of *Muſcovy*, and extends itſelf from Long. 31. 40. to Long. 45. Its Length from South-Weſt to North-Eaſt is 530 Miles, but it grows narrower towards that Point. The greateſt Breadth from South to North is about 300 Miles, but 'tis unequal both Ways, being indented by other Provinces. (This is to be underſtood of the *Muſcovite Ukrain*, for that of *Poland* we refer to its own Place.) This Country is for moſt part Ill-inhabited, Mountainous, and has Deſarts without Water both on the South and North. 'Tis by ſome divided into *Okraina*, which the *Sauſons* make the Weſt Part; and into *Pole*, which they make the Eaſtern. It is watered with many Rivers, and in ſome Places has a very good Soil; but being much infeſted by the Ravages of the *Tartars*, 'tis not well inhabited. The chief Place of Note here is,

1. *Krowa*, or *Kiow*, Long. 32. Lat. 50. 20. on the Weſt ſide of the *Boryſthenes*, or *Nieper*. 'Tis an Epiſcopal See, the Seat of a Weywod or Palatin, has a ſort of Univerſity, and ten Churches, four for the Papiſts, and ſix for the *Greeks*. That of St. *Sophia* is the moſt ſumptuous, and its Walls are adorned with *Moſaic* Work. This City grew out of the ancient *Kiow*, the Metropolis of *Tauro-Scythia*, whoſe ſtately Ruins are ſtill to be ſeen at a diſtance. 'Tis defended by a Caſtle, a Trench, and ſome other Fortifications, and has a Trade for Tallow, Corn and Furs. It had its Name from *Kius*, a *Ruſſian* Prince who founded the old Town about 861. It was afterwards the Seat of the *Ruſſian* Empire, and at laſt governed by its own Princes; but being ſtormed and pillaged by the *Tartars* in 1615, it has declined ever ſince. It was afterwards poſſeſſed by the *Poles*, but in 1653 was taken by the *Muſcovites* and *Coſſacks*, at that time Confederates; and the *Poles* quitted their Pretenſions to the Town and Country for 700000 Florins. The *Coſſacks* rebelled, and committed great Spoils in the Country in 1618, and moſt of the Town was burnt.

Other Places of Note here,

2. *Pereſlaw*, on the Eaſt ſide of the River, about 45 Miles South-Eaſt from *Kiow*. 'Tis a ſtrong Town, contains about 6000 Families, and has a Garriſon.

3. *Pultuva* or *Pultowa*, on the River *Vorskio*, Lat. 49. Long. 35. 42. about 220 Miles South Eaſt from *Kiow*, noted for the great Victory obtained near it by the preſent *Czar* in 1709, over the late King of *Sweden*, *Charles* XII. whoſe Army being totally ruined, he fled from hence to *Bender* in *Turkey*; above 16287 of his Men ſurrendered with 142 Braſs Cannon, 8000 were killed in the Field of Battle, beſides thoſe ſlain in the Retreat, and above 800 Waggons taken, with all their Artillery, Ammunition, Colours and Standards.

The *Coſſacks* of this Country are under the *Czar*'s Protection, and obliged to ſerve him in War, but are immediately ſubject to a General of their own chuſing.

XVII. The Country of the CIRCASSIANS, or DON COSSACKS, lies Eaſt and North-Eaſt from the *Ukrain*, as far as the River *Don*. Its Length from South-Weſt to North-Eaſt, is about 340 Miles, and the greateſt Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, about 190. Here are abundance of Sandy Deſarts in the Weſt and North. The Capital lies on the Weſt ſide of the *Boryſthenes*, near Long. 43. Lat. 47. 40. about 40 Miles North-Eaſt from *Aſoph*. On the *Palus Mæotis*, about 25 Miles North-Weſt from that City, the *Czar*'s Army in 1685, found certain ancient Monuments, ſuppoſed to be thoſe which *Ptolomy* called the Altars of *Alexander*. *Aſoph* was anciently the Capital of this Country, and called *Tanais* from the River on which it lies. It has frequently been taken and retaken by the *Turks* and *Muſcovites*. It was in vain beſieged by the *Czar* in 1695, with 200000 Men, of whom he loſt above 30000, the Garriſon being numerous, well ſupply'd, and the Approaches difficult, becauſe of the Bogs which ſurround it; but that Year he took and Garriſon'd moſt of the Forts that lay upon the *Nieſter*, as far as the *Black Sea*. He attacked it again next Year, and being provided with Ships, which he had not before, he defeated the *Turkiſh* Fleet that came to relieve it, took all the Proviſions, Ammunition, Arms and Money deſign'd for the Garriſon, with a great Quantity of Rich Silk, and Silver Stuffs. He alſo defeated the *Tartar* Sultan *Nuradin*, who came to relieve it by Land; ſo that the Governour having loſt all Hopes of Succour, ſurrendered the Town with 90 Cannon, and all the Proviſion and Ammunition, but the Garriſon had the uſual Terms of Honour. In 1697 the *Muſcovites* defeated the *Turks* and *Tartars*, who deſigned to have retaken the Place, under the Conduct of Sultan *Galga*, after a Battle of 12 Hours. Not long after, the *Muſcovite* Garriſon defeated a Body of *Tartars*, and took 30000 Horſes from them. The *Czar* ordered ſeveral Gallies and other Ships of Defence to be built, and a good Harbour with ſeveral Forts to be made here; ſo that he was in a fair way to become abſolute Maſter of the *Black Sea*, and of opening a Trade with the *Caſpian Sea*, by a Canal on which he ſet 20000 Men at work, betwixt the *Don* and the *Wolga*; but after his Defeat by the *Turks* in *Moldavia*, whither he purſued the King of *Sweden*, he was obliged to reſtore *Aſoph*, after he had demoliſhed the Fortifications in 1712. The Town ſtands at the Foot of a Hill, is divided by the River, and defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, *&c.* 'Tis ſquare, and lies very convenient for defending or invading the *Palus Mæotis*, the *Black Sea*, and *Crim Tartary*. *Donetſchay* or *Hutinon*, on a River that falls into the *Palus Mæotis*, 21 Miles to the North Weſt, ſurrendered to the *Muſcovites* in 1696, with 32 Cannon and great Stores.

Thoſe who extend *Europe*, as many Geographers do to the middle of the *Caſpian Sea*, and by a Line from thence, to the River *Oby*, include many other Countries in the *European Muſcovy*, which we ſhall take in order as they lie, from South to North. And,

I. The Kingdom of ASTRACAN, lies Eaſt from the *Ukrain*, and the *Don Coſſacks*, on both Sides the *Wolga*, Weſt from *Deſart Tartary* in *Aſia*, North from the *Caſpian Sea*, and South from the *Mordua Tartars*, &c. 'Tis 400 Miles from South to North, but very narrow towards the South; and about 300 Miles, where broadeſt, from Eaſt to Weſt. They had Kings of their own till 1554; that they were ſubdued by the *Czar*, *John Baſilowick*. The Soil is pretty fruitful, but little cultivated by the Native *Tartars*, who rove about in Tents, ſo that moſt of it lies deſart, tho' well watered by the Rivers *Don* and *Wolga*. The Capital is of the ſame Name, given it by a *Tartarian* Prince its Founder. It lies on the Iſland *Dolgoy*, formed by the Branches of the *Wolga*, Lat. 46 ½. Long. 52. The *Muſcovites* drove out the *Tartars*, and Peopled it themſelves; ſince which they have enlarged it. 'Tis fortified with a very high double Stone Wall, adorned with Towers half a Musket-ſhot from one another, which form a pleaſant Proſpect upon the River.

The *Czar*, *Michael Theodoroneck* built that Suburb called the *Soldiers Town*, the *Tartars* have a Suburb with Huts of Bulruſhes, but muſt not come within the Walls. The Houſes in the City are low, and of Wood. As it is a common Frontier betwixt *Aſia* and *Europe*, 'tis frequented by Merchants of many Nations, who have particular Places aſſigned them, and drive a conſiderable Trade; ſo that the Cuſtoms here, at loweſt, amount to 250000 Crowns *per Annum*. Moſt of the

Materials

Materials for Building are furniſhed from the Ruins of the Great City *Czarſgorod*, in the Neighbourhood which was ruined by *Tamerlane*. The *Czar* keeps generally a Garriſon here of near 5000 Foot, and a Magazine of 500 Braſs Guns, to keep the neighbouring *Tartars* in awe. The Iſland is for moſt part Sandy and Barren, except ſome Gardens and Grounds that are well Cultivated. The *Holſtein* Ambaſſadors ſay, the Heats are as exceſſive here in *September* and *October* as in *Germany* in the middle of Summer; and the Winter laſts only two Months, but ſo very cold, that the River freezes and bears Sledges. The Fruits about the Town are equal in Goodneſs and Beauty to thoſe of *Perſia*, eſpecially their Apples, Quinces, Peaches and Melons. Grapes were firſt brought hither in 1613, and planted by a *German* Monk; ſo that they now make abundance of excellent Wine, and have Walks and Arbours of Vines. Here's alſo the Animal Plant above-mentioned, called the Lamb. About the Town, and a great way North, there is ſtore of Liquorice, Angelica, and the Herb Eſula, all of a large Size. Here's alſo plenty of Beef, Mutton, wild Swine, Fowl and Fiſh. On the Weſt ſide of the *Wolga* there are large Heaths, extending to 70 or 80 *German* Miles, which are remarkable for Salt-Pits. The Heat of the Sun does ſo bake the Salt, that it ſwims on the Surface of the Water an Inch thick, and is ſo cheap, that 40 lb. Weight may be bought for 2 *d.* Another Sort is dug out of the Hollows of the Rocks, about 35 Miles below the City, which lies on the Eaſt ſide of the great Stream. The River falls into the *Caſpian Sea* by 7 or 8 Mouths, and forms many Iſlands both above and below the Town. It abounds with Salmon, Sturgeon, White Fiſh, and *Belluga*, of whoſe Rows they make Caviar. 12 large Carps may be bought here for 2 *d.* and 200 young Sturgeon for half a Crown. The River and Iſlands abound with wild Geeſe and Ducks, which the *Tartars* are very expert in hunting with Hawks, and breed up great Numbers for that End. This City was taken and plunder'd by the *Coſſacks* in 1669, but retaken next Year by the *Czar*'s Army, which routed and diſpers'd the Rebels.

The other Places of Note in this Kingdom are,

1. *Saratoff*, Lat. 52. Long. 49. 40. in a Plain upon a River that runs into the *Wolga* on the Eaſt ſide. It is well Fortified, Garriſon'd and Inhabited by *Muſcovites* to overawe the *Calmuc Tartars*, who Inhabit a large Country to the North-Eaſt from the *Caſpian Sea*.

2. *Tzaritza* or *Czaritzan*, on the Weſt ſide of the *Wolga*, Lat. 49. 40. Long. 48. 15. 'Tis fortified with Baſtions and Towers of Wood, and Garriſon'd by *Muſcovites*, who convoy the Veſſels that ſail up and down the River, and guard the Country againſt the *Coſſacks* and *Tartars*.

3. *Czornogor*, alias *Michael Novogrod*, on a high Ground near the *Wolga*, Lat. 48. 40. Long. 50. 35. 'Tis Garriſon'd and Fortify'd as the other, and has Watch-Houſes, 8 Miles diſtant on every Side, to obſerve the Approach of the Enemy.

II. NAGAISKY, or the Country of the *Nagarian Coſſan Tartars*, which the *Sanſons* place South from Part of *Aſtracan*, and Weſt from the River *Wolga*. 'Tis about 600 Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and above 80 from South to North. The People live in Huts of Bulruſhes, which they remove at Pleaſure in Carts, and wander about in Summer for to Paſture their Cattle, but in Winter live near *Aſtracan*. They are obliged to ſerve the *Czar* in his Wars; and he keeps ſome of their petty Princes as Hoſtages in the Caſtle of *Aſtracan*. They are a deformed ill-looked People, low of Stature, Fat, and have broad Faces, full of Wrinkles, and of Olive Colour. They have little Eyes, ſhave their Heads, and wear little Beards. They have looſe Coats of coarſe Cloth, and Caps and ſhort Cloaks of Sheep skin, with the Wool outwards. The Women have better Features, wear Linnen, and plaited Coifs on their Heads, with Strings of *Muſcovite* Pence hanging down on both Sides. They are generally *Mahometans*, and devote ſome of their Children to God, or a Saint; if Girls, they are diſtinguiſhed by a Ring in their Noſtrils; and by one in their Right Ear, if Boys. They eat dry'd Fiſh inſtead of Bread, but the richer Sort get better Proviſions from *Aſtracan*. Their Black Cattle are large, and the Tails of their Sheep ſo fat, that ſome of them weigh 30 lb. Their Horſes are ſmall, and ill-ſhap'd, but hardy and ſtrong.

III. The Kingdom or Dutchy of BULGAR, or BULGARIA, lies Eaſt from *Czeremiſſa Nagornaia*, and North from *Aſtracan*. We have only a View of the Weſt Part of it in our Map; but the *Sanſons* make it about 450 Miles from South-Weſt to North-Eaſt, and 240 where broadeſt, from South-Eaſt to North-Weſt. The Soil is fruitful, and abounds with Paſtures. Here's plenty of Cyder, Fiſh and Caviar. The Mountains are covered with Pines, among which the *Coſſacks* lurk, and infeſt the Inhabitants. The Capital is of the ſame Name, near the Weſt ſide of the Country, Lat. 54. 20. Long. 54 ½. Here's no other Town of Note but *Samara*, on the South Frontiers, on a River of its own Name, which falls into the *Wolga*. 'Tis a ſquare Town, and all built of Wood, except the Churches and Monaſteries. Here are the Ruins of a great many Towns on the Banks of the *Wolga*, that were deſtroyed by *Tamerlane*.

IV. The Kingdom of CAZAN, lies North from *Bulgaria*. We have not a full View of it in our Map, but the *Sanſons* make it 360 Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and about 150 from South to North. It was formerly ſubject to the *Crim Tartars*, and was capable of bringing 60000 Men into the Field. The *Czar Baſil Juanowick* ſubdued it, but the Inhabitants join'd by the *Crim Tartars* not only recovered it, but invaded *Muſcovy*, took and plundered the City and Caſtle of *Muſcow*, and brought the *Czar* and his Subjects to agree to pay them Tribute for ever, to erect the Statue of *Mendigleri*, one of their Leaders, in the Market-place, and made the *Czar* ſwear to ſmite his Head againſt it every Time he paid the Tribute. Being encouraged by this Succeſs, they invaded the Country again, and deſigned the entire Conqueſt of *Muſcovy*. They ſate down before *Rezan*, the Capital of the next Province to *Muſcow*, ſummoned the Governour to ſurrender, and ſent him Word that the *Czar* was now their Subject; the Governour reply'd, that he wou'd ſurrender immediately, if they could prove that, and deſired to ſee the *Czar*'s Inſtrument of Submiſſion. *Mendegleri* being ſo weak as to ſend him the Original Inſtrument, the Governour ſent him Word, that he wou'd keep it and the Town too; which he did, forc'd the *Tartars* to raiſe the Siege with great Loſs, and ſent back the Inſtrument to the *Czar*, who afterwards laid Siege to *Caſan*, which he was forc'd to raiſe with Loſs. But his Son *John Baſilowick* took it by Storm, after a long Siege and a brave Defence in 1552, and repaired the Breaches. It has been in Poſſeſſion of the *Muſcovites* ever ſince. This City lies on the River *Caſanka*, where it falls into the *Wolga*, about Lat. 55 ½. Long. 55. and is very conſiderable for Extent and Strength. The Caſtle and the other Fortifications are of Stone, well mounted with Cannon, and defended by a ſtrong Garriſon of *Muſcovites*. The *Tartars* are forbid to come within the Walls of the Caſtle on pain of Death. The Country abounds with all Sorts of Fruit, and particularly with fine Melons, but is not populous, becauſe frequently ravaged by the *Coſſacks*.

North-Eaſt from hence, as far as the River *Oby*, there's a Country inhabited by *Tartars*, called *Regahorda* and *Zavolhahorda*. The *Sanſons* make it about 420 Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and about 260 from South to North; but we have no Deſcription of it.

North from hence lies *Siberia*, which has the River *Oby* on the Eaſt, and the Province of *Permski* on the Weſt, according to ſome Maps, but *Ibrant Ides* makes this Country of a much larger Extent, and places it from Long. 79. from *Teneriff* to 140, *viz.* the whole Length of the North Part of *Aſia*, and from Lat. 53, to 65; ſo that we refer it to the Deſcription of the *Czar*'s Dominions in *Aſia*.

The HISTORY *of the* MUSCOVITES.

THERE is little Certainty as to their Antiquity, for this Country was a long Time divided into ſeveral Principalities, before it was united under one Government. Some derive their firſt Princes from *Beala*, a King of *Hungary*, and 'tis certain, their Imperial Family bore that Name. *Olga*, one of their Queens, is ſaid to have embraced Chriſtianity at *Conſtantinople* in 876, and brought it into *Ruſſia*; but the firſt, of whom we have any Certainty, is Prince *Woledimer*, who in 988 married *Anna*, Siſter to *Baſilius Porphyrogeneta*, was baptized at *Conſtantinople*, named *Baſil*, and brought the Religion of the *Greek* Church into this Country. Their Hiſtory after this Period is very confuſed, and little known till 1273, when they were brought under miſerable Slavery by *Batto*, a *Tartar* Prince, which laſted 200 Years. He impoſed, beſides a large Tribute, the following Terms upon them, *viz.* That the *Tartars* ſhould from Time to Time chuſe their Princes. That thoſe Princes ſhould meet the *Tartar* Ambaſſadors on Foot, bare Headed, and preſent them with a Diſh of Mare's Milk; and if the Ambaſſador let any of the Milk fall on his Horſe's Mane, the *Muſcovite* Prince ſhould lick it up; and that he ſhould give the Ambaſſador's Horſe, Provender out of his Cap. The *Tartars* had alſo a Garriſon in the Caſtle of *Muſcow*; but in 1450, *John*, the Son of *Baſilius* the *Blind*, delivered the *Muſcovites* from this Thraldom, and erected their ſcattered Provinces into one Monarchy. He had a long War with the Knights of the *Teutonic* Order, and ſubdued ſome Neighbouring Provinces. His Son *Baſilius* took *Pleſko* and *Smolenſko* from the *Poles*, but was diſtreſſed by the *Caſan Tartars*, as we have ſaid in the Deſcription of that Country. His Son and Succeſſor, the famous *John Baſilowitz*, ſubdued the Kingdoms of *Caſan* and *Aſtracan*, was ſucceſsful in his War againſt the *Turks*, whoſe great Army he defeated in 1596, in Defence of *Aſtracan*; was alſo ſucceſsful againſt the *Teutonic* Order and the *Poles*; but at laſt *Stephen Batthori*, King of *Poland*, took ſeveral Places from him. He died in 1584, leaving behind him the Character of one of the greateſt Tyrants that ever lived. His Son *Theodore* was the laſt of the Family of *Beala*, a very weak Prince, and left the Country involved in great Troubles. He was ſucceeded by his Siſter's Husband, *Boris Gudenow*, who was hated for his Covetouſneſs; ſo that the People took part with an Impoſtor, called *Demetrius*, againſt him. After his Death his Son *Feodor* aſſumed the Title, but was defeated, taken and ſtrangled by the Impoſtor *Demetrius*, who was thereupon proclaimed *Czar* in 1605. This *Demetrius* was a Monk, and ſo artfully perſonated *Demetrius* the Son of *John Baſilowitz*, who had been murdered by the Advice of *Boris Gudenow*, that he not only impos'd upon Foreign Princes, in whoſe Countries he formed the Intrigue, but upon the *Muſcovites* themſelves, alledging, that thoſe employ'd them by *Gudenow* to murder him, had by Miſtake killed another Perſon in his ſtead, upon which he eſcaped, and conceal'd himſelf in *Lithuania* in *Poland*. The Palatine of *Sendomir* believing him, gave him his Daughter in Marriage, and aſſiſted him with Troops to gain the Throne of *Muſcovy*. But this Foreign Alliance, and his Attempts to bring in Popery, made the *Muſcovites* obſerve him more narrowly; and finding him to be an Impoſtor, *Baſilius Zuski*, a Prince of the Blood Royal, by the Mother's Side, did with 20000 Men ſurprize, kill him, and Impriſon his Adherents; upon which *Baſilius* was proclaim'd *Czar* in 1606; but was ſoon after oppos'd by another falſe *Demetrius*, who pretended alſo, that he had eſcaped, and that *Baſilius* had kill'd another in his Stead. Theſe Intrigues were fomented by *Charles* IX. of *Sweden*, who at laſt upon Terms aſſiſted *Baſilius Zuski* againſt the Impoſtor; but the *Muſcovites* refus'd to deliver up the Places which *Baſilius* had promis'd the King of *Sweden*, who thereupon took them by Force. The *Swedes* being afterwards defeated by the *Poles*, the *Muſcovites* dethron'd *Baſilius*, and offer'd their Crown to *Uladiſlaus* the Prince of *Poland*, who accepted it on delivering up *Baſilius* to him; but as ſoon as the *Poles* were admitted into the City, they, contrary to the General's Orders, quarrelled with the Inhabitants, plunder'd and burnt the Town, and divided the Wealth among themſelves. The *Muſcovites* being in this miſerable Condition, a Butcher, who was a bold cunning Fellow, adviſed them to find out an honeſt Treaſurer and General, and told them, they would readily find Officers and Soldiers enough of their own Nation to deliver them. Upon this the People appointed the Butcher to be Treaſurer, and bid him name a General. He accordingly pitched upon a mean, but very brave Gentleman, whom they approved; and having furniſh'd him with Money, he rais'd an Army, and drove the *Poles* out of the Country. After this the Nobility choſe *Michael Theodorowitz*, Son to the Patriarch of *Moſcow*, and Nephew to the Great Duke *John Baſilowitz*, in 1613. He made Peace with *Sweden* and *Poland*, and, after a Reign of thirty three Years, brought the Country to a proſperous Condition. He was the Founder of the preſent Family, and ſucceeded by his Son *Alexius*, who was very ſucceſsful againſt the *Poles*, took *Smolenſko* and *Kiow* from them. He was alſo ſucceſsful againſt the *Swedes*, but miſcarrying in the Siege of *Riga*,

he reſtored what he had taken from them. In 1669, one *Stephen Ratzin* rebelled againſt him, ſeized the Kingdoms of *Caſan* and *Aſtracan*, and ravaged *Muſcovy*, but was at laſt taken and executed. After this many of the *Coſſacks* ſubmitted to *Alexius*, which engaged him in a diſadvantageous War with the *Turks*. He died in 1675, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Theodore*, a ſickly Prince, who dying in 1682, was ſucceeded by his Brother *Peter*, the preſent *Czar*, who governed in Conjunction with him before. This Prince narrowly eſcaped the treacherous Deſigns of his Siſters *Sophia* and *Mary*, and their Confederates, but has ſince made himſelf famous by his Travelling abroad to ſee the Cuſtoms of other Countries, and by his Endeavours to introduce Military Diſcipline, Learning and Arts among his Subjects. He had a great Regard to our King *William*, did him the Honour to make him a Viſit at *London*, and has ſince viſited *France*, *Germany* and *Holland*. He has had War with various Succeſs againſt the *Turks* and *Swedes*, concluded a diſadvantageous Peace with the former in 1712, and was on a Treaty with the King of *Sweden* when that Prince was killed, from whom he conquer'd *Livonia* and ſeveral other Provinces. He has been very unhappy in his eldeſt Son *Alexis*, who retired from his Dominions in Diſcontent, and upon his Return was condemned for a Plot againſt his Father, and died in Priſon in *July* 1718.

The CZAR's TITLES *are*,

THE moſt Serene and moſt Potent Sovereign *Czar* and Great Prince, by the Grace of God Emperor of the whole *Great*, *Little* and *White Ruſſia*; Monarch of *Moſcow*, *Kiow*, *Wolodimer*, and *Novogorod*; *Czar* of *Caſan*, *Aſtracan*, *Siberia*, *Daour*, and *Samoiedia*; Lord of *Pleskow*, Great Duke of *Smolensko*, *Twer*, *Jugoria*, *Permia*, *Wyatka*, *Bulgaria*, &c. Lord and Great Prince of *Novogorod*, of the *Nederigen* Countries, *Czernikow*, *Rezan*, *Polosko*, *Roſthow*, *Jaroſlaw*, *Biela*, *Ozera*, *Udoria*, *Obdoria*, *Condoria*, and of the whole *North Sea*; Commander and Lord of the *Iverſhian* Countries, the *Cartilinſchean*, *Gruſinſchian Czars*, the *Kabardinſhian* Dominions, the *Czerkaſſian* and *Gorſiſchian* Princes, and many other Countries and Territories, Eaſt, Weſt and North, the Inheritance of his Anceſtors.

His GOVERNMENT.

HE is Abſolute Lord of the Lives and Eſtates of his Subjects, who look upon his Will as that of Heaven, call him *God Almighty's Chamberlain*; and, when they talk of a Thing they don't underſtand, ſay, *God only knows, and the Great Duke.*

No Caſe of any Conſequence is determin'd without his Approbation; ſo that his Chief Juſtice, who receives Appeals from all Parts of his Dominions, muſt acquaint his Majeſty with them. There is a Code of Laws, printed in 1647, by which the Judges are to conduct themſelves in paſſing Sentence. When any extraordinary Laws are to be made, the *Czar* ſummons ſuch of the Clergy and Nobility as he pleaſes: One of the Secretaries propoſes the Law; the Clergy's Opinion is ask'd firſt, and when the *Czar* conſents, the Laws are drawn up in the Form of a Proclamation, and then publiſh'd.

His great Council conſiſts of ſuch as he pleaſes to call. The Great Officers of State are generally Members of it, *viz.* the Chancellor, who preſents Petitions and returns the *Czar*'s Anſwers; the Treaſurer, the Conſtable, who looks after Military Affairs, the Maſter of the Horſe, who alſo commands the Guards, and the Chief Juſtice; but many have the Title of Counſellors, who are never called. The Advice of the Patriarch is ask'd in Matters of Conſcience; but the Buſineſs of the Counſellors is rather to approve, than to debate what the *Czar* propoſes.

He has ſix principal Councils; the firſt is for Ambaſſadors and Foreign Affairs, where the Chancellor preſides; the ſecond for War, the third for Revenues, the fourth for Trade, the fifth for determining Civil Cauſes, and the ſixth for Crimes; and every Province is aſſigned to a particular Council. They uſe Torture, if Criminals deny the Fact. Their Oaths are performed by kiſſing a Croſs in the Church; but thoſe who do it frequently become infamous, and are not admitted to enter the Church. Falſe-ſwearing, and the Frequency of Solemn Oaths, are very ſcandalous here.

Their Puniſhments are thus: Robbers are broke on the Wheel, Sacrilegious Perſons are impal'd, Traitors, or Servants who murder their Maſters, are beheaded, Debtors are impriſon'd till the Time appointed for paying the Debt; if they fail then, they are every day brought into Court, and beat for an Hour upon the Shins and Calves of their Legs; but if unable to pay, are made Slaves to the Creditors.

All Places of Honour and Profit are beſtow'd at the *Czar*'s Pleaſure. He continues no Governour of a Town or Province above three Years. Dr. *Fletcher*, in his Account of *Muſcovy*, ſays, that the *Czar* ſeldom takes the Lands of Fathers from their Children; that their Eſtates paſs by Inheritance, but commonly after our *Gavelkind*, and the *Czar* has an Acknowledgment in the nature of a Herriot, or Relief; but they diſpoſe of their Goods by Will as they pleaſe. In great Frontier Cities he appoints Men of Quality and Experience for Weywods; in leſſer Towns he appoints Governours, by delivering them a Staff as a Badge of their Power, which they return when their Time is out.

Their COIN

IS only Oval Pieces of Silver of a Penny Value, with the *Czar*'s Name on the one ſide, and his Arms on the other, with the Name of the City where coined, *viz. Moſcow*, *Novogorod*, *Twer*, and *Ploskow*; for none other have the Privilege. They have no Gold Coin, but Medals ſtruck on extrordinary Occaſions. *German Dollars* of all ſorts, and *Spaniſh Reals*, paſs current here.

Their NOBILITY.

THEY conſiſted formerly of the Younger Branches of the Royal Family, and had great Power; but ſince the Reign of the Tyrant *John Baſilowitz*, they have been reduced. The chief Degree of Nobility now is the *Bojars*, whom the *Czar* makes Members of his Council, and obliges to conſtant Attendance at Court, leſt they ſhould foment Rebellions in the Country. They who have born any great Office of War, as that of General, *&c.* leave ſomething of a Title to their Poſterity, and have the Privilege of carrying a little Kettle-Drum at the Pommel of their Saddles, on which they beat with the End of their Whip, to give the Crowd Notice to make Way for them in the Streets.

His REVENUES.

THE *Czar's* Revenues ariſe, 1. From the Crown Lands, which are 136 Towns with their Territories. They furniſh him with Proviſions for his Family; and the Superplus above what he ſpends is reckoned at 25000 Rubles *per Annum*, each Ruble being 10*s.* or, according to ſome, a Mark Sterling. 2. From Impoſts on Corn, Towns, and their Precincts, reckoned at 400000 Rubles *per Annum*. 3. On the Cuſtoms thro' the Kingdom, reckoned at 940000 *per Annum*. 4. From a Tax on Baths, Stoves, and Publick Houſes, on thoſe who are caſt in Law-Suits, on every Writ that paſſes out of the Courts, on Felons Goods, and on Lands allotted for the Maintenance of Soldiers, which all together are valued at 14000 Rubles *per Annum*. 5. From the Monopoly of Caviar, Iſinglaſs, Fiſhing, and Furs. 6. From the Pre-emption of all Goods imported, and 5 *per Cent.* beſides, of all that's imported and exported. By this it appears, that his Revenue is extraordinary great, tho' it can't certainly be computed; but his Expences are anſwerable, he having always 1000 Perſons in his Family, 16000 Foot and 5000 Horſe for Guards, and 100000 Men in Garriſon. His Table conſiſts uſually of fifty Diſhes, and he defrays the Charges of Ambaſſadors from the Time they enter his Country, till they leave it.

His FORCES *and* MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

BESIDES the Troops already mentioned, he has a Militia who are to rendezvous and march at his Command; they are maintained by thoſe called *Sinaboiaresky*, who have a great Part of the Empire let out to them, on Condition that They, their Sons, and Farmers ſhall ſerve him with Horſe and Arms at their own Charge. The Sons of thoſe *Sinaboiaresky* are called *Sinbojars*, or Gentlemen, are allowed Coats of Arms, and put into inferiour Employments by the *Czar*, till he can provide for them better. His Nobles and Officers maintain alſo 60000 Horſe at their own Charge; ſo that, beſides his Garriſons, he is reckoned to have 300000 Horſe ready on all Occaſions; and when he makes War, he has a ſelect Guard of 15000 Horſe, who have from 12 to 70 Rubles *per Annum*, each according to their Degree, beſides Lands. The Foot are armed with a Gun, a Sword, and an Ax. The Horſe were armed with Corſlets, Bows, Arrows, Iron Maces, Scymitars, Targets, and Launces; but now they have Fire-Arms. They formerly made uſe of an Intrenchment of Pales, with Holes for their Muskets to fire through; theſe they carry'd along with them, and could ſpeedily ſet them up; but now they have learned the modern Way of Fighting and Diſcipline, the preſent *Czar* having taken a great many *Scots* and *German* Officers into his Service for that End. The *Ruſſians* had formerly no Reputation either in Battles or Sieges; but they defended their Places well, becauſe it was Capital for them to ſurrender, ſo that the Women would defend their Towns and Forts as well as the Men.

Their MANNERS.

THE Account that is given of them in the Travels of the *Holſtein* Ambaſſadors, the Earl of *Carliſle*, and the Emperor's Ambaſſador, is ſuch as makes them very Ignorant and Britiſh. They looked upon Mathematicians as Sorcerers; and a *Dutch* Surgeon was in danger of being put to Death as a Magician, for having a Skeleton in his Room. They had no Phyſicians till of late, but made uſe of Garlick and Strong Waters as an univerſal Medicine for all Diſtempers. Their Ignorance of Sciences and of the World, makes their Converſation very brutiſh, and run upon Vices that are not fit to be named. Drunkenneſs and Whoredom are ſcarce reckon'd Crimes; ſo that neither Sex is aſhamed to appear naked in the Streets, and haunt Bawdy-Houſes. When the Husbands get drunk and fall aſleep on the Floor, their Wives will ſit upon them till they alſo fall down drunk. The Emperor's Ambaſſador, the Baron de *Mayerberg*, whoſe Travels were printed at *Leyden* in 1688, ſays, they are ſo addicted to Lying from their Infancy, that they are not to be truſted: He adds, that even their Miniſters of State are ſo addicted to this Vice, that, when catch'd in a Lye, they ſmile at it as if they had done ſome worthy Action. The *Czar* in his Time uſed to waſh his Hands after he had ſaluted Popiſh Ambaſſadors, becauſe he thought the Touch of them defiled him. The Common People not only ſpend what Money they get, but ſell their Cloaths for Drink; and 'tis uſual for the Prieſts to be ſo drunk, as to wallow in Kennels; and the People of Quality keep ſo many Servants, which they uſe like Slaves, as very much contributes to this Diſorder; for its common with thoſe Fellows to ſet Fire to Houſes, that they may have an Opportunity to plunder during the Confuſion, and thereby get Money to drink; and the Guards or Watch are frequently Sharers with them in their Murders and Robberies by Night, ſo that the Bodies of People murdered are generally found in the Streets every Morning. Reading and Writing was the higheſt Degree of their Learning; and even their Miniſters of State ſcarce knew any thing of Foreign Affairs, but what they had from *Dutch* or *German* Gazettes, brought thither ſometimes by Merchants; and their Generals were very apt to believe whatever was told them from the meaneſt Priſoner of War, after they had threatened him with Torture to diſcover what he knew. They are inſufferably inſolent in Proſperity, and as much dejected when things go ill with them, which makes Negotiations at the *Czar*'s Court very troubleſome and uncertain: Foreign Ambaſſadors were in effect kept Priſoners at Court, forbid writing Letters to their Friends, and many times Letters to and from their Maſters were intercepted. They have more Monaſteries for divorc'd Wives than for Maids; and the Ambaſſador ſays, they are both ſo ſcandalous and lewd, that they walk abroad after their Mattins, and rather court than ſtay for Temptations. This per-

perhaps may be the Reaſon, why Women are leſs reſpected here than in any Nation in *Europe*; ſo that, he ſays, no Man will undervalue himſelf ſo far as to bow to any Woman of what Quality ſoever. It was uſual for the *Czars* to ſhut up their Daughters and Siſters in Monaſteries, or at leaſt in the Palace; and they were allowed to marry no Prince but thoſe of their own Religion, becauſe they reckon'd all others Pagans, and their Children to be Baſtards; nor were they allowed to marry even the greateſt Subjects, becauſe the *Czar* look'd upon 'em all as Slaves.

The *Czar* did not ſuffer his Wife and Children to eat with him, nor allow any body to ſee his Wife, Siſters or Daughters; and if any of them were ſick, the Windows were all ſhut when the Phyſician was ſent for; nor was he allowed to feel their Puiſe, but thro' a Veil of fine Silk.

The preſent *Czar* has quite reformed the Conduct of the Court as to thoſe things, and done very much towards reforming the Country, tho' not without a great deal of Diſcontent among his Barbarous Subjects, who ſeem to be fond of their old Savage Cuſtoms.

Dr. *Fletcher* gives a more advantageous Character of the People in general, and ſays, that among the Nobility there are many Perſons of Excellent Parts, Courage, and Diſcretion; and among the Common People there are ſome endowed with thoſe good Qualities. And he and others own, that many of thoſe things they are charged with proceeded from their Want of Education, and from the Oppreſſion of their Great Men. The *Muſcovites* are for moſt part ſtrong, well built, tho' not tall, of a healthy Conſtitution, and live long. They are frugal in Houſe-keeping, and their Furniture commonly very mean. Moſt of their Houſes are poor Wooden Huts, but their Merchants and Lords have of late built Houſes of Stone after the Modern Way. The Common People live moſtly on Roots and Herbs, and ſtinking Salt-Fiſh, which they account a great Dainty. Their Beef is good, but their Mutton indifferent. The greater part of the Year is ſpent in Faſts, when they live chiefly on Fiſh and Pulſe. Their ordinary Drink is a ſort of ſmall Mead, and they prefer Metheglin to any Wine. The better ſort hang their Rooms with Mats, and have ſome Pewter Veſſels, but the reſt make uſe of Wooden, or coarſe Earthen Ware. In the Country the whole Family, Poultry and Cattle lodge in the ſame Room. 'Tis the Cuſtom of all People here, of what Quality ſoever, to take their Afternoon's Nap, and to make uſe of Hot Baths and Stoves; and 'tis ordinary among the Common People to go out from thoſe Stoves, and wallow naked in the Snow, without receiving any Harm.

Their RELIGION

IS that of the *Greek* Church, tho' their Language has no Affinity with the *Greek*, but comes ſo near the *Slavonic*, that he who is Maſter of the one, underſtands the other. They alledge, that they were converted by the Apoſtle St. *Andrew*; and in Honour of him they have an Order of Knighthood called that of St. *Andrew*'s Croſs. Their Monks are all of the Order of St. *Baſil*, and their Sermons are St. *Chryſoſtom*'s Homilies tranſlated into their own Language. They were formerly ſubject to the Patriarchs of *Conſtantinople*, but ſince 1588 they have had a Patriarch of their own, for which they make an annual Preſent of 500 Crowns to the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, who with his Clergy make a pretty good Profit, by ſending hither ſome Conſecrated Toys and Reliques. Invocation of Saints is a chief Part of their Worſhip, and every Houſe has the Picture of ſome Saint, whom they worſhip by the Light of a Wax Candle. The Pictures of St. *Nicholas* and the Virgin are over their Church-Porches and their City-Gates, to which they bow as they paſs by, as they likewiſe do to all Croſſes. They go thrice to Church on *Sundays* and Holidays, and attend the Service ſtanding, for they have no Seats. The Women muſt ſtand in the Porch, becauſe they are reckon'd impure. Their Service conſiſts in reading ſome Chapters or Pſalms, ſome of *Chryſoſtom*'s Homilies, and *Athanaſius*'s Creed. They ſing Hymns, and beat their Foreheads againſt the Ground when they ſay their *Goſpody*, or *Lord God have Mercy on me.* They have fifteen ſolemn Feſtivals; and beſides their ſtated Faſts, as *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and the Eves of Holidays, they have four ſevere *Lents* in the Year, during which the uſe of Butter, Milk, and Eggs is forbid, except in the firſt Week of their Great *Lent*, when they riot exceſſively, and afterwards eat Pulſe, Garlick, and Onions. They muſt abſtain from their Wives on pain of a Year's Excommunication. Their Penance conſiſts, 1. In abſtaining from Strong Liquors; 2. From the Marriage Bed; 3. In ſaying the *Goſpody*, and knocking their Heads againſt the Floor; 4. To ſtand in the Church-Porch during Worſhip; 5. In waſhing with Holy Water, the ſelling of which is the Prieſt's Perquiſites.

The Week after *Eaſter* they abandon themſelves to commit the maddeſt and fooliſheſt things imaginable. All Buſineſs is at a ſtand, the Shops are ſhut, but Publick Houſes and Stews kept open. The Prieſts have a large Share in thoſe Debaucheries, and go about with a Young Man carrying a Crucifix before them. The Bells toll Day and Night, which, they fancy, gives Eaſe to the Souls of their deceaſed Friends.

They reckon Baptiſm abſolutely neceſſary to Salvation, perform it in the Church, and have two Godfathers, who perform that Office as long as they live to all Children whatever. The Children are exorcis'd by the Prieſts before they enter the Church, for they believe all Children are poſſeſſed by the Devil. They conſecrate the Water firſt, then the Father and Godfathers renounce the Devil and all his Works, and at naming the Devil ſpit on the Ground. The Prieſts hang a Croſs of Gold, Silver, or Lead about the Child's Neck, which it muſt wear till Death, otherwiſe they cannot have Chriſtian Burial. The Prieſt aſſigns a Saint to the Child, whom he muſt ever after reverence as his Patron. They dip the Child three times in the Water, put ſome Salt in his Mouth, make the Sign of the Croſs on his Forehead, Hands, Breaſt, and Back, with Conſecrated Oyl, and put a clean Shirt on him, ſaying, *Thou art clean, and as clear of Original Sin as this Shirt.* They plunge Proſelytes over Head and Ears in the Water, and rebaptize all other Chriſtians that embrace their Communion. The Parents conceal the Names given to their Children in Baptiſm, and give them others; becauſe they fancy, that if Magicians or Sorcerers knew their true Names, they would make uſe of them to their Ruine.

They have ſuch a Veneration for Images, that when a *Muſcovite* enters a Room he takes no notice of the Company, till he looks about to ſee whether there be an Image, and if he ſees one, bows to it three times, makes the Sign of the Croſs, and then ſalutes the Company; but if any one ſecretly worſhip an Image erected at the Charge of another, he is, upon Proof of it, obliged to pay the Owner a Part of the Charge for erecting the Image, as a Puniſhment for deſigning to ſhare in its Favour, which is only due to the Proprietor. And when any Man is excommunicated, the Image of his Saint is turned out of the Church, till he be reſtored to Communion. And when People of another Religion lodge with a *Muſcovite*, he removes the Images out of the Room, thinking the Image would reſent being lodged with *Pagans*, for ſuch they eſteem People of all other Religions. They ridicule Tranſubſtantiation, communicate in Both Kinds with Leaven'd Bread and Wine mixed with Water, take both together in a Spoon, and ſleep after it, to prevent Occaſion of Sinning. Children communicate in One Kind only till ſeven Years of Age, and then communicate in Both, becauſe at that Age they fancy they begin to ſin. They forbid Extreme Unction.

If a Stranger enters their Churches, they think them polluted, and purify them with ſtrange Ceremonies. A Monkey belonging to an *Engliſh* Ambaſſador having entered a Church at *Moſcow*, and tore an Image of St. *Nicholas*, the Beaſt was by Order of the Patriarch carry'd through the Streets, and afterwards put to Death as an old Heretic.

Their Courtſhip and Marriage are very fantaſtical. The Man is not allowed to ſee the Woman, but his Relations view her naked, and tell him what they obſerve. When they are to be married, the Bridegroom goes to the Bride's Houſe with his Company, a Prieſt leading the Van on Horſeback. A piece of Taffeta is held betwixt the Bride and Bridegroom, that they may not ſee one another. The Wedding-Apparel of thoſe of Note is very expenſive. When they go to Church, they are placed under a Canopy of Taffeta, and make their Offerings. The Prieſt holds Images over their Heads, then takes the Man by the Right and the Woman by the Left Hand, and asks them three times if they be willing to be married. When both anſwer, Yes, the whole Company join Hands, and ſing the 128th Pſalm, the Prieſts ſinging one Verſe, and the Company the next by turns, and dance all the while. Then the Prieſt puts a Garland of Rue on their Heads, bids them multiply and increaſe, and drinks a Glaſs of Wine to them. Then the Bridegroom throws down the Glaſs; the Bride and He tread upon it, and ſay, *May they thus be trod to pieces, that ſow Diviſion betwixt us.* The Women throw Flax and Hemp-Seed at them, and wiſh them Proſperity. The Bride is conducted home in a Sledge by an Old Woman, who entertains her with ſmutty Converſation. When the Marriage-Feaſt is over, the Bride and Bridegroom go to Bed. The Company uſe Charms to promote the Conſummation, and an old Servant ſtands at the Door till the Bridegroom tells him the Buſineſs is done. Then the Muſick plays, and they commonly ſpend three Days in Merriment. 'Tis common for the Men to get drunk on thoſe Occaſions, and for their Wives to improve the Opportunity to lewd Purpoſes. At other times the Women are generally kept within Doors, and ſeverely uſed, which the Husbands excuſe, by alledging that they are Drunkards, Unchaſte, and have lewd Tongues. Both Sexes are luſtful, and think nothing to be Adultery but the Marrying of one another's Wife or Huſband; and in their lewd Rencounters the Woman puts off the Croſs from her Neck, and covers the Images, leſt they ſhould inform againſt them. Fourth Marriages are puniſhed by Death. Divorces are frequent upon very ſlight Occaſions; Barrenneſs is reckoned a good one, and Women divorced on that account are ſent to Monaſteries. They admit none to Orders till they be married.

The Patriarch muſt reſide conſtantly at *Muſcow*, determines all Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, wears a long Black Robe, and has a Croſs carry'd before him. He is next in Dignity to the *Czar*, who leads his Horſe at Proceſſion on *Palm-Sunday*. They have four Metropolitans and ſeven Biſhops, who muſt not reſide in their Dioceſes, leſt they ſhould excite Rebellion. Their Prieſts are called *Papas*, and are reckoned ſufficiently qualified if they can Read, Write, and Sing. They have a Cap put on their Heads at Conſecration, and muſt always wear it: 'Tis reckon'd ſo Sacred, that they muſt not be touched while they have it on; ſo that when the Laity quarrel with them, they ſnatch off the Prieſt's Cap, and then think they may drub him ſafely. The Biſhops live upon Tithes; the Prieſts have nothing except what People pleaſe to give them; yet have a competent Livelihood by what they get at Baptiſms, Marriages, Burials, Prayers for the Dead, for thoſe who undertake Journeys, and by bleſſing of Houſes, and the People who walk the Streets with the Sign of the Croſs. When a *Muſcovite* dies, the Widow ſends for his Kindred and Friends, who ask him, *Why he died? Whether he wanted any thing? If his Wife was not young, handſome, and chaſte enough?* Then they waſh and dreſs the Corpſe, put a new Pair of thin Shoes on his Feet. The Prieſt purifies him with Holy Water and Incenſe, and prays for his Soul. When he is carried to the Grave, the Prieſt goes before with the Image of the Saint that was his Patron. Four Virgins neareſt akin to the Deceaſed follow the Prieſt with mournful Lamentations. The Corpſe is ſurrounded by other Prieſts, who burn Incenſe to keep off Evil Spirits. When they come to the Grave, the Coffin is uncover'd; the Widow renews the former Queſtions to the Deceaſed; the Friends take their Leave, by kiſſing the Corpſe in the Coffin. The Prieſt prays for his Soul, puts a Paſs betwixt his Fingers ſigned by the Patriarch, Metropolitan, or Confeſſor, to certify St. *Peter* that he was a good Chriſtian of the *Greek* Church, and abſolved from his Sins. Then the Coffin is put into the Grave, and the Relations waſh down their Sorrow with good Liquor. Prayers are made for the Deceaſed forty Days, when they think that their Sins are expiated.

Their Churches are round and vaulted that they may remember Heaven, each of them has a Tower with a Tripple Croſs at top, and the Bells are hung on Engines near the Church. Each of them has an Image over the Door. None muſt make Water in the Church-yard; if a Dog by chance get into a Church, it muſt be ſwept, and purify'd with Incenſe.

Their

Their TRADE.

THEIR Product for Commerce has been accounted for in the Geography of the Country, and lies for moſt part in rich Furs, Hemp, and Flax, Honey, Wax, Linnen, Corn, Caviar, Sturgeon, and *Ruſſia* Leather. Their Trade of Import conſiſts chiefly in Cloth of Gold and Silver, *Engliſh* Cloth, Silk, Stuffs, Tapeſtry, Pearls, precious Stones, Tin, Lead, and Pewter; Spices, Wine, Brandy, and other ſtrong Liquors. The importing of Tobacco was prohibited formerly under ſevere Penalties, but the preſent *Czar* allows the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* to Import it. Their Trade is chiefly by Barter, for they are not allow'd to buy Foreign Goods with Money, nor to export Coin.

POLAND

HAS *Courland*, *Livonia*, and part of *Muſcovy* on the North; part of *Hungary*, *Tranſilvania*, *Moldavia*, and *Little Tartary* on the South; *Germany* on the Weſt, and part of *Muſcovy* on the Eaſt. The greateſt Extent from *Tranſilvania* on the South, to *Livonia* on the North, is 480 Miles; and from *Germany* on the Weſt, to *Muſcovy* on the Eaſt, 780. But 'tis not of equal Extent either Way, being indented by other Dominions. It lies betwixt Lat. 48. and 56. 20. and betwixt Long. Eaſt from *London* 16 and 34. It is ſituated betwixt the 8th and 12th Northern Climates, ſo that the longeſt Day in the South part is about 16 Hours and a Quarter, and in the North parts about 18 Hours.

This Country was anciently a part of *Sarmatia Europea*, and inhabited by People of different Names, as the *Carini*, *Burgundi*, *Vandali*, &c. Authors are not agreed in the Reaſon and Antiquity of the preſent Name; ſome derive it from *Pole*, which in the *Slavonic* ſignifies a Champaign Country: Some from *Polineza*, a little Town on the *Viſtula*, and others from *Polucki*, which ſignifies the Poſterity of *Lechus*, one of their Kings. *Cromerus* ſays the Name is not old, for in 880, it was called *Weoucdland*, which ſeems to be derived from the *Winidi*, or *Venedi*, part of its ancient Inhabitants. Their Language is the *Slavonic*, from whence 'tis concluded, that they are the Poſterity of the ancient *Slavi*, which ſignifies Fame or Glory, and hence they ſtill retain the Word in their Compound Names, as *Staniſlavus*, *Wenceſlavus*.

The AIR *and* SOIL

DIFFER according to the Climate. 'Tis ſometimes ſo very cold, that the Rain freezes before it falls; and in Winter, Coaches and Carts paſs over the Rivers and Lakes upon the Ice for 5 or 6 Months. This is not ſo much imputed to its Situation, as to the Neighbourhood of the vaſt Provinces of *Muſcovy*, from whence the cold Winds blow.

The Soil is moſt part Champaign and open, but towards *Hungary* Mountainous and Woody. There's only one Great Mountain in the Middle of *Leſſer Poland*, named *Mons Calvus*: What other Hills are here, may rather be called riſing Grounds. The Eaſtern Parts abound with Woods, Foreſts, Lakes, Marſhes and Rivers, which form a very delightful Proſpect into the open Country.

Their PRODUCT.

THE Country produces almoſt every where all kind of Fruit, Corn, and Herbs. They abound with Flax and Hemp, and in many Places have Grapes pleaſant enough to the Taſte, but their Wine is generally ſharp. Here's ſtore of Honey and Wax, and in the Mountains on the Frontiers of *Hungary*, there are Mines of Silver, Copper, Iron and Lead, and other Minerals. They have Quickſilver at *Tuſtan*, in *Red Ruſſia*, Vitriol in the Palatinate of *Cracow*, and Salt Mines there, as at *Bochnia* and *Veliſca*, in *Leſſer Poland*, which are the chief Riches of that Country, and bring moſt Money into the *Exchequer*. The Salt is generally bluiſh, but ſome of it white and tranſparent like Chryſtal. It has a brackiſh Taſte when new dug, but grows ſweeter and brittle when expoſed to the Air. They have alſo ſome Veins of *Sal Gemmæ*.

Their BEASTS *are*,

1. HORSES, which are very good and numerous, ſo that their Cavalry is well mounted. In the *Ukrain*, they have a Sort of Wild Horſes, which the Nobility eat as great Dainties.

2. Numerous Herds of Black Cattle, for which they have excellent Paſture.

3. *Owrs*, a ſort of Wild Black Cattle, bigger, ſtronger, and ſwifter than the Tame. The Bulls of this Sort have ſhort black Beards, Buſhes of Hair upon their Forehead, and very wide large Horns.

4. *Bubalus jubati*, or a ſort of *Buffaloes*. Their Horns and Shape are like thoſe of our Oxen. They have Manes like Horſes, and Beards on their lower Jaws. Their Tongues are hard and rough as a File. They have Bunches on their Backs, and their Hair ſmells like Muſk. They are incredibly ſtrong, and their Fleſh, when Pouder'd, is much eſteemed by the Nobility, who hunt them.

5. *Elks*, about the Size of a large Horſe, ſhap'd like a Stag, but is broader, and has longer Legs, and large Cloven Feet. Their Hoofs are eſteemed a ſpecifick againſt the Falling-ſickneſs, to which this Creature is very ſubject.

6. *Sheep* in great plenty, and in the Deſarts, about the *Nieper*, there are wild ones ſhaped like Goats, but have ſhorter Legs, and their Horns grow ſtrait up. They are very ſwift and leap high.

7. *Roſſomakas*, a voracious unſerviceable Beaſt. The Body and Tail reſemble thoſe of a Wolf, and the Face that of a Cat. It feeds on Carrion, eats till its Belly ſwells to the utmoſt, then ſqueezes it ſelf betwixt 2 Trees till it vomit. Then it returns to its Prey, and devours and diſgorges ſucceſſively till all is conſumed. Their Woods abound with Bears, Wolves, Boars, Deer, Foxes, wild Aſſes, Hares, Conies, and Squirrels.

8. That by the *Latins* called *Lupus Cervarius*, a ſort of Wolf, reſembling a Hart. Its Belly and Legs are ſpotted, and the Skins make the beſt Furs in *Poland*. Here are alſo Quails, with green Legs, but they are reckoned unwholſome, and occaſion the Cramp.

Puffendorf ſays of *Poland* in general, that 'tis Populous, and ſo full of Towns and Villages, that ſome compute the King and Nobles have 90000 in Poſſeſſion, the Biſhops and Canons 100550, the reſt of the Clergy with the Monks and Nuns 60950, which in all makes 251500; but he will not be anſwerable for the exactneſs of the Account.

This Country is divided into the Kingdom of *Poland*, and Dutchy of *Lithuania*, which was united to it in 1560. The Kingdom of *Poland* contains *Great* and *Little Poland*, *Red Ruſſia*, and *Poliſh Pruſſia*. The Dutchy of *Lithuania* is divided into *Lithuania Proper*, *White Ruſſia*, *Samogitia*, *Poliſh Livonia* and *Courland*. Theſe again are divided into Provinces, which are ſub-divided into Governments, call'd *Palatinates*.

I. GREAT POLAND

HAS part of *Germany* on the Weſt, *Pomerania* and *Royal Pruſſia* on the North, *Little Poland* on the South, and the Dutchy of *Warſaw* on the Eaſt. Its Extent from South-Eaſt to North-Weſt is 165 Miles, and the like where broadeſt from Eaſt to Weſt. It is in general a Champaign Country, has pleaſant Rivers, Lakes and Ponds, and ſo well furniſh'd with Fiſh and Fowl of all Sorts, as alſo with Corn and Cattle. 'Twas diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of *Great*, becauſe their King *Lechus* choſe the City of *Gneſna* here for the Place of his Reſidence. 'Tis divided into three Provinces, of *Poland Proper*, *Cujavia*, and *Mazovia*.

I. *POLAND PROPER*, which is divided into the 5 following Palatinates.

I. That of POSNAN, or POSNANIA, of which King *Auguſtus* made *Staniſlaus*, afterward his Rival, *Palatine*. The Capital is of the ſame Name, on the River *Worta*, Lat. 52 ½. Long. 17¼. 'Tis famous for Trade, and its Univerſity. The *Jeſuits* have a fine College and Monaſtery. Moſt of the Inhabitants are Papiſts, but here are many *Jews* who have greater Privileges than the Citizens. 'Tis the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Gneſna*, is ſtrong, defended by a good Caſtle, a double Wall, and deep Ditch. The Suburbs are encompaſſed by a Moraſs, and a deep Lake, but incommoded ſometimes by the overflowing of the River. In 1704, the *Saxons* laid Siege to it, but were ſoon obliged to raiſe it by the approach of the *Swedes*. In 1716, the *Swedes* attack'd the *Saxons* here, contrary to a Suſpenſion of Arms, and made them Priſoners of War in the Caſtle. The People are as well Apparrel'd here as in any Part of *Poland*; and their Chief Magiſtrate is dignify'd with the Title of General of *Great Poland*. Other Places of Note are,

1. *Koſcien*, about 33 Miles South-Weſt from *Poſnen*. It lies among Marſhes, and is defended with a broad deep Ditch, and a double Wall.

2. *Miedzyrecze*, on the Frontiers of *Sileſia*, 60 Miles South-Weſt from *Poſnan*. 'Tis defended by an impregnable Caſtle.

3. *Slupeza*, upon the *Worta*, 30 Miles South-Eaſt from *Poſen*, with ſtrong Fortifications. Moſt of the Buildings in this Country, except publick ones, are of Timber.

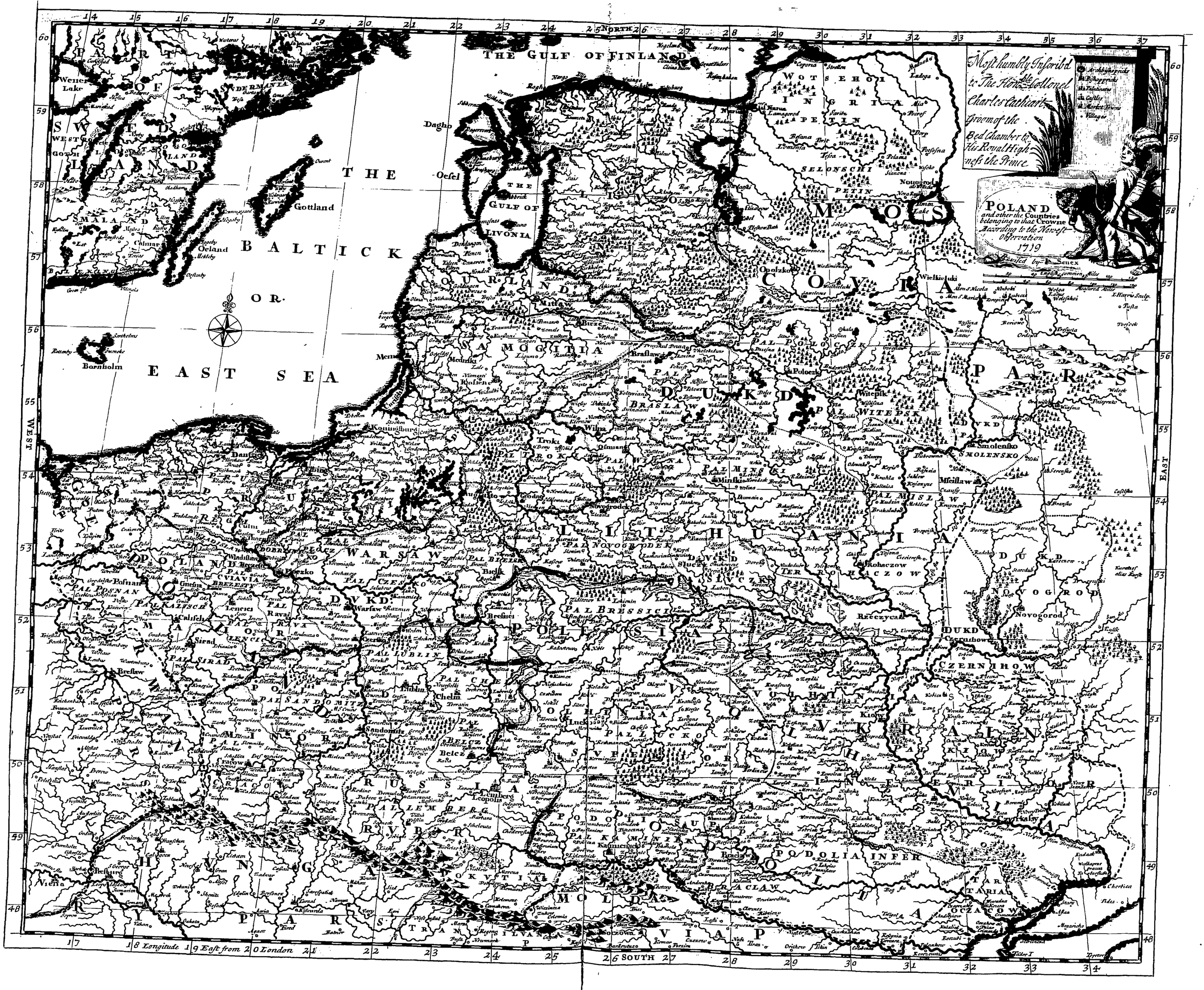
4. *Liſſa*, 33 Miles North-Weſt from *Poſnania* Town, was plundered and burnt by the *Muſcovites* in 1707; ſo that of 3000 Houſes, ſcarce 17 were left, becauſe the Inhabitants adhered to *Staniſlaus*. 'Tis noted alſo for a Victory obtained in the Neighbourhood by the *Swedes* over the *Saxons* in 1702, and afterwards in 1706; when the *Saxons* had rais'd Contributions of this Town and *Frawenſtad*, as part of *Staniſlaus*'s Patrimony.

5. *Frawenſtad*, or *Frauſtad*, on the Frontiers of *Sileſia*, about 10 Miles South-Weſt from *Liſſa*, remarkable for a Victory obtained in the Neighbourhood over the *Saxons* by the *Swedes* in 1706, which proved fatal to King *Auguſtus*. In 1716, it was taken and plundered by the *Malecontents*, who cut off the *Saxon* Garriſon.

II. The Palatinate of KALISCH. It lies Eaſt of *Poſnan*. The Capital is of the ſame Name: Is in Lat. 52. Long. 18. on the Eaſt ſide of the River *Proſne*, about 40 Miles South-Eaſt from *Poſnan*. 'Tis very ancient, being mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and is Fortify'd by a ſtrong Wall. Its Caſtle was deſtroy'd by the *Teutonic* Knights. The moſt remarkable Thing here, is, a ſtately College of *Jeſuits*. 'Tis noted for a great Victory obtained in the Neighbourhood over the *Swedes* by King *Auguſtus* in 1706, after which he concluded a Peace with the King of *Sweden*, and renounced the Crown of *Poland* to *Staniſlaus*, King *Auguſtus*'s own Country of *Saxony* being then over-run by the *Swedes*, and no other Way left him to relieve it. The other remarkable Towns are,

1. *Gneſna* or *Gneſen*. 25 Miles Eaſt from *Poſnan*, Lat. 52 ½. Long. 16. 20. 'Twas built by King *Lechus*, and formerly the Metropolis of all *Poland*, but now only of *Great Poland*. 'Twas burnt in 1613, and decays daily. 'Tis remarkable for being the Seat of the Cardinal Primate, and the See of an Archbiſhop, who is the Pope's Legate born, firſt

Senator


THE GULF OF FINLAND
THE GULF OF LIVONIA
BALTICK
EAST SEA
Gottland
Oesel
Bornholm
Oeland
Dagho
SWEDEN
WESTROGOTHIA
GOTHLAND
SMALAND
BLEKING
SCANIA
HALLAND
SWEDERMANIA
Wenner Lake
PART OF
LIVONIA
ESTHONIA
INGRIA
WOTSCHOI
PETIN
SELONSCHI
MOSCOVIA
POLAND and other the Countries belonging to that Crowne According to the Newest Observation 1719
Most humbly Inscribd to The Hon.ble Collonel Charles Cathcart Groom of the Bed Chamber to His Royal Highness the Prince
Printed by Senex
COURLAND
SAMOGITIA
LITHUANIA
PRUSSIA
POLAND
MAZOVIA
PODLACHIA
PODOLIA
VOLHINIA
RUSSIA
PODOLIA INFER
TARTARIA
HUNGARIA
MOLDAVIA
TRANSILVANIA
Mitaw
Libau
Memel
Konigsburg
Dantzig
Elbing
Braslaw
Wilna
Troki
Grodno
Warsaw
Plotzko
Posnan
Gnesna
Calisch
Sirad
Breslaw
Lublin
Chelm
Sandomirz
Belcz
Lemberg
Leopolis
Halicz
Kaminiec
Bracław
Vienna
Onolzko
Wielkieluki
Polock
Witepsk
Smolensko
Mscisław
Rohaczow
Novogorod
Rzeczyca
Czernihow
Kiow
Zwrkasy
Oczacow
Longitude 19 East from 20 London
NORTH
SOUTH

Senator and Regent, during an *Inter-regnum*. In the Cathedral there's a vaſt Treaſury of Gold, Silver, and curious enamel'd Veſſels, left to it by *Sigiſmund* III. other Kings, and ſome Archbiſhops. The Tomb of St. *Adelbert*, one of them, is covered with Silver; and Archbiſhop *Firley* increas'd its Treaſure, by leaving them many coſtly Veſſels and Veſtments, particularly his own Mitre, valued at 23000 Pounds Sterling. The Gates of *Corinthian* Braſs, curiouſly wrought, belong'd formerly to a *Greek* Monaſtery in the *Taurica Cherſoneſus*; and were brought hither by King *Boleſlaus* the Second. There are ſeveral other Towns in this Palatinate, built of Timber, among whom is *Naklo* ſituate among Marſhes, and defended by a ſtrong Caſtle. This Palatinate has 5 Senators.

III. The Palatinate of SIRADIA, lies South from *Kaliſch*, and Eaſt from *Sileſia*. The Capital is of the ſame Name, on the River *Worta*, Lat. 51. 40. Long. 18¼. about 22 Miles South-Eaſt from *Kaliſch*. 'Tis defended by a ſtrong Brick Wall and Caſtle. The Houſes are mean, low, and built of Wood. The Town and Territories were formerly a Dutchy, and the Appanage of the King's ſecond Son. Other Towns here are,

1. *Petrikow*, on a River about 55 Miles South-Eaſt from *Sirad*. 'Tis neat, ſtands among Marſhes, has a ruinous Palace belonging to the King, was the Seat of a *Poliſh* Dyet once a Year, and is ſtill ſo of a Sovereign Court for determining Differences 'twixt the Nobility and Appeals from inferiour Courts. 'Twas almoſt deſtroy'd by Fire in 1640.

2. *Bielun* or *Widlim*, about 22 Miles South from *Sirad*. 'Tis built of Brick, ſuffered much by the *Swedes* in 1656, but is ſince repair'd. Here are ſeveral other Towns not worth deſcribing. The Senators of this Palatinate are Five.

IV. The Palatinate of LENCICIA, or LANSHAT, lies Eaſt from *Kaliſch* and *Sirad*. The Capital is of the ſame Name, lies Lat. 52¼. near Long. 19. about 48 Miles South-Eaſt from *Gneſna*, and the like North-Eaſt from *Kaliſch*. 'Tis defended by a Caſtle built on a Rock, a Ditch, and a Brick Wall. 'Tis the Seat of one of the Little Dyets, and has a great Annual Fair. Other Places of Note are,

1. *Piontkum*, *Piotrick*, 10 Miles Weſt from the Capital, lies among Marſhes upon the River *Bſure*. 'Tis noted for a fine Monaſtery, and good Beer, which is carried over all the Kingdom.

2. *Uniejovia*, on the *Worta*, noted for a famous Caſtle.

3. *Viaſdun*, noted for its Strength and beautiful Caſtle, 30 Miles Eaſt from *Lencitia*.

V. The Palatinate of RAVA, lies Eaſt from *Lencicia*. The Capital and River, on which it ſtands, are of the ſame Name. 'Tis in Lat. 52. Long. 20. about 45 Miles South-Eaſt from *Lencicia*. Moſt of the Houſes are of Wood, but 'tis pretty Populous, and defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, where Priſoners of Quality, and part of the Treaſures of the Crown are kept. The *Jeſuits* have a famous College here. Other Places of Note are,

1. *Lowitz*, on the River *Bſure*, about 28 Miles North-Weſt from *Rava*. 'Tis populous, has many great Fairs much frequented by Merchants, a beautiful Church, and a Caſtle, and Palace, which is the ordinary Reſidence of the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*.

2. *Volboria*, a populous Town where the Biſhop of *Cujavia* has a Palace.

3. *Sochaczowa*, about 18 Miles from *Rava*, defended by Palliſadoes and a ſtrong Caſtle on a Rock.

4. *Goſtynen*, on the River *Bſure*, about 28 Miles North-Weſt from *Raua*. It lies among Marſhes, and is noted for the Impriſonment and Death of *Demetrius Zuski*, the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*. This Palatinate has Four Senators.

II. The Second Province is *CUJAVIA*, which has *Royal Pruſſia* on the North, *Kaliſck* on the Weſt, *Lencicia* on the South, and *Dobrin* on the Eaſt. 'Tis divided into Two Palatinates.

I. That of BREZESTY, on the South ſide, ſo named from a Town that lies among Fens, Lat. 52.40. Long. 19. 10. about 25 Miles South from *Thorn*, and 25 Weſt from *Plocsko*. 'Tis built of Brick and Wood, defended by a ſtrong Wall and a deep Ditch, and is the Seat of a Palatine. Other Places of Note are,

1. *Uladiſlaw*, the Capital, on the River *Weyſſel*, Lat. 52. 50. Long. 19. 20. 6 Miles North-Eaſt from *Brezeſty*, and 20 South-Eaſt from *Thorn*. 'Tis the See of the Biſhop of this Province and of *Pomerania*, Suffragan of *Gneſna*. The Cathedral is old faſhioned, but rich in Plate, Ornaments, and Relicks. The Biſhop's Palace is ſtately, the Houſes generally of Brick, and the Caſtle pretty well Fortify'd. The Soil about the Town is Marſhy, but the Neighbouring Country fruitful in Corn, and ſends great Quantities to *Dantzick*.

2. *Cauſwick*, on the North ſide of the Lake *Goplo*, 30 Miles Weſt from *Brezeſty*. 'Tis next to *Gneſna* for Antiquity, and noted for a Brick Caſtle in the middle of a Lake, where Duke *Popiel* XI. of *Poland* was devoured by Rats as a juſt Puniſhment from Heaven for poiſoning his Relations at a Banquet.

3. *Radziew*, or *Rodſchowa*, 28 Miles North-Weſt from the Capital, on a great Lake. The Houſes are moſt of Timber, but the Town is noted for the Dyets of this Palatinate, and of *Inouladiſlaw*. This Palatinate has Five Senators.

II. The Second Palatinate is INOULADISLAW, North-Weſt from *Brezeſty*. 'Tis divided into Three Territories. The chief Town is *Inowlocz*, 28 Miles Weſt from *Uladiſlaw*. 'Tis ſmall, but defended by a ſtrong Caſtle. Here is no other Town of Note, except *Bydgoſt*, on the River *Bard*, by which Goods are brought up to it from the *Weyſſel*. 'Tis noted for a Trade in Salmon.

DOBRIN, is by ſome made a diſtinct Palatinate, and by others a Territory belonging to that of *Brezeſty*. It lies on the Eaſt of the *Weyſſel*, abounds with Fruit and Fiſh of all ſorts. *Dobrin* the Capital lies on the other ſide of the *Weyſſel* over againſt *Uladiſlaw*. The Houſes are of Timber. It had formerly a ſtrong Caſtle, which was demoliſhed by the *Teutonic* Knights. This Palatinate having been the Occaſion of many Quarrels betwixt them and *Poland*. The only other Town of Note here, is *Gorzno*, which is very ſtrong both by Nature and Art. This Palatinate has Three Senators.

III. The Province of *MASSOVIA*, or Dutchy of *WARSAW*, lies South from *Ducal Pruſſia*, and Eaſt from *Cujavia*. It had Dukes of its own till 1526, when it was ſubdued by *Caſimir* the Great. 'Tis 110 Miles from South to North, and 120 from Eaſt to Weſt. 'Tis ſaid to contain 40000 Nobles, 15000 of whom met at the Election of *Sigiſmund* III. 'Tis divided into the following Palatinates.

I. That of MASSOVIA, or WARSAW, which is the South Part of the Province, and very fruitful in Corn. The Capital is *Warſaw*, on the Weſt ſide of the *Weyſſel*, Lat. 52. 12. Long. 21. 'Tis a large, handſome, populous and trading City, defended by a double Wall, and a Ditch. The Kings of *Poland* keep their Court uſually here in a noble, large, ſquare Palace, built by *Sigiſmund* III. and beautified by his Succeſſors. The chief Church is that of St. *John Baptiſt*, a very fine Structure. The Caſtle and Arſenal are noble Buildings, and the Market-place ſtately. Here's a Wooden Bridge of excellent Workmanſhip over the River; and beyond it the King's Palace call'd *Viaſdow*, where the General Diet meets. 'Tis ſurrounded with fine Gardens and Groves, and in the Suburb of *Cracow*, which lies near it, there's a ſmall Chapel, erected as a Trophy of Victory over the *Muſcovites*, and for a Sepulchre for the *Czar Demetrius Zusky*, who with his two Brothers were taken Priſoners, and died in the Caſtle of *Goſnin*. About half a League from this City, near the Village of *Wola*, there is a Plain, where the Nobles meet and encamp in Tents, when they elect the King. Goods are brought to this City by the neighbouring Rivers, and ſent from hence to *Dantzic*. The King of *Sweden* took Poſſeſſion of this City in 1704, and Garriſon'd the Caſtle in 1705, when he demanded a Weekly Contribution of 2400 Florins for their Subſiſtence; but the next Year King *Auguſtus* recovered the Town and Caſtle, made the Garriſon Priſoners of War, and took ſeveral of *Staniſlaus*'s Adherents. The Town paid the King 50000 Rixdollars to be exempted from Plunder. In 1705 the *Swedes* defeated the *Saxons* and *Lithuanians* near this City, when General *Patkul*, who commanded the *Saxons*, was taken Priſoner. Next Year *Staniſlaus*, Rival to King *Auguſtus*, was ſolemnly Crown'd here with his Queen. In 1707 the *Muſcovites* plundered the Palaces and Gardens of the King and Nobility here, and ſent the Statues and other things to *Moſcow*. Next Year here was a raging Plague. In 1712 King *Auguſtus* returned hither and held a General Dyet, who re-acknowledged his Title. In 1715, he ordered this City to be fortify'd with Intrenchments, to prevent any Surpriſe by the *Swedes* and their Confederates.

Other Places of Note in this Palatinate are,

1. *Czersko*, or *Czeſtokow*, which ſome make the Head of another Palatinate of the ſame Name. It lies on the Weſt ſide of the *Weyſſel*, 30 Miles South-Eaſt from *Warſaw*, and is a Fortreſs wherein that rich Treaſure call'd the *Virgin*'s is kept; and the Nobility ſend their beſt Effects hither in a time of Invaſion. *Charles Guſtavus* of *Sweden* beſieged it in vain. It has always a Garriſon of 200 Prieſts, who are reinforced by Troops in caſe of need.

2. *Wiſſegrod*, which lies in a Plain 48 Miles North-Weſt from *Warſaw*, and is defended by a ſtrong Caſtle.

3. *Ciekanow*, noted for a ſtrong Caſtle in the middle of a Moraſs, about 55 Miles North-Eaſt from *Warſaw*.

4. *Lumſa*, a handſome City on the River *Narow*, 100 Miles North-Eaſt from *Warſaw*.

5. *Pultovia*, *Pultowa*, or *Pultowsko*, on the ſame River, 27 Miles North-Eaſt from *Warſaw*, the Reſidence of the Biſhop of *Plosko*. The Town is Wall'd, well built, the Publick Edifices ſtately, and the Caſtle ſtrong. This Palatinate has Eight Senators.

II. The Second Palatinate is that of PLOCZKO, on the Weſt ſide of the Country. The Capital of the ſame Name lies on a high Bank near the Eaſt ſide of the *Weyſſel*, Lat. 52. 40. Long. 19. 40. about 60 Miles North-Weſt from *Warſaw*. 'Tis a Biſhop's See; the Cathedral, the other Churches, and Religious Houſes are well endowed, eſpecially that of the *Benedictines* in the Suburbs, where they keep St. *Sigiſmund*'s Head in a Gold Shrine. The Town is defended by a Caſtle, is very populous, has a good Trade, and the neighbouring Country is fruitful and pleaſant. This Palatinate has Five Senators.

III. The Third Palatinate is that of POLACHIA, or BIELK, on the Eaſt ſide of the Country. 'Twas united to *Poland* in 1569. The Capital is *Bielk*, on the River *Biela*, Lat. 52. 40. Long. 23. 40. 120 Miles North-Eaſt from *Warſaw*. 'Tis reckoned a Place of Strength, tho' the Fortifications and Caſtle be only of Timber. There are three other Towns in this Palatinate, where they coin Money and keep the King's Treaſure. They have Two Senators.

II. *LITTLE POLAND*

HAS *Great Poland* on the North, the *Carpathian* or *Crapac* Mountains, which divide it from *Hungary*, on the South, Part of *Germany* on the Weſt, *Red Ruſſia* and *Poleſia* on the Eaſt. 'Tis about 220 Miles from South-Weſt to North-Eaſt, and 180 where broadeſt from Eaſt to Weſt. 'Twas formerly over-run with Foreſts, and haunted by Robbers led by two Noblemen, whom it coſt a great deal of Blood to ſuppreſs. 'Tis divided into the three Palatinates of *Cracow*, *Sendomir*, and *Lublin*; they make up the Dioceſe of *Cracow*, which comprehends 1018 Churches, 11 of them Collegiate.

I. That of CRACOW, which borders on *Germany* and *Hungary*. The Capital of the ſame Name is in Lat. 50. 3. Long. 19. 38. 150 Miles South-Weſt from *Warſaw*. 'Tis thought to be *Ptolemy*'s *Corodunum*, lies on a Rocky Bank upon the *Weyſſel*, is the largeſt and beſt built City in *Poland*; the Houſes are of Free-ſtone, four or five Stories high, and covered with Boards cut like Tiles. The City is very populous, and much frequented by Foreign Merchants. 'Tis divided into four Parts:

1. *Cracow*, or the Ancient City, encompaſſed with a Ditch and Wall, flank'd with round Brick Towers. In this ſtands the Caſtle or Palace,

a Mile in Compaſs, built on a high Rock, and has a noble Proſpect over City and Country. 'Twas rebuilt by King *Sigiſmund* the Elder, who added the Gallery on the North ſide, from which there's one of the beſt Views in *Europe*. The Buildings are of Stone, very noble, in Form of a ſquare Court, with Galleries ſupported by Marble Pillars. The King's Apartments are adorned with curious Paintings and Statues. The Cathedral is within the Caſtle, but neither large nor of good Architecture. 'Tis the Sepulchre of the Kings, and the Place of their Coronation. The Reliques of St. *Staniſlaus*, formerly Biſhop and Patron of the Nation, are kept here. This Prelate being murdered by *Boleſlaus the Bold*, the Kings go on foot in Proceſſion to his Shrine, with all the Nobles, the Day before the Coronation, to expiate the Crime. Several of the Kings have offered many Veſſels of Silver and Gold at that Tomb; and *Sigiſmund* I. built a Silver Altar over it with Golden Crucifixes, and gave many rich Veſtments embroidered with Jewels to the Prieſts who ſerve at it, ſo that the Cathedral is very remarkble for its Chapter and Treaſury. It was made an Archbiſhoprick at firſt when they received Popery; but upon a Controverſy with the Pope, about receiving the Pall, the See was degraded into a Biſhoprick. The Biſhops have ſtill the Title of Archbiſhop, but ſcarce any other Remains of their ancient Honour than a rich Pall adorned with Jewels, and being Chancellors of the Univerſity, which contains 11 Colleges, where all ſorts of Learning are taught.

2. The Second Part of the City is named *Caſimiria*, and joined to the other by a Wooden Bridge over the River.

The Third is named *Stradonia*, and the Fourth *Cleporia*. The Streets are broad and ſtrait, but ill paved. The Publick Buildings are magnificent, and the Market-Place one of the largeſt in *Europe*. Here ſtands the Church of St. *Mary*, encompaſſed with four Rows of very fine Buildings. There are 50 other Churches in the Caſtle, City and Suburbs, and the *Jeſuits* and *Dominicans* have noble well-built Monaſteries. Here are 14 Grammar-Schools, in ſome of which they teach Univerſity Learning. The Reformation had early Footing here, becauſe ſome of the Students being murdered, and the Univerſity not having Juſtice done 'em, abundance of the Scholars left it, and went into *Germany*, from whence they returned and ſpread *Luther*'s Principles all over the Nation. The Caſtellan of this City takes Place of the Palatine, and of all other Lay-Senators in the Nation, becauſe a former Palatine of this Place deſerted King *Boleſlaus* in the *Muſcovite* War. The *Swedes* took this City in 1655, but the *Poles* retook it in 1657. In 1702 the *Swedes* defeated the *Poles* near this City, entered the Town, and made them pay 60000 Dollars; but in 1705 the *Poles* retook it.

Dr. *Connor* gives the following Account of the Salt-Mines near this City. They are about 300 Geometrical Paces deep, and have ſo many Alleys and Paſſages that one can ſcarce go over them in a Week's time. They are generally ſo cold as is ſcarce to be endured; and the Winds are ſometimes ſo fierce that nothing can withſtand them. Their yearly Revenue is about 400000 *French* Livres, which is divided betwixt the King and Queen, and the Officers of State. They were diſcovered in 1548. The Salt is of four ſorts; one extreme hard, like Chryſtal; another ſofter, but clearer; a third white, but brittle; theſe three are all brackiſh, and the fourth ſomething freſher. On one ſide of the Mines there is a Stream of Salt Water, and on the other one of Freſh; and in ſome Places none can work, becauſe the Candle ſets the Vapours on fire.

Other Towns of Note here are,

1. *Zator*, about 28 Miles South-Weſt from *Cracow*. It has a ſtrong Caſtle, and gives Name to a Dutchy.

2. *Severel*, which alſo gives Name to a Dutchy, and is noted for a ſtrong Caſtle, and Mines of Silver and Lead in the Neighbourhood.

3. *Biecz*, a Walled Town on the River *Rapa*, of whoſe Froth they make Sulphur. It lies about 50 Miles South-Eaſt from *Cracow*.

4. *Sandecz*, a Walled Town, with a Collegiate Church and ſeveral Monaſteries, about 35 Miles South-Eaſt from *Cracow*. 'Tis noted for Trade, the Induſtry of the Inhabitants, and ſome Mines of Gold and Copper.

5. *Oſwieczin* gives Name to a Dutchy, lies among Marſhes, and is defended by a Caſtle; it was taken by the *Poles* from the *Germans* in 1454; lies 28 Miles from *Cracow*, near the Borders of *Sileſia*.

6. *Czentochow*, famous for good Beer tranſported over the Nation and into *Germany*. It lies 65 Miles North-Weſt from *Cracow*. There is a famous Monaſtery without the Walls, where they pretend to have a Picture of the Virgin drawn by St. *Luke*: This brings ſuch a vaſt Quantity of Pilgrims, and rich Preſents of Plate, Jewels, and Veſtments to the Place, that 'tis reckoned the *Loretto* of *Poland*. The Monks are Maſters of a large Territory, and maintain a Garriſon of 300 Men, who are better clad and paid than any others of the Republick.

7. *Slacovea*, or *Slankow*, about 30 Miles North-Weſt from *Cracow*, gives Name to a Dutchy, and is noted for Silver Mines.

8. *Ilkuſik*, 20 Miles Weſt from *Cracow*. 'Tis defended by a Brick-Wall, noted for Mines of Silver and Lead, and the beſt Bread and Beer in *Poland*.

9. *Wielicz*, about 10 Miles Eaſt from *Cracow*. This, and another Town in the Neighbourhood, called *Bochna*, are noted for Quarries of excellent Rock-Salt, diſcovered in 1252. The Mines are below the Town, make one of the beſt Branches of the Revenue, and employ 1000 Men, and many Horſes; ſuch of them as work under Ground grow blind by the Sharpneſs of the Salt. Here are alſo ſeveral Salt Springs, the Water of which is boiled into Salt. (Our *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N°. LXI. *p.* 1099. call them Salt Gem-Mines.) Here are three ſorts of Salt, one coarſe and black, another finer and whiter, and the third very white and clear, like Chryſtal. The Black Salt is cut out into great Pieces of three *Poliſh* Ells long, and one thick. The Inhabitants of *Cracow* have them at eight Florins a piece; whereas others muſt pay from 50 to 70. They lay the great Pieces before their Doors, that the Cattle may lick them. Theſe Pieces are ground by Mills and other Engines. Here are alſo Mines of Salt-Petre, Vitriol, Braſs, Gold, and Quarries of Marble.

In this Country there's a ſort of Manna, which they gather in *May* and *June*, ſweep it off the Graſs with Sieves, together with the Dew, and make ſeveral Diſhes of it. This Palatinate has ſeven Senators.

II. The Palatinate of SANDOMIR, or SANDOMITZ, lies Eaſt and North-Eaſt from that of *Cracow*. The Capital of the ſame Name is on the Weſt ſide of the *Weiſſel*, Lat. 50. 35. Long. 21. 28. 90 Miles North-Eaſt from *Cracow*. 'Tis pleaſant, defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, Walls and Out-works, built by *Caſimir* the Great, who died here of a Surfeit by eating too much of their Fruit, which is reckoned the beſt and faireſt in *Poland*. The moſt remarkable Structure in the Town is the *Dominican* Monaſtery. The chief Court of Judicature for the Palatinate is kept here. In 1704 King *Auguſtus* diſmantled it, becauſe not able to keep it. In 1715 a remarkable Battle happened near this City, betwixt the *Saxons* under Count *Fleming*, and the *Poliſh* Confederates, who were defeated, tho' advantagiouſly intrenched on the Banks of the *Viſtula*, which the *Saxons* paſs'd at the Front of their Camp. This Battle brought on a Submiſſion by the Confederates to King *Auguſtus*.

Other Towns here are,

1. *Kunow*, or *Kurow*, 40 Miles North from *Sendomir*, noted for Marble Quarries.

2. *Schydlowieſcz*, 40 Miles North-Weſt from *Sendomir*, defended by a ſtrong Caſtle and a Wall, noted for ſtore of Iron and Steel in its Neighbourhood. It formerly belonged to the Dukes of *Radzivil*.

3. *Viaſden*, a new-built Town of good Trade, and well fortified.

4. *Radom*, about 50 Miles North-Weſt from *Sendomir*, the Capital of its Diſtrict. It lies in a Plain, and is well fortified.

5. *Ilza*, a neat Town belonging to the Biſhop of *Cracow*, who has a ſtately Palace here. 'Tis defended by an old Caſtle, and noted for Earthen Ware, with which it furniſhes the Kingdom. It ſtands on a River that falls into the *Viſtula*, about 70 Miles North-Eaſt from *Cracow*.

6. *Rozentin*, another Town belonging to the Biſhop of *Cracow*, 28 Miles North-Weſt from *Sendomir*. 'Tis beautiful, well fortified, and lies near the Foot of *Mons Calvus*, reckoned the higheſt in *Poland*, and noted for the famous Abbey of the *Holy Croſs* at the Top.

7. *Kielcz*, 10 Miles Weſt from *Rozentin*, noted for Mines of Copper and *Lapis Lazuli*, and a fair Collegiate Church under the Biſhop of *Cracow*.

8. *Chencin*, 12 Miles from *Kielcz*, noted for Mines of Lead and Silver, and Quarries of Marble. It belongs to the King, is the Seat of Juſtice for its Diſtrict, and defended by a Caſtle on a Rock.

9. *Malagocz*, the Seat of a Caſtellan, about 78 Miles North-Weſt from *Sendomir*.

10. *Stenzicz*, the Capital of its Diſtrict, and noted for a ſtately *Benedictin* Monaſtery.

11. *Racovia*, or *Racow*, noted for being the chief Place where the *Socinians*, *Photmians*, and *Arrians* had their Reſidence, and from whence they ſpread their Opinions. It was formerly populous, and had a conſiderable Academy, which was ſuppreſſed by publick Edict about 1660, to prevent the ſpreading of thoſe Opinions. *Monſieur du Pleſs*, in his *Geographie Nouvelle*, ſays, this Town was ruined in 1688.

12. *Wiſlicz*, on the River *Nida*, 44 Miles Weſt from *Sendomir*, is ſituate on a Rock. Moſt of the Houſes are of Timber, but the Cathedral of hewn Stone, with beautiful Cloiſters for the Canons. The adjacent Country abounds with Serpents and other Inſects, which die if tranſported elſewhere. The ignorant Inhabitants ſay, they have no Power to do any Hurt, becauſe interdicted by the See of *Rome*.

13. *Bolovicz*, a Town among the Hills, the Seat of a Caſtellan.

14. *Zawichoſt*, on the *Weiſſel*, 15 Miles North from *Sendomir*, the Seat alſo of a Caſtellan, defended by a Caſtle and double Wall.

15. *Zacliſin*, famous for its conſiderable Market.

16. *Lezaisk*, or *Lozicze*, 100 Miles North-Eaſt from *Sendomir*, noted for a Monaſtery, where they pretend to Relicks preſerv'd by Miracle, which draws hither great Crowds of People.

17. *Optatowitz*, 15 Miles North-Weſt from *Sendomir*, where the Dyet of this Palatinate met in 1705 to declare againſt King *Auguſtus*; but *Smigielski*, *Staroſt* of *Gneſna*, ſurprized them, defeated their Guards, took above 100 Perſons of Quality, among them eight *Staroſts* and four *Caſtellans*, and that ſame Day he took the Town and Caſtle of *Ladzowitz*, with 600 *Swedes*, *&c.* in Garriſon, he marched thence towards *Warſaw*, defeated a Body of Rebels in his Way, and publiſhed King *Auguſtus*'s Circular Letters for ſummoning the Nobility to meet on Horſeback. This Palatinate has nine Senators.

III. The Palatinate of LUBLIN, lies North-Eaſt from that of *Sendomir*, out of which it was taken. The Territory of *Lucovia* joins to it, and is ſaid to contain 2000 Gentlemens Houſes. *Lublin* the Capital is in Lat. 51. 10. Long. 22. 10. 60 Miles North-Eaſt from *Sendomir*, and 80 South-Eaſt from *Warſaw*, at the Foot of a Hill near the River *Uſtricza*. 'Tis pleaſant and well built, but not large, and defended by Moraſſes, a Caſtle and Walls. It has a conſiderable Trade, and is frequented by Merchants of ſeveral Nations, eſpecially during their Fairs, of which they have four in a Year that laſt a Month each. The Suburbs are inhabited by *Jews*. St. *Michael*'s Church, St. *Bridget*'s Monaſtery, and ſeveral others here, are noble Structures. The Town is alſo the Seat of one of the Supreme Courts of Judicature in *Poland*, from whence there's no Appeal but to the Dyet. In 1707, the Great Council here voted the Throne of *Poland* vacant.

Other Towns of Note are,

1. *Caſimir*, near the *Weiſſel*, 30 Miles Weſt from *Lublin*, a large City, with a beautiful Palace and large Gardens belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*.

2. *Urzendow*, a large Town on a Lake, 28 Miles South from *Lublin*.

3. *Lulow*, Capital of the Territory of *Lucovia*, 56 Miles from *Lublin*, defended by Boggs and Palliſadoes.

4. *Kroſnoſlaw*, a ſmall but ſtrong Town, about 28 Miles South-Eaſt from *Lublin*. This Palatinate has two Senators.

III. *RED RUSSIA*,

ANCIENTLY named *Roxalania*, from the *Roxallans* its Inhabitants. 'Tis divided into the three Provinces of *Red Ruſſia Proper*, *Volhinia*, and *Podolia*, each of which have their Subdiviſions: they make together a very large Country, about 530 Miles from Weſt to Eaſt, and 230 from South to North; but a great Part of the *Ukrain* belongs now to *Muſcovy*. 'Twas called *Red Ruſſia*, becauſe it abounds with Red Clay, and was formerly poſſeſſed by the *Ruſſians*: and ſome called it *Black*, becauſe of the Black Soil in the Woods. 'Tis alſo called *Little Ruſſia*,

Ruſſia, to diſtinguiſh it from *Great Ruſſia*, or *Muſcovy*. 'Tis in general fruitful, but not much cultivated, becauſe of the Invaſions of the *Turks* and *Tartars*. 'Twas formerly ſubject to its own Princes, who were formidable to their Neighbours till 1341, that *Caſimir the Great* ſubdued and annexed it to *Poland*.

The firſt Province, *RED RUSSIA PROPER*, has the Palatinate of *Cracow* on the Weſt, *Volhinia* and *Podolia* on the Eaſt, *Poleſia* on the North, and Part of *Hungary* and *Tranſilvania* on the South. It abounds with Corn, Honey, Beaſts, and Freſh-water Fiſh of moſt ſorts; and on the Banks of the River *San* there are found Trees as hard and black as Ebony. The Vulgar think they have lain there ſince the Flood; but 'tis probable they have fallen through Age, or been waſhed down by Floods. This Province is divided into the following Palatinates:

I. The Palatinate of RUSSIA, or LEMBERG, the South Part of the Country, Eaſt from *Cracow*, and North from *Hungary*. The Capital is *Lemberg*, *Leopold*, or *Lunow*. 'Twas founded by Prince *Leo* in 1289, lies in Lat. 49. 46. Long. 23. 52. 120 Miles South South-Eaſt from *Cracow*, the like South-Eaſt from *Warſaw*, and about 80 North-Eaſt from the Borders of *Hungary*. It ſtands on the River *Peltew*, among Hills; 'tis pretty large, well built, has fair Churches richly adorned, and is ſtrong, being defended by a Caſtle within the Walls, and by another upon a high Mountain without. It has a good Trade, which is chiefly managed by foreign Merchants who reſide here. It is an Archbiſhop's See, and has an Academy ſupplied by Profeſſors from that of *Cracow*, and Learned Men are very favourably entertained by the City. The Town is not only provided with Fiſh for its own Conſumption, from the numerous Ponds belonging to it, and from the neighbouring Rivers, but ſalts great Quantities, and tranſports them over *Poland*. The *Coſſacks* beſieged it in vain with 120000 Men; the *Turks* took it in 1672, but reſtored it by Treaty. 'Tis obſerved, that the Archbiſhop of this Town calls himſelf both a Temporal and a Spiritual Lord. The *Armenians* who live here have an Archbiſhop, who owns the Pope's Authority; and the *Greeks* in this City have a Biſhop, who depends on the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. In 1695 there was a bloody Engagement under the Walls of this Town, betwixt 3000 *Poles* and 70000 *Tartars*, headed by their Sultan, who were defeated and many of them cut off in their Retreat by the *Coſſacks*, who made themſelves Maſters of the Paſſes through which they were to retire. In 1704 this Town was ſtormed by *Charles* XII. of *Sweden*, who uſed the Inhabitants, but particularly the *Jews*, with great Cruelty, obliged the Town to pay 300000 Crowns to prevent being plundered, notwithſtanding which he ruin'd the Town, and burſt in pieces 140 Cannon, which he could not carry off. The *Jeſuits* were the chief Promoters of this Cruelty, becauſe the Town was zealous for King *Auguſtus*. In 1707 the Confederates held a great Council here, wherein they renewed the Confederacy of *Sendomir*, after *Auguſtus* had renounced. In 1716 it was ſurpriſed by the Confederates againſt King *Auguſtus*, who impoſed very hard Terms upon the Crown General and the Archbiſhop of the Place, but a few Days after was retaken by King *Auguſtus*'s *Saxon* Troops, and the Confederate Garriſon made Priſoners of War. The *Saxons* evacuated the ſame again upon a Suſpenſion of Arms with the Confederates.

Other Towns in this Diſtrict are,

1. *Grodeck*, about 50 Miles South-Weſt from *Lemberg*. 'Tis ſurrounded with Bogs, and defended by a Caſtle and Palliſadoes.

2. *Javarow*, or *Javeriſvia*, 35 Miles Weſt from *Lemberg*, famed for a Natural Bath good againſt ſtubborn Diſtempers, of which *Sixtus Leo*, a noted *Poliſh* Phyſician, writ a Treatiſe. The Court often reſides here.

3. *Zolkiew*, the Seat of the famous King *John Sobieski*. 'Tis defended by a Caſtle, has many pleaſant Gardens, and a Church built of divers ſorts of Marble.

4. *Premiſlaw*, upon the River *San*, 80 Miles South-Weſt from *Lemberg*. 'Tis a Biſhop's See, defended by a Caſtle on a Hill, and is a pleaſant, populous, and trading City. The *Ruſſians* have alſo a Biſhop here, and the *Jeſuits* a College. The King has a Park in the Neighbourhood, with Wild Beaſts of all ſorts, and the adjacent Country has many Caſtles for its Defence againſt the *Turks* and *Tartars*.

5. *Jaroſlaw*, on the River *San*, 70 Miles Weſt from *Lemberg*. 'Tis defended by a Caſtle, and noted for its *Ladyday* Fair, the moſt famous in *Poland*. Merchants coming then hither with Goods from *Perſia*, *Conſtantinople*, *Venice*, *Muſcovy* and *Holland*. There's uſually brought hither at that time above 400000 Black Cattle, and 200000 Horſes. The *Jeſuits* have a College here, and without the Town there's a ſtately Nunnery of modern Architecture.

6. *Lencut*, or *Lanſut*, 85 Miles Weſt from *Lemberg*. 'Tis noted for a ſtrong Caſtle as a Defence againſt the *Tartars*, and for ſeveral magnificent Churches.

7. *Reſovia*, remarkable for a ſtrong Caſtle and annual Fair, and a Linnen Manufactory managed by the Poſterity of the *Germans* whom *Caſimir the Great* took Priſoners, and ſettled here to carry on that Trade. It ſtands on the River *Wiſtoch*, 6 Miles South-Weſt from the former.

The South-Eaſt Part of *Red Ruſſia* is call'd POCUTIA, or the Diſtrict of HALICKZ. It has the Mountains of *Tranſilvania* on the South and Weſt, and *Moldavia* on the Eaſt, and gives Riſe to the River *Nieſter*, which divides it into two Parts. The chief Towns here are,

1. *Halicz*, on the *Nieſter*, about 58 Miles South-Eaſt from *Lemberg*. It was formerly the Metropolis of the *Ruſſian* Kingdom, is a large Town betwixt the Conflux of the *Nieſter* and *Prut*, but the Houſes are of Wood. 'Tis defended by a Caſtle. The Inhabitants are *Booriſh*, and more inclined to Husbandry than Trade.

2. *Coloni*, near the River *Prut*, 88 Miles South-Eaſt from *Lemberg*. 'Tis much frequented on account of its fine Salt, with which it furniſhes moſt of the Country, there being many Springs here whoſe Waters are boiled up into Salt.

3. *Croſna*, it ſtands on the River *Wiſtock*, 84 Miles South-Weſt from *Lemberg*. 'Tis the Staple of *Hungary*, whoſe Wines and other Merchandize are brought hither, and diſpoſed of at their Fairs, which are more frequented than thoſe of their Neighbours.

4. *Snyatin*, about 85 Miles South-Eaſt from *Lemberg*, near the Frontiers of *Moldavia*, and is by ſome reckoned the Capital of *Pocutia*.

Here are ſeveral other Places of Strength, to defend the Country againſt the Incurſions of the *Tartars*. The Palatinate of *Lemberg* has nine Senators.

II. The Palatinate of BELCZ. It lies Eaſt from the North Part of *Red Ruſſia Proper*, and is divided into ſeveral Territories. *Belcz* the Capital is on the River *Bug*, about 35 Miles North-Weſt from *Lemberg*. 'Tis defended by Marſhes, and the Houſes are of Timber.

The only other Place of Note here is *Zamoſc*, about 48 Miles North-Weſt from *Belcz*. 'Tis erected into a Principality, was built by *Zamoſky*, Great Chancellor of *Poland*, and is ſituated in a pleaſant Plain upon a Lake near the River *Veſne*. It has an Univerſity, and was in vain beſieged by the *Coſſacks* in 1651. In 1703 it was taken by the *Swedes*, after being twice repulſed, and they found a great Booty here, the neighbouring Country having ſent their Effects hither as a Place of Security. 'Twas afterward the chief Hold of the *Poliſh* Confederates, who were drove out here by the *Saxons* in 1715. This Palatinate has no Palatine or Senators.

III. The Palatinate of CHELM, lies North from *Belcz*, and Eaſt from *Lublin*. *Chelm* the Capital is in Lat. 57. 6. Long. 23. 5. about 85 Miles North-Weſt from *Lemberg*. 'Tis a Biſhop's See, a ſmall City, defended by a Caſtle of Timber, and has been often deſtroyed by *Turks* and *Tartars*. This Palatinate has three Senators.

The Second Province of *Red Ruſſia* is *VOLHINIA*, which lies Eaſt from the Palatinate of *Chelm* and *Belcz*, and is divided into the Upper and Lower Palatinates, which together are about 470 Miles from South-Eaſt to North-Weſt, and about 110 where broadeſt.

I. The UPPER VOLHINIA, called alſo the Palatinate of LUCKO, has *Chelm* and *Belcz* on the Weſt. The Capital is *Lucko*, on the River *Ster*, Lat. 50. 48. Long. 25. 6. 83 Miles North-Eaſt from *Lemberg*. The City is large, and has a greater number of Proteſtants, *Greeks*, and *Jews*, than Papiſts. 'Tis the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Gneſna*. The Trade is chiefly managed by *Jews* and *Armenians*. Other Towns of Note are,

1. *Krzeminieck*, 40 Miles South-Eaſt from *Lucko*. It ſtands on a Hill, is the Capital of its Diſtrict, and defended by a Caſtle on a Rock. It has been frequently plundered by the *Tartars*.

2. *Oſtrog*, or *Oſtrozeck*, about 118 Miles Eaſt from *Lucko*, has the Title of a Dutchy, and had formerly Dukes of its own, to whom a great part of the Country was ſubject.

3. *Olyka* and *Zaſlaw*, in this Palatinate, bear alſo the Title of Dutchies.

II. The LOWER VOLHINIA, or Palatinate of KIOW, lies Eaſt from *Upper Volhinia*, and is a very large Country. 'Twas anciently a Part of the *Ukrain*, the Country of the *Coſſacks*. It was almoſt ruined by the *Muſcovites* and a Plague in 1708, and again in 1712, the *Czar* thinking then to force the *Coſſacks* to accept his Offers of Lands in his Country. The *Poles* have only a few Towns left here, as,

1. *Bialacerkiew*, about 64 Miles South-Weſt from *Kiow*, with *Zerkaſſe* and *Czernobel*, upon the River *Uſs*.

Kiow the Capital, with its Palatinate, being in the Hands of the *Muſcovites*, is deſcribed in its proper Place. We ſhall add here, that under the adjacent Mountains there are divers Grotto's, where a great number of Humane Bodies are preſerved entire, tho' buried many Years ago; among whom are two Princes in the Habits they uſed to wear: The *Ruſſian* Monks ſhew them to Travellers; and 'tis obſerved that they are not ſo hard and black as the *Egyptian* Mummies. The Place where they are preſerved is dry and ſandy.

Having mentioned this to be the Country of the *Coſſacks*, 'tis proper here to give an Account of them.

The COSSACKS.

SOME derive the Name from *Coſa*, which ſignifies a *Goat*, becauſe they are nimble; in the *Sclavonic* it ſignifies a *Scythe*, which is their uſual Weapon; and in the *Ruſſian* it ſignifies a Freebooter, or Plunderer, which agrees very well with the Temper of the People. They are thought to have come from the Iſlands, or Cataracts near the Mouth of the *Boryſthenes*, or *Nieper*, and therefore were called *Zaporienſes*, from the Word *Porowis*, which ſignifies Cataracts and Rocks. Their chief Habitation was betwixt the Rivers *Nieſter* and *Nieper*, but they extended themſelves a great way Eaſt of the latter. Their Origin is reckon'd to be from a Company of Rovers aſſembled together from *Red Ruſſia*, *Podolia* and *Volhinia*, to practiſe Piracy in the *Black Sea*. Their firſt conſiderable Appearance, as an united Body, was in 1548, in the Reign of *Sigiſmund* I. of *Poland*, when they called themſelves Voluntiers, aſſembled for Defence of their Country againſt the *Turks* and *Tartars*, whom they frequently intercepted at the Paſſes of the *Nieper*, as returning with their Prey. At firſt they did not exceed 6000 under *Euſtachius Doſcovicius*, their General, but were quickly joined by Multitudes to ſhare in their Booty; ſo that they became formidable to all their Neighbours, and not only committed Piracies on the *Black Sea*, but made Deſcents upon *Natolia*, and ravaged the Country as far as the Walls of *Conſtantinople*. What Booty they did not immediately conſume, they laid up in one of the Iſlands in the Mouth of the *Boryſthenes*, which was their Magazine, and there they generally rendezvous'd every Spring to go upon their Expeditions. *Stephen Bathori*, King of *Poland*, who begun his Reign in 1576, conſidering of what uſe they might be to defend his Country againſt the *Turks* and *Tartars*, treated with them, formed them into a Regular Body, and made uſe of them as Infantry. He gave them the Town and Territories of *Trehimorow*, in the Palatinate of *Kiow*, upon the *Boryſthenes*, which Town they made their Magazine, and the Reſidence of their Governour General, whom they choſe, and gave him Power to name his inferiour Officers. *Stephen Bathori* joined to the *Coſſacks* 20000 Horſe, whom he maintained out of his own Revenue. By this means the Country betwixt the *Nieſter* and *Nieper* was repeopled with Towns and Colonies, which was a great Advantage to the Crown of *Poland*; but the *Coſſacks* becoming ſenſible of their own Strength

Strength and Uſefulneſs to the *Poles*, reſolved to throw off their Dependance on that Crown. They rebelled firſt in 1587, under their General *John Podkowa*, but he was taken, and beheaded in 1596. They continued peaceable under *Sigiſmund* III. for a while, but rebelled again when forbid to commit Piracies on the *Turks*, and had ſome Advantage over the *Poles*, but were at laſt defeated, and forced to deliver up their General, who was beheaded. We hear little more of them till 1637, when they rebelled again on the following Occaſion. Their Numbers being mightily increaſed by *Poliſh* Boors, who came to enjoy a Share in their Privileges and Booty, the *Poliſh* Lords who had Eſtates in the *Ukrain*, adviſed the King to abridge the Liberties of the *Coſſacks*, and to build Forts on the *Boryſthenes* to curb them. The *Coſſacks* took Arms ſeveral times to oppoſe this, but being defeated, they retired, and fortified themſelves on the River *Stareza*, beyond the *Boryſthenes*. The *Poles* having loſt abundance of Men in endeavouring to ſuppreſs them; thought fit to promiſe them their antient Privileges, and to reſtore their Militia of 6000 Men under a General appointed by the King. Upon this the *Coſſacks* returned, and laid down their Arms, but, contrary to Treaty, were oppreſſed by the *Poles*, who among other things took their Churches from them, becauſe they were of the *Greek* Communion. Thus it continued till the *Tartars* over-ran a great Part of the *Ukrain*, when King *Uladiſlaus* IV. thought fit to reſtore the *Coſſacks* to their Privileges, and appointed *Theodore Chmielinski* to be their General. But this General and the *Coſſacks* being again oppreſſed by the *Poles*, they raiſed 200000 Men, who ravaged the Country, and did what Miſchief they could to the *Poliſh* Nobility, who complaining of it to the King, he rebuked them for breaking their Faith to the *Coſſacks*. King *John Caſimir* did alſo favour thoſe People underhand, and deſigned to make uſe of them for the Conqueſt of *Crim Tartary*, at which the *Poliſh* Nobility being diſſatisfied, they raiſed two Armies againſt the *Coſſacks*, who defeated them. The *Poles* in Revenge ſurpriſed the City of *Kiow*, while General *Chmielinski* was celebrating the Nuptials of his Son with the Prince of *Wallachia*'s Daughter, plundered the Town, and took the *Grecian* Patriarch Priſoner. Tho' the King diſowned this Action, *Chmielinski* called in the *Crim Tartar* with 100000 Horſe to invade the *Poles*. The King marched againſt him in Perſon, and routed him with a much inferiour Army; yet *Chmielinski* gathering up the Remains of his Troops, did ſo haraſs the Country, that the King was obliged to make a new Agreement with him in 1649. The Nobility were diſcontented, and ſaid, the King had granted him too much, which *Chmielinski* being aware of, he made an Alliance with the *Grand Seignior* and the Prince of *Moldavia*, and put himſelf under the Protection of the *Turks*. This occaſioned a new War in 1651, when the *Coſſacks* and their Confederates took *Smolensko* and *Wilna* in *Lithuania*, ravaged the Country, and committed great Barbatities. The *Muſcovites* being in Confederacy with them, got Poſſeſſion of the Provinces of *Smolensko* and *Severia*, and the greateſt Part of the Palatinate of *Kiow*, which were confirmed to them by the Treaty of *Oliva* in 1666. After this, part of the *Coſſacks* ſubmitted to the *Muſcovites*, others to the *Turks* and *Tartars*, and ſome continued ſubject to the *Poles*, who are therefore called Loyal *Coſſacks*. By an Agreement betwixt the *Poles* and the *Sultan* in 1677, the *Poliſh Ukrain* and the *Coſſacks* there were made ſubject to the *Turks*, with Liberty to chuſe their own General or Prince, dependant on the *Grand Seignior*. But 'twas reſtored to the *Poles* by the Treaty of *Carlowitz* in 1699.

The Country is very fruitful in Corn, but the People having no Conveniency to export it, leave much of their Land uncultivated. They have abundance of Salt-Petre, and are dextrous at making Gunpowder, with both which they furniſh other Nations. They have many Mines of Arſenic, which gives a poiſonous Quality to their Water, and is thought to occaſion that Diſtemper called the *Plica*, which affects both themſelves and their Horſes. Thoſe who are ſeiſed with it loſe the uſe of their Limbs, and have great Pains in their Nerves, which continue generally for a Year; after that they fall into an exceſſive Sweat, which glews their Hair together, and gives it a nauſeous Smell; and if they cut their Hair, the Humour falls in their Eyes and makes them blind. The Manes of their infected Horſes are alſo glewed together, and if cut off, they either die, run mad, or fall blind and lame. Some are born with this Diſtemper, and in that caſe it decreaſes by degrees. Dr. *Connor* ſays, that it is ſometimes cured by Medecines that are uſed for Venereal Diſtempers. In Summer they have ſometimes ſuch prodigious numbers of Flies and Graſs-hoppers, that they form a Cloud of ſeveral Leagues in Length and Breadth, darken the Air, and eat up the Corn in a few Hours. They abound with Wild Horſes, which they ſell in the Markets, and think them better Food than Beef or Veal. Here is a Beaſt called *Bobac*, which reſembles a Guinea-Pig. They dig Holes in the Ground, which they enter in *October*, and don't come out till *April*. They have ſeparate Apartments for their Proviſions, Lodgings, and their Dead. They live together by eight or nine Herds in thoſe Caves; and when they go out for Proviſions, they ſet a Centinel, who makes a Noiſe when he ſees any body, and then they run to their Holes. They are eaſily tamed, and very diverting. Here's another Beaſt call'd *Sommaky*, which reſembles a Goat, but has a beautiful Fur that looks like Satten, and white, ſmooth, ſhining Horns.

The *Coſſacks* are generally of the *Greek* Church. Their Metropolitan lives at *Kiow*, and is ſubject to the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. Moſt of their Gentry are Papiſts, and ſome of them Proteſtants. 'Tis common here for the Maids to court the young Men, and go to their Father's Houſes, where they make no ſcruple to reveal their Paſſion, and will ſcarce admit of a Denial, but ſtay till their Importunity prevails. The Clergy will not allow the young Women in this Caſe to be treated rudely, and the Parents muſt not turn them out, for that is reckoned ſuch a Diſgrace, that all the young Women's Kindred wou'd reſent it.

The *Coſſacks* live chiefly by Fiſhing, Hunting, and Plunder, ſpend what they get very freely with their Companions, and take little Care for the time to come. When they go upon Naval Expeditions, they rendezvous on the Iſlands in the *Boriſthenes*, chuſe their General, and for moſt part ſet out about the Beginning of *June*, and return about the firſt of *Auguſt*. Their Boats are about 60 Foot long, 12 deep, and 12 wide. They are built very light, without Decks, have a Stern at each End, and 12 or 15 Oars on a Side. They encompaſs them round with a Border of Reeds as big as a Barrel, and faſten them to the Boats with Ropes. This prevents their ſinking even tho' they happen to leak. They have a ſorry Maſt and Sail, which they don't uſe but in fair Weather. They have about 60 Men in a Boat, with 5 or 6 Falconets, and each Man has 2 Firelocks. They wait for a dark Night that they may paſs by the *Turkiſh* Galleys which lie at *Oczacow*, near the Mouth of the *Boriſthenes* to intercept them. They are only about two Foot and an half above Water, ſo that they are not eaſily perceiv'd at Night, which is the chief time for ſurprizing and boarding Ships; and when they take any, they ſink them as ſoon as they have unloaded the Goods, becauſe they are of no uſe to them. When they ſee any of the *Turkiſh* Gallies by Day, they row from them among the Reeds and Rocks whither they can't be purſued. When the *Turks* have notice of their being abroad, they diſpatch Couriers to all the Places on the *Black-Sea*, that the People may be on their Guard; but the *Coſſacks* are generally too nimble for them. They ſeldom uſe Horſe in War, but are excellent Soldiers on Foot, capable of all manner of Fatigue, and very obedient to their Commanders. They are dextrous at their Fire Arms, and make uſe of Scythes ſet longways upon Poles, and are very skilful in uſing them. When they march in the Plains and Deſarts of the *Poles* and *Tartars*, they make moving Intrenchments of their Baggage Waggons; and there are Inſtances, that 1000 of them thus intrenched have repulſed 5 or 6000 *Tartars* on Horſeback.

The chief Centre of their Retreats is *Czyrkaſſy* near the *Nieper*, Lat. 49. 48. Long. 31. 32. 'Twas burnt by the *Poles* in 1636, but ſince repaired. Their other Towns are *Kryło*, about 50 Miles further down the River, and *Cremierezo*, the loweſt Town on that River; the Country below it being deſart. The *Coſſacks* are chiefly ſupply'd with Fiſh by *Sumar*, which they call the *holy River*. It falls into the Weſt ſide of the *Nieper*, about 15 Miles above *Czyrkaſſy*, where in the Spring they catch Sturgeons and Herrings. By this River they are alſo ſupplied with Honey, Wax, Timber, *&c.* from the Neighbouring Countries. In 1635, the *Poles* built a Fort named *Kudack*, Lat. 49. 6. Long. 34. 20. to be a Curb upon the *Coſſacks*, it lying near the firſt of their Cataracts in the *Nieper*. There are 13 Rows of them which croſs the River, and make the Navigation of it to the *Black Sea* impracticable to any others but the *Coſſacks*. Some of theſe Rocks are under Water, and ſome above, and ſo near to one another, that they ſtop the Courſe of the River; ſo that when 'tis low, they form Cataracts of 15 Foot high, but when the Snow melts, they are all cover'd with Water except the 7th Row. Near the loweſt Cataract, the River is not above 150 Paces broad, and here the *Tartars* commonly paſs it. Below that Place lies the Iſle *Tomahouka*, where the *Coſſacks* commonly rendezvous, but their Principal Retreat is below *Czertomelick*, about 72 Miles from the Mouth of the River, upon an Iſland ſurrounded with a vaſt number of ſmall ones, all of them covered with large Reeds and Canes, which hide the Paſſages between the Iſlands, and make a Labyrinth known only to the *Coſſacks*; and here they lay up their Money and Ordnance.

The *Turks* have ſeveral times attempted this Place with their Gallies, but to their great Loſs; for they were ſo entangled among thoſe Iſlands, that they could not get out, but fell a Prey to the *Coſſacks*. The River is 3 Miles broad here, and the *Coſſacks* and *Tartars* paſs it with flat bottom'd Boats, at the Stern of which they faſten croſs Poles, to which they tie the Heads of their Horſes, which ſwim over after them. The Houſes and Forts of the *Coſſacks* are generally made of Wood and Earth, which they reckon better againſt Cannon than Brick, but they are ſoon ſet on Fire. Their Language is a Dialect of the *Poliſh*, but ſmoother, and full of Diminutives, which make it agreeable to the Ear.

The Third Province of *Red Ruſſia* is *PODOLIA*, divided into Upper and Lower. It lies Eaſt from *Red Ruſſia Proper*, South from Upper *Volhinia*, and North from *Moldavia*, being ſeparated from it by the River *Nieſter*. 'Tis 340 Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and about 110 where broadeſt from South to North.

UPPER PODOLIA is the Weſt Part of the Country, fruitful, tho' Mountainous in ſome Parts, and abounds with Honey. The Valleys are well Water'd by Rivers, but both *Podolia's* are liable to the Incurſions of the *Turks*, *Tartars*, and *Coſſacks*. *Caminiec* the Capital, lies on the River *Smotrick*, Lat. 48. 50. Long. 25. 52. about 100 Miles from *Lemberg*, and 10 North from the River *Nieſter*. It has held out many Attacks by the *Turks* and *Tartars*, was much damaged by Fire in 1669, and taken by the *Turks* in 1672. In 1694, the *Poles* defeated 40000 *Turks* and *Tartars* in the Neighbourhood as they were coming to put Relief into the Place, took 4000 Waggons, with their Money, Proviſions, and rich Merchandize, and afterward ravaged *Budziack Tartary*. In 1698 there was a ſharp Action betwixt the *Poles* and *Tartars* near this Place; the *Tartars* had the Advantage at firſt, but at laſt were routed with the Loſs of about 20000 Men. The Town was reſtor'd with the adjacent Country, and the *Ukrain* to the *Poles*, by the Treaty of *Carlowitz* in 1699, when the Dyet reſolv'd that this Town and *Podolia* ſhould be free from Taxes for 10 Years. 'Tis populous, well built, and the See of two Biſhops, one a Papiſt, and the other an *Armenian*. The *Greeks* of *Podolia* pleaded to be reſtored to their Churches here, but were denied. 'Tis encompaſſed with high Rocks, fortified with good Walls, and defended by a ſtrong Caſtle; ſo that 'tis reckoned the Key of *Poland*, and its beſt Fortreſs on this ſide. Other Places of Note here, are,

1. *Trambowla*, about 35 Miles North-Weſt from *Caminiec*; 'tis defended by a ſtrong Caſtle upon a neighbouring Mountain.

2. *Latyczow*, or *Lutezow*, about 70 Miles North-Eaſt from *Caminiec*. 'Tis well fortified, has a ſtrong Caſtle, and Warlike Inhabitants.

3. *Bar*, a ſtrong Town on the River *Kious*, 72 Miles North-Eaſt from *Caminiec*. 'Tis ſurrounded with Lakes, and defended by a Caſtle on a Rock.

4. *Czortikow*, a fortified Town with a ſtrong Caſtle.

5. *Chinielnick*, on the River *Bug*, 90 Miles North-Eaſt from *Caminiec*. It lies among Marſhes, and is defended by a Caſtle and Palliſadoes.

6. *Muedziboſz*, a Town ſituated among Marſhes. 'Tis defended by a Caſtle, and has no Avenue but by Wooden Bridges. This Palatinate has 4 Senators.

LOWER PODOLIA lies East from the *Upper*. In the Deſarts here, there's a Lake whoſe Waters are condens'd into Salt by the Heat of the Sun. The Capital is *Braclaw*, on the River *Bog*, Lat. 48. 56. Long. 28. 25. about 110 Miles East from *Caminiec*. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1672, but reſtor'd by Treaty in 1699. Other Places of Note are,

1. *Winnicza*, on the ſame River, 40 Miles North-Weſt from *Braclaw*. It was taken by the *Coſſacks* in 1560. 'Tis noted for a Court of Juſtice, and a College of *Jeſuits*.

2. *Cazarne*, a fortified Town on the Borders of *Tartary Oczacow*, near the River *Nieſter*. This Palatinate has only 2 Senators.

IV. *PRUSSIA.*

THE Fourth Diviſion of *Poland* is *Pruſſia Royal*, and *Ducal*. In general it has the *Baltick Sea*, and part of *Samogitia* on the North, *Pomerania* on the Weſt, *Great Poland* on the South, and *Lithuania* on the Eaſt. The Country is about 230 Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and about 110 where broadeſt, from South to North. Authors are divided about the Origin of the Name, but it came moſt probably from the *Boruſſi*, its ancient Inhabitants, which is ſtrengthened by the Affinity of their Language with that of *Ruſſia*, of which it is a Dialect.

This Country is very fruitful, being water'd with 2037 Rivers and Lakes, as the Monks have reckon'd, which ſupply the Inhabitants with plenty of Fiſh. It abounds with Cattle, wild Beaſts, and Fruit of all Sorts. The Climate is temperate, conſidering its Northerly Situation, betwixt Lat. 53. and 55. and it has a very conſiderable Trade by *Dantzic*, *Conningsberg*, &c. ſo that the Inhabitants are richer than in any other Province of *Poland*. A great deal of Glaſs is made in this Country of the Aſhes of Wood and Pebbles.

It was famous among the Ancients, becauſe of the Amber found on its Coaſt, from whence it was tranſported all over *Europe*. The Learned are much divided about the Nature and Riſe of Amber; ſome alledge it to be the Gum of a Tree, or to proceed from Roſin or Turpentine that drops from the Fir. *Athanaſius Kircher* thought it was a Bituminous Subſtance, which roſe from the bottom of the Sea, and was congeal'd by the Water, but no ſuch Bitumen has ever been obſerv'd in thoſe Seas: Beſides, Veins of Amber being found in Places far diſtant from the Sea, prove this to be a Miſtake. Mr. *Hartman* in his Treatiſe *de Succino Pruſſiaco*, gives this Account of it; Since it can neither be melted, nor is malleable, it can't be Metal, and being too ſolid to come under the Species of Sulphur or *Bitumen*, he ranks it among precious Stones. He thinks it to be *Petreolum* coagulated; while it is liquid, he calls it *Petreolum*; when thicker and clammy, *Naphtha*; when thicker, *Bitumen*; but when it becomes hard or Stony, he calls it *Amber*. 'Tis of ſeveral Colours, as White, Yellow, Red, and Black, and the laſt he calls Jet. When our Men broke the Rocks near *Tangier*, to form the Mole, they often found Amber in the Clefts of the Stones. The Marquiſs *de Bonac*, Envoy from *France* to the King of *Sweden*, gave an Account to the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris*, that in ſome Places near *Dantzic*, he ſaw yellow Mineral Amber of the ſame Sort with that found on the Coaſt. The Academy obſerv'd, that the Inſects ſometimes found inclos'd in it, are all of the Terreſtial Kind, as Bees, Ants, &c. from whence they inferr'd, that it probably diſtils from Rocks, like *Petreolum*, and intangles thoſe Inſects when liquid; ſo that what Amber is found on the Coaſt, is probably broke off from the Rocks by the Waves, or runs from Veins into the Sea where it is congeal'd. Lake *Habus*, in this Country, which has a Communication with the Sea, affords Amber, which the People take up with Hoſe-Nets, faſten'd to long Poles, when the Tide flows, and ſometimes catch Pieces as big as one's Fiſt. Some ſay, that it floats on the Sea like Oil on the Coaſts of *Pomerania*, where the People take it up, and after it is expoſed to the Air, it grows hard like Coral. 'Tis reckoned good againſt Bleeding at the Noſe, Agues, Falling-Sickneſs, Dropſies, the Stone, Cholick, Weakneſs of the Stomach, and Yellow-Jaundice.

ROYAL or *POLISH PRUSSIA*, is the Weſtern Part, about 130 Miles long from Eaſt to Weſt, and 110 where broadeſt from South to North. It has *Pomerania* on the Weſt, *Ducal Pruſſia* on the Eaſt; and is divided into Three Palatinates.

I. The Palatinate of POMERELLIA or POLISH POMERANIA, which has *Brandenburg Pomerania* on the Weſt, and the River *Weyſſel* on the Eaſt. The Capital is *Dantzick*, Lat. 54. 22. Long. 19. about 145 Miles North-Weſt from *Warſaw*. It lies on a Branch of the *Weyſſel*, about 4 Miles above where it falls into the Sea; is one of the chief Hans-Towns, and greateſt trading Cities in *Europe*. It was but a Village till 1295, when King *Premiſlaus* erected it into a City. This City has ſuffered many Revolutions. About the Year 1100, the *Danes* had it, then the *Poles*. In 1345 the *Teutonic* Knights were Maſters of it, who Wall'd it in 1343, and their Maſter *Conrad Wallenrodt* built the chief Part of the City, call'd *De Rechte Stadt* in 1390. In 1434, *Caſimir* III. King of *Poland*, regain'd it, and granted great Privileges to the Citizens; who afterwards, in Defence of the *Augsburg* Confeſſion, ſided with *Maximilian* of *Auſtria* againſt the *Poles*, which provok'd King *Stephen Bathori* to beſiege them in 1577, and likewiſe to proſcribe them; but he was oblig'd to raiſe the Siege, and by the Mediation of other Princes, they were reſtor'd to their Religion and Liberties in 1579; and in 1632, the City was made a Member of the State, and allowed a Voice in electing the King. In 1656, they vigorouſly repulſed the *Swedes*, and adhered to the Intereſt of King *John Caſimir*, which retriv'd his Affairs when almoſt deſperate, and the *Swedes* in Poſſeſſion of moſt of the Kingdom. This City is divided into Three Parts, *viz.* The *Voor-Stadt* or Fore City, the *Alt-Stadt* or Old City, the *Rechte-Stadt* or the Emperor's City; all encompaſſed with a high Wall, ſo broad, that Coaches eaſily go round upon it. The Fortifications are of a vaſt Extent, but being commanded by two Hills on the South-Weſt. They can't well hold out a Siege. 'Tis Water'd by the Rivers *Motlave* and the *Radaun*, on which there are ſeveral Mills: One on the *Radaun* yields the State 4320 Pounds Sterling *per Annum*, beſides the Profit it brings the Proprietors. The Houſes are part of Stone, and part of Brick, and generally Six or Seven Stories high. St. *Mary*'s Church is a very ſtately Fabric, has 48 Altars, and 3722 Windows. The Front coſt 24000 Rixdollars. The Town-houſe, is magnificent, and has a very high Spire. The Arſenal, Exchange, the Place of St. *Dominic*, and the *Jeſuit*'s College are noble Structures. There are 20 Pariſhes in the City and Suburbs; one half of the latter belongs to the Crown, and the other to the City. They have Three Magazines, well provided with Stores and Ammunition for War. Here are many Granaries of Seven and Nine Stories high, with Funnels to let the Corn down from one Story to another, which ſaves a great deal of Labour and Charge. They are encompaſſed with Water, ſo that Ships lie cloſe to them to take in their Lading, and no Houſes are ſuffered to be near them, which prevents the Danger of Fire. The chief Trade of the Place is in Corn from *Poland*; and 'tis computed, that they export 730000 Tons of Wheat one Year with another. The Citizens have the Privilege of buying up Corn as ſoon as it enters the Harbour; ſo that 'tis the Granary for *Holland* and other Northern Countries. The Harbour is not deep, ſo that large Ships can ſcarce come up to the City. They have no Men of War, but abundance of Merchant Men of 3 or 400 Tons, and 30 or 40 Guns apiece. They have conſtantly 200 Soldiers in Pay, can eaſily maintain 12000, and have ſometimes had an Army of 60000 Men. Moſt of the Inhabitants are *Germans*, and they are reckon'd above 200000 in all. The *Scots* were allow'd to be Freemen of the Town, and had greater Privileges than other Forreigners, in conſideration of the great Service they did the City under the Conduct of one of the Family of *Douglas* againſt the *Poles* in a Siege. One of the Suburbs is named *Scotland*, and is moſtly inhabited by *Scots*. The Arms of that Nation was alſo ſet up over the Gate, from whence they ſallied upon the *Poles*, and continu'd there till lately, that the Gate was rebuilt. Tho' the Town be under the Protection of *Poland*, yet 'tis govern'd by their own Magiſtrates in form of a Republick. They have four Proconſuls or Burgo-Maſters, out of whom the King names a Burgrave, to repreſent him in the Senate, and ſign Sentences of Death. The Senators are choſen, but continue for Life, and four of them are *Calviniſts*. There are 100 Burghers choſen, to inſpect the Conduct of the Senate, and join with them in chuſing the Miniſters. The Magiſtrates determine all Criminal Cauſes, without Appeal, and all Civil Cauſes not exceeding 1000 Livres; and if any one appeal to the Tribunal of *Poland*, he muſt lay down 100 Guilders in the Town-Houſe, which prevents the Frequency of ſuch Appeals. The hundred Burghers join with the Senate in impoſing Taxes, repreſent the Grievances of the People, and maintain their Privileges. When the King comes hither, he is only allowed to bring a few Guards, and is treated by the City for three Days. They have a Secretary always at Court, to take Care of their Intereſts, and the Right of Coinage. Their Money has the King's Effigies on one ſide, and the Arms of the Town on the other.

Here is a College with Profeſſors in all Faculties, but they don't give the Degree of Doctor. The Juriſdiction of this City is above 40 Miles in Circumference. They ſend two Deputies to the Dyet of *Poland*. The Eſtabliſhed Religion has been *Lutheraniſm* ſince 1525. The *Calviniſts* are numerous, and are allow'd the Freedom of their Worſhip; and ſome *Anabaptiſts* and *Papiſts* have the ſame Privilege. One Half of the Cuſtoms of the Harbour belong to the King. 'Tis the chief Staple of *Poland* for Import and Export. Of late Years the *Czar* of *Muſcovy* has been troubleſome to this City, and forced them, by his Troops that came to aſſiſt King *Auguſtus*, to pay him conſiderable Sums. *Philip Cluverius*, the greateſt Geographer of his Time, was born here.

In 1697 this City declared for King *Auguſtus*, tho' the Prince of *Conti* his Rival was in their Harbour, and own'd as King by the Grand Mareſchal of *Lithuania*. In 1698 King *Auguſtus* was received here with great Solemnity; next Year they gave him four Ton of Gold, inſtead of Quarters for 3000 Men, which he demanded. At the ſame time *Lewis* XIV. of *France* ſold their Ships which his Cruiſers had taken; and in 1701 they were obliged to pay him 400000 Livres, and to beg his Pardon for oppoſing the Prince of *Conti*. In 1703 the King of *Sweden* forced them to pay 400000 Florins, to renounce King *Auguſtus*, to pay him the Revenues due to that King, and a conſiderable Sum beſides. That ſame Year they put themſelves under the King of *Pruſſia*'s Protection, and agreed to pay his Troops which they received for a Garriſon. In 1705 the *Swedes* exacted 50000 Crowns more of them, and made them deliver up the Equipage left there by King *Auguſtus*. In 1707 they were forced to own King *Staniſlaus*, for which the *Muſcovites* block'd up the Town and plunder'd their Territories. In 1708 they were obliged to pay the *French* King 40000 Rixdollars for the Loſs ſuſtained by the Prince of *Conti*, and the Abbot *de Polignac* at *Oliva* in their Neighbourhood. In 1709 the Plague ſwept off above 40000 of the Inhabitants, and they were obliged again to own King *Auguſtus*, who demanded a great Sum, and threatened to attack them if they refuſed; but they prevented it, by laying the adjoining Country under Water. In 1714 they paid the *Czar* 100000 Rixdollars, on his Promiſe to make no farther Demands; yet in 1717 he made freſh Demands both of Money and Ships; but by the Mediation of the King of *Pruſſia*, &c. he contented himſelf with 140000 Dollars, and promiſed to quit their Territories; notwithſtanding which he quartered Troops upon them in 1718, ſo that this City has ſuffered extremely by the Northern War. The Money here and throughout *Poland* is Rixdollars of 90 Groſſes, each Groſs being 18 Deniers. They alſo reckon by Florins, at 30 Groſſes. Here is alſo a Coin called a Timph, of about 8 *d.* Value.

Other Places of Note in this Palatinate are,

1. *Oliva*, a little North-Weſt from *Dantzick*, noted for a famous *Benedictine* Abbey, where a Peace was concluded in 1660, betwixt the Emperor, the King of *Poland*, and the Elector of *Brandenburg*, on one ſide, and the King of *Sweden* on the other, by which *Livonia* was quitted to *Sweden*, *Smolensko*, *Severia* and *Kiovia* to the *Muſcovites*. It was alſo the chief Rendezvouz of the Prince of *Conti*'s Party, when he rivalled King *Auguſtus* in 1697; but the *Saxon* General *Brand* with 2000 Horſe ſurpriſed them here, killed ſome, and took 100, among whom were one of the Prince's chief Officers, and 40 of his Domeſticks, who had retired to a Monaſtery for Protection: They alſo cut to pieces the *French* Abbot (now Cardinal) *Polignac*'s Coach and Equipage, he himſelf narrowly eſcaping on board *Du Bart*'s Squadron, where he

found the Prince just ready to come on Shoar, which if he had, he must have also been taken.

2. *Munde*, or *Weyſſelmunde*, a ſtrong Fortreſs on the Mouth of that Branch of the *Weyſſel*, which runs by the Town, and defends the Harbour.

3. *Dirſhow* upon the *Weyſſel*, 20 Miles South from *Dantzick*, formerly a Place of Strength, and a Monument of the Magnificence of the *Teutonic* Knights, but now diſmantled.

4. *Pautzko*, on a Gulph of the ſame Name, about 18 Miles North-Weſt from *Dantzic*. It has a ſtrong Caſtle, which has been ſeveral times beſieged and taken by the *Swedes*, and retaken by the *Poles*.

II. The Palatinate of CULM lies on the Eaſt ſide of the *Weyſſel*. The Capital of the ſame Name is about 60 Miles South from *Dantzick*, on the Eaſt ſide of the River.. 'Tis an ancient and famous Town, is large but ill peopled, being much decayed ſince it fell to the *Poles*. It was built and well fortify'd by the *Teutonick* Knights in 1223, and was one of their chief Fortreſſes againſt the Heathen *Pruſſians*. The Maſter of the Order preſcrib'd ſuch excellent Laws for its Government, that they are ſtill much reſpected all over *Pruſſia*. A Specimen of them was publiſhed by *Lambecius* from an ancient Manuſcript in the Emperor's Library. The Town is pleaſantly ſituate on a Hill, and it has ſtill the Name of a Hans-Town, but has loſt its Trade ſince the *Swediſh* Wars. It was the See of a Biſhop, which is now remov'd to *Colmenſee*, about 12 Miles South-Eaſt from it. Near this Place there is a Fountain, from whence there iſſues conſtantly a mighty ſulphureous Steam, yet the Water is never hot.

Other Places of Note here are,

1. *Thorn*, about 15 Miles South from *Culm*. 'Tis a Hans-Town, divided by the *Weyſſel*, and was built by the *Teutonic* Knights at the ſame time with *Culm*, about a Mile farther Weſt than the Town now ſtands. It was a Garriſon to curb the *Pagans*. *Cluverius* ſays, it was a famous Mart long before *Dantzic*. In 1454 both *Old* and *New Thorn* revolted from the Knights, becauſe of their arbitrary Government, and were allowed great Privileges from the *Poles*. The Name is derived from the *German* Word *Thor*, which ſignifies a Gate, becauſe it was one of the Keys of the Knights Dominions. Hence the Arms of the Town are a Caſtle, and Gate half open. 'Tis the neateſt and beſt built Town in *Pruſſia*. The Streets are much broader, and the Houſes more ſtately than at *Dantzic*. It owes much of its Beauty to Burgomaſter *Strobaud*, who died in 1609: He built and endowed the Univerſity, and founded the Town-Hall, which, next to the Stadt-Houſe of *Amſterdam*, is reckoned the ſtatelieſt in *Europe*. He alſo built an Hoſpital, and founded a Library, where two of *Cicero*'s Epiſtles are preſerved upon Tables of Wax. Here is a Bridge of Timber over the *Weyſſel*; and at the Old Town there's the Ruins of a ſtrong Caſtle. 'Twas formerly an Imperial City, and enjoys many of its ancient Privileges, tho' under the Protection of *Poland*. The famous Aſtronomer and Mathematician *Nicolaus Copernicus* was born here in 1473, and died here in 1543. In 1645 a Conference was held here by Order of the King of *Poland*, betwixt the *Lutherans*, *Calviniſts* and *Papiſts*, but without Succeſs. An Account of it was printed at *Warſaw* in 1646, and animadverted upon by *George Calixtus*. This Town was taken after a long Siege by the *Swedes* in 1655, and was retaken by the *Poles* in 1658, after a Siege of ſix Months. The *Swedes* retook it afterwards, and the *Poles* regained it by Surprize in 1665. Its Fortifications were very conſiderable, but diſmantled by *Charles* XII. of *Sweden*, who took it in 1703, when, after an obſtinate Reſiſtance, it was forced to ſurrender at Diſcretion, their Town-Houſe and others being burnt, to the Value of 200000 Florins, beſides a great Loſs in Merchandize, and a conſiderable Sum extorted from them by the *Swedes*.

2. *Graudentz*, a pleaſant and ſtrong Town, 36 Miles Weſt from *Thorn*, at the Conflux of the *Oſſa* and *Weyſſel*. It was taken, plundered, and diſmantled by the *Swedes* in 1703, and afterwards garriſon'd by the *Poliſh* Confederates, who were drove out of it by the *Muſcovites* in 1707.

3. *Strasburg*, on the River *Debrentz*, 28 Miles Eaſt from *Culm*, frequently taken and retaken by the *Swedes* and *Poles* in the laſt Century.

4. *Chouza*, about two Leagues North-Weſt from *Culm*, on the other ſide the River. It was the moſt flouriſhing Town in *Pruſſia* under the *Teutonic* Knights, but has nothing remarkable now except a fine Church and ſome ſtately Ruins.

5. *Ghnief*, a little Town with a ſtrong Caſtle, where King *John Sobieski* kept his Treaſures.

The Territory of *Michalovia* in this Country is a ſtrait Neck of Land between the Rivers *Brodna* and *Debrentz*, and was the Occaſion of bloody Wars betwixt the *Poles* and *Teutonic* Knights. This Palatinate has four Senators.

III. The Palatinate of MARIENBURG lies on the Eaſt ſide of the *Weyſſel*, North from that of *Thorn*. The Capital of the ſame Name is near a Branch of the *Weyſſel*, Lat. 54. Long. 19. 25. about 28 Miles South-Eaſt from *Dantzic*. It had the Name from an Image of the Virgin found there when the Fortifications were erected. The Caſtle was built in 1281 by the *Teutonick* Knights, was reckoned impregnable, and the Town the Capital of their Dominions. It has a magnificent Church dedicated to the Virgin. 'Twas taken by the *Poles* in 1460, and by the *Swedes* in 1626. 'Twas burnt by the *Germans* in 1655, taken afterwards by the *Swedes*, and reſtored to the *Poles* in 1660, by the Treaty of *Oliva*. The new Caſtle is not comparable to the old one, and the Town is but meanly built and poor. The Prince of *Conti*'s Party garriſon'd the Place in 1697, but were ſoon obliged to quit it. 'Twas ſeized in 1703 by the King of *Sweden*. The neighbouring Iſland of the ſame Name, formed by the River, belongs to it, and is very fruitful; but the Dykes to preſerve it from Inundations are expenſive. The beſt Mead in all *Pruſſia* is here.

Elbing, in this Palatinate, lies about 25 Miles farther North-Eaſt, on a River of the ſame Name, and near the moſt Eaſterly Branch of the *Weyſſel*, which falls into the *Friſh-Haff*, a Bay of the *Baltick*, and is Capital of a ſmall Province called *Hockerland*. 'Twas built in 1239 by the *Lubeckers*, who obtained from the *Teutonic* Knights the ſame Privileges granted to *Lubeck* by the Emperor *Frederick* II. Their great Trade made it in a ſmall time one of the moſt conſiderable Towns on the *Baltick*; but being oppreſſed by the Knights, they revolted to the *Poles*, with *Dantzic* and *Thorn*, in 1454, and demoliſhed the Caſtle. It continued under the *Poles* till 1525, that it ſubmitted to *Albert* Marquis of *Brandenburg*, the firſt Duke of *Pruſſia*, who founded their Univerſity in 1542. When *Stephen*, King of *Poland* beſieged *Dantzic* in 1577, he made *Elbing* the Staple of Trade, at the ſame time the *Engliſh* made it the Staple for their Cloth, but have ſince removed it to *Dantzic*. The Town is ſtrong, regularly fortified, and the Merchants have their Warehouſes in the Suburbs. It was taken by the *Swedes* in 1629, reſtored in 1636, ſubmitted afterwards in 1655 to *Charles Guſtavus* King of *Sweden*, and was reſtored to the *Poles* by the Peace of *Oliva*. In 1698 'twas inveſted by the late Elector of *Brandenburg*, becauſe by Treaty it was to be put into his Hands as Security for 400000 Dollars due to him for aſſiſting the *Poles* againſt the *Swedes*. The *Poles* being then in a Civil War on King *Auguſtus's* coming to their Crown, could give them no Aſſiſtance; ſo that the Town admitted a *Brandenburg* Garriſon till 1700, that the *Poles* gave the Elector the Jewels of their Crown as a Pledge for his Money, upon which he withdrew his Troops. In 1703 *Charles* XII. of *Sweden* demanded 300000 Crowns of them, forced the Magiſtrates to lay a Bridge of Boats for his Troops to march over againſt the *Pruſſians*, who appeared for Defence of this City; and the King himſelf being admitted into the Town, he diſarm'd the Garriſon and Burghers, quartered 2000 Soldiers upon them, made Stables of their Shops and Parlours, and demanded 100000 Rixdollars more of them to ſave the Town from being deſtroy'd. The Magiſtrates repreſented to him, that they admitted him upon his Word of Honour, had never given him any Provocation, and expected Protection from him, ſince he was of their own Religion, otherwiſe they would have admitted the *Pruſſians* who promis'd to defend the Town. But all was in vain; they were obliged to pay the Money, or ſuffer the Town to be deſtroyed. In 1710 the *Muſcovites* took the Town by Aſſault, made the *Swediſh* Garriſon Priſoners of War, and found in the Place 185 Cannon, 12 Mortars of Iron, and 128 Hand-Mortars of Braſs, with proportionable Ammunition. 'Tis populous, pleaſantly ſituated, divided into the Old and New Town, well built and clean, has a good Trade, and with *Thorn* and *Dantzic* is a Repoſitory for the Archives and Treaſures of *Royal Pruſſia*. Its Diſtrict lies on the *Baltick*, is level, fruitful, and well peopled. The Boors have as good Houſes and Cloaths almoſt as the Gentry of *Courland*.

IV. WARMIA, WARMELAND, or ERMELAND, by ſome reckoned the fourth Palatinate of *Poliſh Pruſſia*, joins to that of *Marienburg*, and lies North-Eaſt from *Elbing*. 'Tis a Biſhoprick, the People are exempted from the Royal Juriſdiction, and governed by the Laws of *Pruſſia* under their Biſhop, who is a Prince of the Empire, and has his Seat at *Heilsberg* on the River *Alier*, North-Eaſt from *Elbing*. His Cathedral is at *Frawenburg* on the *Friſch-Haff*, about 10 Miles North-Eaſt from *Elbing*, where the famous *Copernicus* was a Canon. *Braunsberg*, a populous Town, noted for an Univerſity, lies near the Bay of *Friſch-Haff*, about 25 Miles North-Eaſt of *Elbing*. It has been mortgaged for many Years to the Elector of *Brandenburg*.

The Palatinate of *Marienburg* has only two Senators.

DUCAL, or *BRANDENBURG-PRUSSIA*; was ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from *Poliſh Pruſſia*, when *Albert* Marquis of *Brandenburg*, Great Maſter of the *Teutonic* Order, after a War with *Poland*, made Peace in 1525, on condition that he ſhould be created Hereditary Duke of that Part which he then poſſeſſed, and hold it as a Vaſſal to the Crown of *Poland*. Thus it continued till 1657, that *George William* Elector of *Brandenburg*, and his Son *Frederick-William* obtained by Treaty the full Sovereignty of the Country, which was confirmed to them and their Heirs at *Koningsberg*, *Octob.* 18th, 1663, on condition that upon Failure of their Heirs it ſhould return to the *Poles*, and become a Fief of their Crown, which is ſcarce ever like to happen, for the Family is numerous; and *Frederick*, Son to *Frederick William* the Great, was with unuſual Solemnity proclaimed King of *Pruſſia* the 17th of *December* 1700, in Contempt of Pope *Clement* the Eleventh's Oppoſition; ſo that it ceaſes to be Ducal, and is now the Kingdom of *Pruſſia*. It has *Poliſh Pruſſia* on the Weſt, *Lithuania* on the Eaſt, *Samogitia* on the North, and the Palatinate of *Warſaw* on the South. 'Tis about 150 Miles from North to South where longeſt, and about 120 from Eaſt to Weſt where broadeſt; ſo that it is much larger than *Poliſh Pruſſia*, but not ſo fruitful, nor conſiderable for Trade and Towns. 'Tis divided into the three following Circles.

I. The Circle of SMAZLAND. The Capital of this Circle, and of the whole Kingdom is *Koninsberg*, at the Mouth of the River *Pregel*, where it falls into the *Friſch-Haff*, Lat. 54. 40. Long. 21. about 90 Miles North-Eaſt from *Dantzic*, and 60 from *Elbing*. 'Twas built by the *Teutonic* Knights in 1255. 'Tis a Hans-Town, large, well built, and divided into three Parts by the River. That called the *Old Town* was built in 1260 by the *Teutonic* Knights, and has a large ſumptuous Palace, built by *George Frederick* Marquis of *Brandenburg*. Here's a famous Library, from which *Chemnitius* had Materials for his *Examination of the Council of* Trent. In 1707 the King of *Pruſſia* effected a Reconciliation betwixt the *Calviniſts* and *Lutherans* here, and the Town ſuffered much in 1709 by a Plague. The ſecond Town lies in an Iſland, and is called *Knipheff*, from one of the Knights that joined it to the other. Here ſtands the Cathedral, and the Univerſity founded by Duke *Albert* of *Brandenburg* in 1544, which has bred many Learned Men. The third Town is called *Lebenicht*, and was added by the Great Maſter *Berthold* of *Auſtria*. 'Tis defended by a ſtrong Caſtle that commands the Harbour, which is very convenient, and makes it a Place of good Trade. Their chief Commerce is in Yellow Amber found on the Coaſt, Oak, Fir, Honey and Wax.

Other Places of Note here are,

1. *Memel*, Lat. 55. 38. Long. 21. 35. and about 70 Miles North-Eaſt from *Koningsberg*. It lies at the Mouth of the *Curiſch-Haff*, or Bay of *Courland*, and has a good Harbour defended by a ſtrong Citadel. 'Twas built by the *Teutonic* Knights in 1328, ſuffered much by War and Fire, being almoſt quite burnt down in 1545 and 1648. 'Tis ſeated among Lakes, which make it naturally ſtrong, and the Bulwark of that Part of the Country. A bloody Action fell out near this Place in 1698, betwixt the Families of *Sapieha* and *Oginski*, when the latter was defeated.

2. *Pilaw*,

2. *Pilaw*, on the *Friſch-Haff*, about 20 Miles Weſt from *Koningsberg*, noted for Sturgeon-Fiſhing, and defended by two Fortreſſes on the Mouth of the *Pregel*, where Priſoners of State are kept. 'Twas taken by the *Swedes* in 1625, but reſtored to the Elector of *Brandenburg* by the Treaty of *Oliva* in 1660.

II. The Second Circle is that of NATANGIE, 11 Leagues South from *Koningsberg*. The Capital is *Brandenburg*, a ſmall Town on the South ſide of the River *Pregel*, near its Mouth.

III. The Third Circle is HOCKERLAND, South from *Elbing*. The Capital is *Hollant* on the River *Elbing*, about 10 Miles South-Eaſt from the Town of that Name. 'Tis a barren Diſtrict, and has only a few other little Towns.

Their HISTORY.

AUTHORS are not agreed about the Origin of the firſt Inhabitants, but ſay, they were an independent State, united with the *Slavi*, and had many Wars with their Neighbours, but were at laſt conquer'd by the *Poles*; to ſhake off whoſe Yoke the Duke of *Maſſovia*, their Ally, invited the Knights of the *Teutonic* Order to their Aſſiſtance in 1300. Theſe Knights were ſo ſucceſsful, that in leſs than 60 Years they expelled the Heathen *Pruſſians*, ſettled *German* Colonies in their ſtead, and carried their Arms likewiſe into *Ruſſia* and *Lithuania*. Puffed up with Succeſs, they built Towns and Caſtles, were very troubleſome to their Neighbours, and behaved with ſo much Tyranny, Lewdneſs and Treachery to their Subjects, that they made a general Revolt againſt them, and put themſelves under the Protection of the *Poles* in 1454, ſo that the Knights had loſt all but *Ducal Pruſſia*, when *Albert* Elector of *Brandenburg*, their Grand Maſter, was made Hereditary Duke, as before mentioned.

Their RELIGION.

CHRISTIANITY is ſaid to have been introduced here about the End of the Tenth Century, but violently oppoſed by the Majority, till *Boleſlaus* King of *Poland* conquered them, deſtroyed their Idols, and obliged them to feign a Submiſſion. But when the *Poliſh* Troops withdrew, they returned to their Paganiſm, till the Arrival of the *Teutonic* Knights, who forced Chriſtianity upon them. Afterwards the *Waldenſes*, *Wickliffites* and *Huſſites* prevailed mightily here; and at laſt *Albert*, the Marquis of *Brandenburg* abovementioned, embraced *Lutheraniſm*, prevailed with the remaining Knights to do the like, and to marry, which made *Lutheraniſm* the Eſtabliſhment. *Frederick-William*, Grandfather to the preſent King of *Pruſſia*, being a *Calviniſt* himſelf, encouraged it in this Country, where it is promoted by the Univerſity of *Koningsberg*.

Their LANGUAGE

WAS much the ſame with that of the *Poles*, with a Mixture of *German*, and their Manners partake likewiſe of both Countries. The Apparel of their Gentry is like that of *Germany* and *Holland*, tho' not altogether ſo Gay. The Boors wear long and ſtrait Coats of coarſe Wool or Leather; but the Richer ſort wear coarſe *Engliſh* Cloth. The Towns and Houſes upon the *Weyſſel* are well built; but in the remoter Parts of the Country they have poor Hovels made of Stakes interwoven with Rods, covered with Earth or Fern, and ſleep on Straw.

The Great Dutchy of LITHUANIA, *or the Second General Diviſion of* POLAND.

IT has *Greater Poland* and *Pruſſia* on the Weſt, Part of *Muſcovy* on the Eaſt, *Livonia* and Part of *Muſcovy* on the North. The greateſt Extent from the Frontiers of *Muſcovy* on the South Eaſt, to the Extremity of *Courland* on the North-Weſt, is about 510 Miles; and the greateſt Breadth from *Pruſſia* on the Weſt, to the Borders of *Muſcovy* on the Eaſt, is about 400: But 'tis pretty much indented, ſo that neither Length nor Breadth are equal in all Parts. It was called *Lithuania* from *Littuo*, one of their ancient Princes, as moſt think; and is divided into Five Parts, *viz. Lithuania Proper*, *White* or *Little Ruſſia*, *Samogitia*, *Poliſh Livonia*, and *Courland*; each of which have their Sub-Diviſions.

Their CLIMATE *and* SOIL.

THE Country in general abounds with Woods, Lakes, and Ponds, ſo that it is not near ſo fruitful as *Poland*; yet they have ſtore of Wax, Honey, and Mead. The Air is generally thick and foggy, becauſe of their Woods and Lakes. Here's one Foreſt ſaid to be a 100 Miles long; and tho' the Country be in ſome Places fruitful, the extreme Cold frequently ſpoils their Harveſt. *Sigiſmund* I. burnt down many of their Woods, and other Kings have done the like, which makes the Country much better than formerly. Their Cattle of all Sorts are ſmall, becauſe of the Cold. Beſides thoſe in common with us, they have Elks, wild Horſes, wild Aſſes, Buffaloes, and Uris, and abound with Black Cattel, Sheep, Ermins, Sables, and all manner of Furs. This Country ſuffer'd much in 1701, *&c.* by a ſort of Civil War betwixt the Families of *Oginski* and *Sapieha*.

We begin with *PROPER LITHUANIA*. It lies Eaſt from *Pruſſia*, and is divided into the Palatinates of *Wilna*, and *Troki*.

I. WILNA has that of *Troki* on the Weſt, *Samogitia* on the North, and *Braſlaw* on the Eaſt. The Name is derived from its Capital *Vilna*, *Vilda*, or *Wilna*, Lat. 54. 40. Long. 25 ½. at the Conflux of the *Vilia* and *Wilia*, about 180 Miles Eaſt from *Coningsberg*, 230 North-Eaſt from *Warſaw*, and 80 from *Grodno*. It is Capital of the Dutchy, large and populous, was Founded by Duke *Godamin* in 1305. It has a good Trade, managed chiefly by Foreigners, for the Natives are poor, lazy, and luxurious, and abſolute Slaves to their Nobles. Their Houſes are ſo ſmoaky, and they eat ſo much Garlick and Onions, that half of them are blind before they grow old. They are much given to Drink, and Quarrels; and if they murder a Stranger, pay only 16 Dollars, but if a *Lithuanian*, the Corpſe is preſerv'd till the Murderer be found, becauſe they can't condemn him till they ſhew him the Corpſe of the Deceaſed. The Streets are dirty and ſwarm with Beggars, for they have no Hoſpital here, tho' they need one as much as any Place in *Europe*. Moſt of the Houſes are of Wood, except thoſe of ſome Foreign Merchants, the great Dukes Palace, the Churches, and the *Muſcovite* Companies Ware-Houſe. 'Tis the Seat of the chief Court of Judicature for *Lithuania*, which ſits here and at *Minsk* Yearly by turns. Here are two Caſtles, an old one upon a Hill, which is ruinous, but the other is a beautiful modern Structure, and there's a well furniſh'd Armory in the Duke's Palace. The Cathedral ſtands in the Lower Caſtle, where St. *Caſimir* lies in a large Silver Tomb. Here's alſo a great Bell which requires 24 Men to ring it. They have an Univerſity Founded in 1579, with Profeſſors of Divinity, Law, Philoſophy, and Philology. The Town is noted for making very good Guns and other Inſtruments of War. It was taken and plundered by the *Muſcovites* in 1655, but retaken by the *Poles*. About two Miles from hence the King has a Timber Palace, with a Park, Orchard, and Gardens. The *Greeks* have a Biſhop here, who depends on the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and the *Popiſh* Biſhop is Suffragan of *Gneſna*. In 1702 there was a ſharp Action here betwixt the *Lithuanians* and the *Swedes*, whom they ſurpriz'd, but were afterwards repulſed by them.

Oſmiano lies about 25 Miles South-Eaſt from *Wilna*, is a large Town, Capital of its Diſtrict, which is conſiderable. This Palatinate has three Senators.

Braſlaw, which *Sanſon* and others make a diſtinct Palatinate, is by *Hartnock*, the moſt Learned of the *Poliſh* Geographers, made part of *Wilna*. The chief Town is *Braſlaw*, above 110 Miles South Eaſt from *Riga*, and 80 North-Eaſt from *Vilna*, near a great Lake; is defended by a Caſtle on a Rock, and has a large Juriſdiction. *Wilkomirz*, 80 Miles South-Weſt from *Breſlaw*, on the River *Swenta*, is fortified, has an ancient Caſtle, a Court for trying the Cauſes of the Gentry, and a large Juriſdiction, with ſeveral conſiderable Towns that belong to the King, the Nobles and the Biſhops.

II. The Palatinate of TROKI, lies Weſt from that of *Wilna*. 'Tis nam'd from its Capital, which lies about 22 Miles South-Weſt from *Wilna*, upon the River *Braſala*, that falls into the *Wilna*. It was founded in 1321, by Duke *Godimin*, who made it his Seat, and is defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, upon an Iſland in a neighbouring Lake. The *Muſcovites* took it in 1655, and cruelly maſſacred the Inhabitants, but it was retaken by the *Poles*. Other Places here are,

1. *Grodno*, which lies alſo in this Palatinate, Lat. 53. 38. Long. 24. 24. 60 Miles South-Weſt from *Troki*, and 160 North-Eaſt from *Warſaw*, near the River *Niemen*. It has the Statelieſt Wooden Bridge over the River that is to be ſeen in *Poland*, is defended by a Strong Caſtle, built on a Rock, and noted for the meeting of the General Dyet of *Poland* here every third Year. It was taken and deſtroy'd by the *Muſcovites* in 1655, but was ſince rebuilt; has a good Trade, and a College of *Jeſuits*. *Charles* XII. of *Sweden*, narrowly miſſed being ſurprized here by the *Czar* in 1708.

2. *Lida*, about 50 Miles North-Eaſt from *Grodno*. 'Tis Capital of a Diſtrict, has a Court of Juſtice, and a pretty good Caſtle.

3. *Couna* or *Kowno*, on the Borders of *Samogitia*, near the Conflux of the *Niemen* and *Wilna*, 35 Miles South-Eaſt from *Troki*, is defended by a ſtrong Caſtle on a Rock, and capable of being made impregnable by its Situation; 'tis well built, and has ſeveral fine Monaſteries, and was much frequented by *German* Merchants. This Palatinate has two Senators.

The Second general Diviſion is *LITTLE WHITE RUSSIA*, which has part of *Muſcovy* on the North and Eaſt, *Vilna*, *Troki*, *Bielk*, and *Lublin* on the Weſt, and *Volhinia* on the South; is about 280 Miles where furtheſt extended from South to North, and about 380 where longeſt from Eaſt to Weſt. 'Tis divided into the Six following Palatinates.

I. NOVOGRODEC, ſo named from its Capital, about 65 Miles South from *Wilna*, Lat. 53. 35. Long. 25. 32. 'Twas the Appanage of the ſecond Sons of the Duke of *Lithuania*, and called *Litawiski*; 'tis one of the beſt Cities in *Lithuania*, tho' not fortified. 'Tis built of Timber, lies in a Plain, and is, by Turns with *Minski*, the Seat of the Dyet for the Dutchy.

Other Towns of Note here are,

1. *Slonian*, about 40 Miles South-Weſt from *Novogrodec*; it was formerly Capital of a Dutchy, is defended by a Caſtle and regular Fortifications.

2. *Wolkowiska*, about 60 Miles South-Weſt from *Novogrodec*, a large Town, the Seat of a Court of Juſtice for the Gentry.

3. *Lucowitcz*, 50 Miles South-Eaſt from *Novogrodec*, noted for a noble Palace or Caſtle, well fortified.

4. *Sluczk*, 85 Miles South-Eaſt from *Novogrodec*, Capital of a Dutchy of the ſame Name. 'Tis one of the largeſt Cities in this Country, has a Palace and Cathedral built of Stone, was the Seat of its own Princes, Tributaries to the Crown, and now poſſeſſed by the Family of *Radzivil*. 'Tis alſo noted for Three Victories obtain'd in the Neighbourhood againſt the *Tartars*, by the Duke of *Oſtrog*, in *Sigiſmund* the Firſt's Reign.

5. *Rozan*, or *Rozanna*, a well built Town, with fair Streets, 55 Miles South-Weſt from *Novogrodec*.

6. *Neſwicz* or *Neſwitz*, Capital of a Dutchy, about 50 Miles South-Eaſt from *Novogrodec*, it has ſome noble publick Edifices. This Palatinate has Two Senators.

II. The Palatinate of BRESSICI or BRIESCIA, *alias* POLESIA, South from *Novogrodec*. 'Tis 230 Miles Eaſt and Weſt, and 80 South and North, overgrown with Woods, and full of Lakes and Ponds. The Capital *Breſſici*, is 110 Miles Eaſt from *Warſaw*, Lat. 52. 2. Long. 23. 35. on the River *Bug*, over which it has a Bridge. 'Tis large, the Houſes are of Timber, and defended by a Caſtle of the ſame on a Rock. Here the *Jews* have their chief Academy; their Students reſort to it from moſt Parts in *Europe*, and take Degrees. Here's a Palace of modern Architecture, with pleaſant Gardens. Other Towns are,

1. *Pinsk*

1. *Pinsk* or *Pinsko*, 85 Miles East from *Breſſici*, on a River that falls into the *Przypiecz*. Moſt of the Inhabitants are of the *Greek* Church. They have a Biſhop here, are very induſtrious, and travel into *Germany* and *Muſcovy* for Trade. The Town has ſuffer'd much by the Ravages of the *Coſſacks*.

2. *Biala*, 25 Miles South-Weſt from *Breſſici*, noted for a Palace belonging to Prince *Radzivil*, now a *Gymnaſium*. This Palatinate has Two Senators.

III. The Palatinate of MINSKI or MINSKO, lies East from *Novogrodec* and *Breſſici*, and Weſt from *Miſlaw*. 'Tis 250 Miles from North-Weſt to South-Eaſt, and 90 where broadeſt from Eaſt to Weſt. *Minski*, the Capital is Lat. 54. 5. Long. 27. 35. 100 Miles South-Eaſt from *Wilna*, and 90 North-Eaſt from *Novogrodec*, on the Rivet *Swisloctz*, in the middle of a Moraſſe, defended by a deep Ditch, a double Wall, a ſtrong Caſtle, and other Fortifications. Formerly the Dyet was kept here, alternately with *Wilna* and *Novogrodec*. Other Towns are,

1. *Brodzicow*, on the River *Bereczina*, 75 Miles South-Eaſt from *Minski*. 'Tis defended by a ſtrong Caſtle and Garriſon, but moſt of the Town was ruined by the *Muſcovites* in 1655.

2. *Boriſſow* or *Brodina*, 50 Miles South-Eaſt from *Minski* on the ſame River. 'Tis regularly fortified with deep Ditches, a double Palliſado, and has a Moraſſe on one Side.

3. *Koidanow*, a Town and Caſtle, 25 Miles South-Weſt from *Minski*.

4. *Radoskowicz*, 15 Miles North from *Minski*, it has a ſtrong Caſtle, and is noted for a Muſter of above 100000 Men at once, by *Sigiſmund Auguſtus*.

5. *Rohaczow*, a large Town, Capital of its Territory, 130 Miles South-Eaſt from *Minski*, at the Conflux of the *Odnitz* and *Nieper*.

6. *Rzeczyca*, Capital of its Territory, on the *Nieper*, about 50 Miles South-Eaſt from *Rohaczow*. This Palatinate has Two Senators. Some aſcribe theſe Two laſt Territors to *Mſciſlaw*.

IV. The Palatinate of MSCISLAW, or MISLAW, lies Eaſt from *Minski*, on the Frontiers of *Muſcovy*. The Capital *Mſciſlaw* is in Lat. 54. 5. Long. 32. 40. 30 Miles South from *Smolensko*. 'Tis a ſmall Town on the River *Soſa*, but ſtrongly Garriſon'd againſt the *Muſcovites*, who received a great Defeat near it in 1514. They took it in 1660, and maſſacred all the Inhabitants. The Town and Country were formerly a Dutchy, ſubject to a Son of *Poland*. The Diſtrict is in ſome Parts full of Wood, but overflowed with Water on the Borders of *Muſcovy*. Other Parts are fruitful, and abound with Cattle and Fowl of all ſorts. The *Nieper* runs thro' this Country. Other Places are,

1. *Mohilow*, on the Weſt ſide of the *Nieper*, about 62 Miles South-Weſt from *Mſciſlaw*. It ſtands on a Hill, is large, well built, and one of the ſtrongeſt Towns in *Lithuania*. 'Tis noted for a Trade in Furs with the *Muſcovites*, and a fine College of *Jeſuits*. 'Twas taken by the *Muſcovites* in 1654, and retaken by the *Poles* in 1656. 'Tis remarkable for a great Battle in 1708 betwixt the *Muſcovites* and *Swedes* in the Neighbourhood at a Place called *Hollowiſczin*, wherein both ſides pretended to the Victory, and ſuſtained great Loſs. The *Czar* and the King of *Sweden* were both preſent in Perſon, and animated their Men: It appeared at laſt that the *Czar* had the Victory, having taken near 3000 Priſoners, with the Cannon, Ammunition, and 7000 Waggons from the *Swedes*.

Here are ſeveral other Towns with Caſtles on the *Nieper*, for Defence of the Country. This Palatinate has two Senators.

V. The Palatinate of WITEPSK, North from *Mſciſlaw*. *Witepsk*, the Capital, is near the Conflux of the *Wiesba* and *Duina*, by which Goods are conveyed to *Riga*. It is in Lat. 55. 22. Long. 31. 80 Miles North-Weſt from *Smolensko*. 'Tis very ſtrong, defended by two large Caſtles, and has always a numerous Garriſon, but was frequently taken and retaken in the *Muſcovite* Wars. It had formerly a Duke of its own.

Other Places are,

1. *Orska*, or *Orſa*, a large Town 55 Miles South-Eaſt from *Witepsk*, and 55 Weſt from *Smolensko*, defended by the *Nieper* on the one ſide, Palliſadoes on the other, and a ſtrong Caſtle built of Stone.

2. There are ſeveral other Towns and Caſtles for the Defence of the Country, not deſcribed. This Palatinate has two Senators.

VI. The Palatinate of POLOCZK, or POLOCZKO, lies North-Weſt from that of *Witepsk*, and has Part of *Muſcovy* on the North and Eaſt. The Capital *Poloczk*, on the Conflux of the *Poleza* and *Duina*, Lat. 55. ½. Long. 29. 5. about 100 Miles South-Eaſt from *Braſlaw*. It was formerly conſiderable, and Capital of a Dutchy ſubject to its own Prince, but was taken, and the Inhabitants carry'd off by the *Muſcovites* in 1562. The *Poles* recovered it in 1579, have ſince rebuilt and fortified it, ſo that it is one of the Bulwarks of the Country againſt the *Muſcovites*, who beſieged it in vain. It has two Caſtles and a *Jeſuits* College. There's no other Town of Note here but *Drieſna*, which is pretty well fortified, and lies upon the ſame River, 26 Miles North-Weſt from *Poloczk*.

The Third General Diviſion of *Lithuania* is *SAMOGITIA*, which lies North from *Pruſſia* and the Palatinate of *Troki*, South from *Courland*, and Weſt from *Braſlaw*. Its greateſt Extent from the *Baltic* on the Weſt to *Braſlaw* on the Eaſt, is about 190 Miles, but it is much contracted at both Extremities; and the greateſt Breadth from South to North is about 90. The Soil is Marſhy, and abounds with Rivers and Lakes, which overflow much of the Land at certain Seaſons. The Name ſignifies *Marſhy* in the Language of the Country. Some Parts of it are Mountainous and full of Woods, where there are a great numbers of Bees which yield ſtore of good Honey and Wax. Tho' their Arable Soil be very ſtiff, they are ſo ſuperſtitious as to uſe none but wooden Plough-Shares. One of their *Staroſts* having introduced Plough-Shares of Iron, and the Harveſt not proving ſo good as uſual, becauſe of the Coldneſs of the Seaſon, they aſcribed it to thoſe Shares, and would never uſe them ſince. Their Horſes are ſmall but ſwift, and capable of much Fatigue. This Country was given by a Duke of *Lithuania* to the *Teutonic* Knights; but when they were ſuppreſſed in 1595, it fell to the Crown of *Poland*. It has ſuffered much by the Wars betwixt the *Swedes* and *Muſcovites*. The Houſes of the Boors are of Wood, low, and built long ways near Lakes or Rivers. They have a Hearth in the middle, and but one Room for themſelves and Cattle, and their Furniture is very mean. The Country is divided into the three following Captainſhips.

I. The firſt is that of ROZIEN, ſo named from its Capital, Lat. 55. 10. Long. 24. 12. about 108 Miles North-Eaſt from *Koninsberg* in *Pruſſia*. It lies on the River *Dubis*, is but ſmall and ill built. The Aſſemblies of the Province are kept here, and on that Account is by ſome reckon'd the Capital of *Samogitia*.

II. The Captainſhip of MIDNICK, or MEDNIKI. The chief Town is of the ſame Name, about 25 Miles North-Weſt from *Rozien*. 'Tis the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Gneſna*, for which ſome reckon it the Metropolis of the Country. 'Tis better built than *Rozien*, and ſtands nearth e Head of the River *Wirwitz*.

III. The Captainſhip of PONIEWISS, ſo called from a Town of that Name in the North-Eaſt part of the Country; but the chief Town here is *Birze*, about 80 Miles North-Eaſt from *Rozien*, on a River near the Frontiers of *Courland*, and bears the Title of a Dukedom. *Samogitia* has three Senators.

The Fourth Diviſion of *Lithuania* is that called *POLISH LIVONIA*, which is a very inconſiderable Part of that Country, and has no Place of Note in Poſſeſſion of the *Poles* but *Duneburg*, a ſtrong Town on the North ſide of the *Duina*, 60 Miles Eaſt from *Birze*, and 28 North from *Braſlaw*. Yet this Country has three Senators.

The Fifth Diviſion of *Lithuania* is the Dutchy of *COURLAND*. It lies North from *Samogitia*, and South from *Livonia*, the Gulph of which it has on the North, and the *Baltic* on the Weſt. Its greateſt Extent from South-Eaſt to North-Weſt is about 210 Miles, but very narrow in the Eaſtern Parts. Its greateſt Breadth from South to North in the Weſt Parts is about 60 Miles. 'Tis a plain fruitful Country, and well inhabited, but liable to be haraſs'd when there's War betwixt the *Poles* and *Swedes*. They dry their Corn with Wood in the Straw, and then threſh it, which makes the *Dutch* value it more than the Corn of *Poland*, becauſe it keeps better. Their chief Commodities are Flax, Hemp, Honey, Linſeed, Tar, Maſts, Timber of all ſorts, Pot-Aſhes, Goat-Skins, *&c.* They have Plenty of Black Cattle and Horſes. Moſt of their Commodities are exported from *Riga*. Some Authors ſay, there was formerly a great Herring-Fiſhery on their Coaſts, till 1313, after which the Herring removed to the Coaſt of *Denmark* and *Norway*, and then to thoſe of *Great Britain*. This Country was formerly tributary to *Sweden*, afterwards ſubject to the *Livonian* Knights, and then to the *Teutonic*. *Lutheraniſm* was introduced here in 1561, when *Ketler*, Maſter of the *Livonian* Order, turned Proteſtant. The People in general are *Lutherans*, but ſome few are *Calviniſts*, and others Papiſts. *Ketler* abovementioned was made Hereditary Duke of *Courland* in 1558, by *Sigiſmund-Auguſtus*, King of *Poland*, on condition of quitting *Riga* and *Livonia*, and holding the Dutchy in Fee of that Crown. His Succeſſors have poſſeſſed it ever ſince, and their Dutcheſſes have been *Calviniſts* ever ſince 1645. They are allowed a Church at *Mittaw*, where the *Calviniſts* of *Livonia* and Proteſtant Merchants at *Riga* come to worſhip. The *Greeks* are alſo tolerated, and ſome *Jews* that come from *Lithuania* and *Poland*. The Country is divided into the Government of *Goldingen* and *Semigallia*, and each of theſe into two Captainſhips.

GOLDINGEN is the Weſt part of the Country, the firſt Captainſhip, and named from its chief Town, Lat. 56. 42. Long. 22. 22. about 68 Miles North-Weſt from *Mittaw*. 'Twas formerly one of the Hans-Towns, and lies on the River *Metaw* which falls into the *Baltic*. It is of little Note at preſent but for its large Juriſdiction.

Other Places of Note here are,

1. *Windaw* or *Kieſe*. 'Tis reckoned a City, Capital of a Palatinate, and lies upon the Coaſt near the Mouth of the River *Metaw*, 32 Miles North-Weſt from *Goldingen*. It has a Caſtle, formerly the Reſidence of the *Livonian* Knights, and the Place where they held their Aſſemblies, which made it populous, but it is now much decayed, and is only ſupported by its Trade in Pitch, Tar, Wax, *&c.* exported from it. It has uſually a Garriſon of the *Poles*, but under Command of the Duke.

2. *Libau*, where the Duke's Ships are built, and has the greateſt Trade of any of his Towns. It lies on the Coaſt, about 30 Miles South-Weſt from *Goldingen*.

3. *Angermund*, at the Mouth of the River *Anger* near the Coaſt, about 30 Miles North-Weſt from *Goldingen*.

4. *Piltyn*, on the River *Anger*, about 15 Miles North-Weſt from *Goldingen*. 'Tis a Palatinate, whoſe Gentry being Proteſtants, put themſelves under the King of *Poland*'s Protection; but on his endeavouring to force a Popiſh Biſhop upon them, they ſubmitted to the Duke of *Courland*, and are the richeſt Gentry in his Dominions.

The ſecond Captainſhip is *Tuckum*, ſo called from its chief Town, about 35 Miles Eaſt from *Goldingen*. There are ſeveral Towns belonging to it, of which we have no Deſcription.

SEMIGALLIA is the Eaſt Part of the Country, and divided into the Captainſhips of *Mittaw* and *Selburg*. *Mittaw* is the Capital of the former, and of the whole Dutchy. It lies Lat. 56. 30. Long. 24. 3. upon the River *Muzſa*, about 30 Miles South from *Riga*, and 68 South-Eaſt from *Goldingen*. 'Tis the uſual Reſidence of the Dukes, who have a very fine Caſtle here on the River *All*, which might be made navigable, but thoſe of *Riga* choak up its Mouth. The Caſtle is fortified with two Baſtions, encompaſſed by Marſhes, and has a ſtrong Garriſon. The Town is large, contains about 12000 Inhabitants, and is well fortified. It was ſeveral times taken by the *Swedes*, but recovered. *Bauske*, about 18 Miles South-Eaſt from *Mittaw* upon the ſame River, is another ſtrong Town and Caſtle, with a numerous Garriſon. 'Twas taken by the King of *Sweden* in 1701, with the King of *Poland*'s Magazines, valu'd at 300000 Crowns; and he demanded 60000 from the Dutchy, beſides vaſt Quantities of Proviſions. In 1705 the *Czar* ſurpriz'd this Town by Stratagem, and forced the Garriſon in the Caſtle, which conſiſted of 900 *Swedes*, to ſurrender, he having a little before obtain'd

a Victory

a Victory over the *Swedes* near *Mubrenhoff*, in this Dutchy. 'Twas a very bloody Action, wherein both Parties pretended to the Advantage, but the *Czar*'s taking *Mittaw* afterwards, confirm'd that he had it. The *Swedes* again poſſeſſed themſelves of this Place, but quitted it with the whole Dutchy in 1709, after levying great Sums from the Inhabitants.

Selburg, the chief Town of the other Captainry, lies near the *Duina*, about 45 Miles Eaſt from *Mittaw*. The other Towns in this Captainry are not worth deſcribing.

Their HISTORY.

BARON *Blomberg*, the late Duke of *Courland*'s Miniſter writes, that the Pagan Inhabitants were not totally ſubdued by the *Teutonic* Knights till 1488, tho' Popery had been planted among them long before. *James*, one of the Succeſſors of *Ketler*, the firſt Hereditary Duke, begun to make a conſiderable Figure about 1639, was much given to building of Ships, and had 30 or 40 well-rigg'd, half of them Men of War, from 30 to 80 Guns apiece; ſo that *Charles Guſtavus* of *Sweden* us'd to ſay, my Couſin the Duke of *Courland* has too much for a Prince, and too little for a King. He afterwards, contrary to the Neutrality agreed on, ſurpriz'd and ſeiſed this Duke and his Family, rifled his Treaſury, ruined his Country, and diſperſed his Fleet. It was this Duke's Ships which firſt diſcover'd the River *Senegal* in *Guinea*, and the Iſle of *Tobago*, where he built a Fort, and was at vaſt Charge to cultivate the Iſland, which he enjoyed many Years without Interruption, till one *Lumpſon*, a *Zealander*, getting Poſſeſſion of a Corner of it, was ſuffered to plant there, on paying a Yearly Tribute to the Duke, during whoſe Impriſonment he ſeiſed the whole and planted it with *Dutch*. Upon this Duke *James* apply'd himſelf to our King *Charles* II. for Aſſiſtance, ſubmitted the Iſland to his Protection, and took a Grant of it from the Crown of *England*, by which the Duke and his Succeſſors, excluſive of his Subjects, had full Liberty of Trade in any Rivers or Havens belonging to King *Charles* on the Coaſt of *Guinea*, *&c.* Upon this King *Charles* wrote to the States General for Juſtice againſt *Lumpſon*, without Succeſs. But at laſt the *Engliſh* gain'd Poſſeſſion of it after it had been taken by the *French*, who made a great Slaughter of the *Dutch*, and forced them to abandon it.

When a new King of *Poland* is Elected, the Duke is obliged to ſend an Envoy for Inveſtiture; and when obtained, the Envoy is permitted to ſit opon the Throne on the King's Left Hand, to cover his Head, and has great Civilities paid him. The Duke has all the *Regalia* allowed to Sovereign Princes in *Germany*, has Place in the Dyet there above the Duke of *Mecklemburg*, coins Money in his own Name, and has Sovereign Juriſdiction; but in ſome extraordinary Caſes the Nobility may appeal to the Court of *Poland*. His Revenue is chiefly raiſed from his Great Domain. He has a pretty Court with all Officers of State as other Princes, and with his Nobility is able to raiſe about 18000 Men. He ſummons a Dyet of the States as often as Occaſion requires, upon which they elect Deputies, and ſend them to the Dyet with Inſtructions.

Having in the Deſcription of the Countries ſubject to the Crown of *Poland*, given a ſhort Account of the Hiſtory and Manners of the Inhabitants, we come next to give the like Account in general of the Hiſtory and Cuſtoms of the *Poles* and *Lithuanians*.

The HISTORY *of the* POLES.

THERE is no Certainty as to their ancient Hiſtory before the Year 550, when *Lechus* with his Followers, but from what Parts is not poſitively ſaid, took Poſſeſſion here, while the ancient Inhabitants were drove out, and his Succeſſors, who continued till 830, extended their Limits over what is now called *Greater* and *Leſſer Poland*. When his Race failed they choſe twelve Weywods or Captains of War, who governed for ſome time, and made good Laws; but they falling into Parties the People choſe one *Cracus*, a Man of great Intereſt and Prudence, who governed well, and built the City of *Cracow*; but his Children being unfortunate, the Weywods reſum'd the Government till 760, that a Goldſmith called *Premiſlaus*, or *Leſcus* the Firſt, was elected, for having by Stratagem defeated the *Hungarians* and *Moravians* that invaded the Country. He dying without Iſſue, the People appointed a Horſe-Race, and declar'd, that he who won it ſhould have the Crown. One of the Candidates having ſtrew'd the Ground with Iron Hooks, the Horſes of all the other Candidates were lam'd by them, ſo that he knowing the Ground, and avoiding the Hooks, won the Race; but the Fraud being diſcovered, he was killed on the Spot, and a poor Fellow called *Leſcus*, who had run on Foot, and came next the Impoſtor, was choſen King. He fell in the Wars with *Charlemain*, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Leſcus* III. who made Peace with that Emperor, and became his Vaſſal. His Grandſon *Popiel* II. having by the Perſwaſion of his Lady murdered his Uncles and other Relations, was, as the Story goes, together with his Family, eat up by Rats that came from the Corpſes of his murder'd Uncles. This happening about 820, the *Poles* elected one *Piaſtus* a Wheelright, from whom his Poſterity were called *Piaſti*. The Crown continued in his Family till 1386, that it fell upon that of *Uladiſlaus Jagello*, whoſe Poſterity were called *Jagellans*. That Line failing about 1574, the Elective Kings begun again in the Duke of *Anjou*, Brother to *Charles* IX. of *France*, who in five Months after retired privately to *France* upon the Death of his Brother, whom he ſucceeded. After this the *Poles* being divided, part of them choſe *Maximilian* of *Auſtria*, and others *Stephen Bathori*, Prince of *Tranſilvania*, who carry'd it againſt his Rival, and performed many Great Actions. After his Death, in 1586, there was another double Election; *Sigiſmund* III. Son to *John* III. of *Sweden*, being choſe by one Party, and *Maximilian* of *Auſtria* choſe again by the other; but he was defeated, and obliged by *Sigiſmund* to reſign; who ſucceeding alſo to the Crown of *Sweden*, was dethroned by the *Swedes* for attempting to re-introduce Popery. This occaſioned a War betwixt *Sweden* and *Poland* with various Succeſs. A War alſo happened betwixt the *Muſcovites* and *Poles*, wherein *Sigiſmund* deſign'd the Conqueſt of *Muſcovy*, but miſcarry'd; he was at laſt reduced to great Straits by *Guſtavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden*, and died in 1632. His Son *Uladiſlaus* IV. ſucceeded, and was very fortunate both in War and Treaties. He died in 1637, and was ſucceeded by his Brother *John Caſimir*, who had been bred a Monk, marry'd his Brother's Widow, and was ſo unfortunate, that he reſign'd in 1668, and retir'd to an Abbey, where he dy'd. His Succeſſor *Michael Coributh*, Duke of *Weiſſnowiski*, being Tyrannical, was involv'd both in a Civil and Foreign War. The *Turks* took *Caminiec* from him. He died in 1673, and was ſucceeded by the famous *John Sobieski*, whoſe Succeſs againſt the *Turks* in many Battles, and his raiſing the Siege of *Vienna*, advanced his Fame to the higheſt Pitch. He dy'd in 1696, and was ſucceeded by the preſent King *Auguſtus*, Elector of *Saxony*, who turned Papiſt that he might be capable of enjoying that Crown. This occaſion'd a Civil War, for *Lewis* XIV. of *France* ſet up againſt him the Prince of *Conti*, who was elected by Cardinal *Radziouski*, and the Zealots that ſuſpected the Truth of King *Auguſtus*'s Converſion; but he being ſupported by the Emperor, King *William* of *Great Britain*, and the other Allies, who knew the Danger of having a *Frenchman* King of *Poland* while they were at War with *France*, the Prince of *Conti* was forced to quit his Pretenſions, and King *Auguſtus* was eſtabliſhed: But he having attacked and taken *Dunamund* in Poſſeſſion of the *Swedes*, that formerly belonged to *Poland*, the King of *Sweden* made War upon him, and being join'd by the diſaffected *Poles*, drove King *Auguſtus* out of *Poland*, invaded *Saxony*, made *Staniſlaus*, a *Poliſh* Nobleman, King of *Poland*, and forced *Auguſtus* to renounce; but the King of *Sweden* being afterwards defeated by the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*, and forced to fly into *Turkey*, King *Auguſtus*, by the help of the *Czar* his Ally, recovered the Throne.

The ELECTION *of the* KING.

WHEN the Throne is vacant by Death, Depoſition, or Reſignation, the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*, as *Inter-Rex*, takes the Government, ſummons a General Convocation to meet at *Warſaw* with himſelf and the Senators. The Provinces ſend their Deputies, and this Dyet ſits about a Fortnight to regulate the Affair of the Election; after which the Deputies return home, acquaint their Conſtituents with what they have done, and the Gentry conſult of what is fit to be propoſed at the Dyet for Election. In the mean time all Addreſſes by Foreign Miniſters are made to the Senate, who take upon them the Title of *Serene*. When the Time of the Election comes, they aſſemble in a Plain, half a League from *Warſaw*, where the Senators meet in a great Hall made up of Boards, and the Deputies in the open Field. After Prayers for Direction in their Choice, they appoint a Court of Juſtice during the *Inter-regnum*, and all the Senators and Deputies take an Oath before the Primate on their Knees, to maintain Union among themſelves; to own none for King but he who is lawfully and unanimouſly Elected; to vote for none till all the Grievances of former Reigns be conſidered and Redreſs promiſed, and to preſerve the Privileges of the Republick. They annul all former Decrees and Statutes againſt their Liberties, and ſwear the Generals to remove the Forces from the Place of the Dyet, which muſt not ſit above ſix Weeks.

Then they give Audience to the Ambaſſadors of the Candidates, or Competitors, who muſt be very liberal in their Preſents to the Senators and Deputies, as well as in keeping open Tables; nor muſt they forget the other Gentry, who come in great Numbers, tho' they have no Votes, but frequently threaten the Dyet, if they don't elect the Perſon whom they propoſe; ſo that it ſeldom coſts a Candidate leſs than ſome Hundred Thouſand Pounds *Sterling*.

After Audience to the Ambaſſadors, the Dyet proceeds to Elect. The Primate, before they Name the King, asks three times, Whether all the Grievances be redreſſed? And if the Anſwer be Affirmative, he declares the King Elect; the Marſhals of the Crown and Great Dutchy do the like, then *Te Deum* is ſung.

Next they exhibit to the Ambaſſador of the King Elect the *Pacta Conventa*, or Terms of Government, who ſwears, and ſigns them in his Maſter's Name. They conſiſt of Twenty ſtanding Articles, the chief of which are, 1. That the King ſhall appoint no Succeſſor, but preſerve the Freedom of Election. 2. That the Coinage and Profit of it ſhall belong to the Republic. 3. That he ſhall not declare War, levy Men, bring in Foreign Troops, or ſuffer any to go out, without Conſent of the Dyet. 4. That all Field-Officers of the Army be Natives. 5. Thoſe of the Guards the like, their Colonel a *Poliſh* Nobleman, and that all of them ſwear Subjection to the Grand Marſhal. 6. That no Man ſhall have more Places than the Law allows, and that vacant Poſts be conferred in ſix Weeks time on a well-qualify'd *Poliſh* Gentleman. 7. That the Number of Troops and Method of Diſcipline be regulated by Conſent of the Council. 8. That he ſhall not marry without Conſent of the Senate, who are to aſſign him his Retinue. 9. That he build no Fleet without Conſent of the Senate and Gentry. 10. That he ſhall not diminiſh, but rather increaſe his Treaſury in the Caſtle of *Cracow*, nor borrow Money without Conſent of the Dyet. 11. That he always adminiſter Juſtice by the Advice of his Senators. 12. That he ſhall have no more Revenue than his Predeceſſors. 13. That no Stranger be introduced into his Councils, nor any Office or Dignity given them. 14. That he ſhall not diminiſh any of the Offices in the Court or Republick. 15. That he ſhall defend and maintain all the Liberties, Immunities and Privileges granted by former Kings to the *Poles* and *Lithuanians*, and the Provinces depending on thoſe two Nations.

They add to theſe as they ſee Occaſion. The King Elect muſt ſwear to them when he comes; then the Chancellor preſents him with the Decree of his Election ſigned by all the Senators. At the Coronation, which is performed at *Cracow*, he kiſſes the Archbiſhop's Hand, kneels, lays his Hand on the Goſpel, and ſwears to them again, and alſo that he will maintain the Catholick Faith, govern according to Law, ſee ſpeedy Juſtice done to every one without Partiality; and laſtly, that if it happen (which God forbid) that he violate his Oath, or any part of it, that the Subjects ſhall be totally diſcharged from their Obedience and Oath of Fealty. Then receiving the Benediction of the Primate and other Biſhops, his upper Garment is taken off, and the Primate anoints his Right Hand up to the Elbow, and his Shoulder, with Conſecrated Oil, ſaying, *I anoint thee King in the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt*. The Marſhals of the Kingdom and Dutchy put on his Ornaments. He goes to Church attended by the Officers of State, and the Standard-Bearer walking before him, hears Maſs on his Throne,

and then comes to the Altar, where the Archbiſhop puts a drawn Sword into his Right Hand, ſaying, *Receive this Sword, and cordially protect and defend the Holy Church againſt all Unbelievers.* Then the Sword-Bearer puts it up into the Scabbard, and returns it to the Archbiſhop, who girds it to the King's Side. Then his Majeſty draws it, waves it three times over his Head, to ſignify that he *will defend the Church and Trinity.* Next the King kneels, and the Archbiſhop puts the Crown on his Head, the Biſhops of *Cracow* and *Cujavia* ſupporting it with their Hands. After ſome Prayers the Archbiſhop puts the Scepter into the King's Right Hand, and the Globe into his Left. Then the Primate and the two Archbiſhops carry the King to the Throne, where the Archbiſhop places him, ſaying, *Sit and maintain the Place given you by God.* The King returns to the Altar, and *Te Deum* being ſung, his Majeſty kiſſes the Archbiſhop's Hand, offers him Gold, confeſſes, receives the Sacrament and the Biſhop's Benediction; then the Court-Marſhal crys ſeveral times *Vivat Rex.* Next Day the King goes in great Pomp to the Town-Houſe; the Senators carry the *Regalia* before him, the Great Treaſurer throws Medals of Gold and Silver among the People, and the King being placed on his Throne receives the Homage and Oaths of the Dyet, *&c.* on their Knees, and the Primate lays down his Authority as *Inter-Rex.*

The KING'S TITLES *are,*

KING of *Poland*, Great Duke of *Lithuania*, Duke of *Ruſſia*, *Pruſſia*, *Maſſovia*, *Samogitia*, *Kiovia*, *Volhinia*, *Podolia*, *Podlachia*, *Livonia*, *Smolenſko*, *Severia*, and *Czernichovia*.

The KING's REVENUES.

HE is allowed a Penſion of above 140000 *l. per Annum*, which, with the Patrimony of the Crown in Lands, *&c.* and what he gets for naming Perſons to Poſts Civil and Military, enables him to keep a very handſome Court. He has alſo the Impoſts on Merchandize, and the *Jews* Part of the Cuſtoms of *Dantzic*, and the Revenues of the Salt-Mines. He has the ſame Officers of the Houſhold as other Kings, is allowed *Poliſh*, *German* and *Hungarian* Guards, and the Queen has uſually a Penſion of 30000 *l.* Sterling *per Annum.*

He can't name any of his Children to Poſts of Profit or Honour, nor purchaſe Land for them without the unanimous Conſent of the Dyet.

The SENATE

CONSISTS of 17 Eccleſiaſticks, of whom the Primate is Chief, and about 130 Laymen, named by the King, and continue for Life: They are Palatines and Caſtellans, and take an Oath to preſerve the Liberties of the Republick, by vertue of which they controul the King when he invades their Privileges. The Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*, who is Primate, has very great Power, can reverſe whatever is done in any of the Biſhops Courts, and 'tis Death to draw a Sword in his Preſence. He has a golden Croſs carry'd before him when he goes to the Dyet, or viſits the King, which he may do at pleaſure, and when he ſits his Chaplain holds it behind his Chair. His Marſhal, who is a Senator, carries a Staff before his Coach, and ſalutes none with it but the King. Ambaſſadors pay him Viſits, but he returns none; and he has always Drums beating and Trumpets ſounding when at Dinner.

Notwithſtanding theſe Limitations, the King, ſays *Thuanus*, has Power to pardon Fines and Capital Puniſhments, and upon Invaſions or Rebellions to ſummon the Nobility in Arms under his Standard. He can liſt mercenary Troops, create Officers of the Militia, disband Armies, and puniſh thoſe who tranſgreſs their Duty. He appoints the Magiſtrates of Towns, makes Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Palatines, Caſtellans, Marſhals, Chancellors and Treaſurers, who are all Senators. He alſo appoints the Governors of Towns, Judges and Magiſtrates in the Provinces, Secretaries, Maſters of Requeſts, and all ſuperiour and inferiour Officers of the Court. He can ennoble Plebeians who ſignalize themſelves in Peace or War, and grant the Uſufruit of Royal Caſtles, Towns and Villages to ſuch as deſerve well of himſelf or the Republick. He diſpoſes of the Eſtates of thoſe who are proſcrib'd, or die without Heirs. All the Laws, Leagues, Negociations and Embaſſys muſt be in his Name, and paſs under his Seal, as do all Letters Patents, *&c.*

The DYET.

IT conſiſts of the King, Senators, and Deputies from Provinces and Towns, which make 178 for *Poland* and *Lithuania*, and 70 for *Pruſſia*. The King is obliged to call one every third Year, and it meets twice at *Warſaw* and once at *Grodno* by turns, for the Conveniency of the *Lithuanians*, who made it one of the Articles of the Union. The King ſends Circular Letters, with the Propoſals of what is to be treated in the Dyet, ſix Weeks before they meet. Upon this the little Dyets of all the Gentry of each Palatinate meet, reſolve upon what is to be done about the King's Propoſals, and chuſe Deputies to carry their Reſolutions to the great Dyet. The Deciſions here, as well as in the General Dyet, muſt be carried by unanimous Conſent, which frequently occaſions the Breaking-up both of the Particular and General Dyets without doing any Buſineſs; ſo that neither the King nor the Country is well ſerved by them, for the Negative of any one Deputy puts a Stop to the whole Proceedings. Yet the *Poles* value themſelves upon this Privilege of their Deputies, which they compare to the Authority of the *Tribuni Plebis* among the *Romans*. But ſometimes it coſts the diſſenting Deputies their Lives, for the reſt are apt to hew them in pieces, if they have not the good Luck to make a ſpeedy Eſcape. During the Dyet the King is obliged to increaſe his Guards, to prevent being inſulted by the Deputies, who make ſo bad a uſe of their Liberty as ſometimes to threaten his Perſon, and call him a Tyrant to his Face, as ſome of them did the brave King *John Sobieski*. *Hauteville* ſays, the *Poles* ſpend more Time in Drinking and Feaſting, than in Debating Matters of State, which they never think on till they begin to want Money and Wine; and they can ſcarce on any occaſion be prevail'd upon to ſit above ſix Weeks, for by that time their Proviſions are generally ſpent, by the great Trains of Attendants and Guards the Deputies bring with them.

The Dyet is made up of two Houſes, the Upper of the Senators, and the Lower of the Deputies, who bring up Bills to the other to be debated. The Senators are alſo Judges in Criminal Affairs, without whoſe Conſent the King can neither turn out nor otherwiſe puniſh a Nobleman, even for High Treaſon. Five Days before the End of the Dyet the Senators and Deputies meet together in the Upper Houſe, to conclude what is reſolved on. 'Tis obſerved in general, that no Aſſembly in *Europe* is more ſubject to Factions and Bribery; and theſe Diſorders are generally encouraged by the neighbouring Powers, but chiefly by the *Auſtrian* and *French* Factions. The miſerable Slavery of their Neighbours the *Turks* and *Muſcovites*, makes the *Poles* fond of their Conſtitution, becauſe they think it preſerves their Liberty. One thing which makes them ſubject to Factions is, that their Gentry are much addicted to travel, and eaſily corrupted by the Bribes and Careſſes of Foreign Courts to favour their Intereſts. Beſides, they are unſteddy in their Maxims about chuſing their Kings; for ſometimes they were againſt chuſing any of their own Nobility, leſt it ſhould make their Families too powerful and endanger their Liberties. At other times they were againſt chuſing any neighbouring powerful or abſolute Prince for the ſame Reaſon. The Maxims they moſt adhere to are, 1. That the Candidate be Rich, then he is the more capable to bribe handſomely; 2. That he have the Reputation of a good Soldier; and, 3. that he either be a Papiſt, or declare he will be one before he accept the Crown.

Their LAWS.

THEY have none in Writing older than the Time of *Caſimir* the Great, about 1447. Before that time they were governed by the Cuſtoms of their Anceſtors; but he brought in the *Magdeburg* Laws, now call'd the Conſtitutions of *Poland*. Yet *Lithuania*, *Volhinia* and *Pruſſia* have ſtill their own Municipal Laws.

Their PERSONS.

THE *Poles* are generally of a fair Complexion, their Hair of a pale Yellow, their Stature commonly above the middle Size, and they are for moſt part ſtrong and long liv'd, but inclinable to be groſs; ſo that the Women of Quality make it their chief Study to be lean and thin. They never make uſe of Paint or Waſhes, nor indeed have they any Occaſion.

Their NOBILITY.

SELDEN, in his *Titles of Honour*, ſays, their Weywods are like our Lord Lieutenants, and their Caſtellans like our Deputy Lieutenants, and have their Offices only for Life. The Office and Title are reckon'd a thouſand Years old. The Secular States are in their Laws named *Comites*, *Barones*, *Principes Nobiles & Milites*; but *Cromerus* ſays, theſe different Titles import no Diſtinction of Honour, for all their Nobility or Gentry are equal in Power as ſuch; ſo that there is no Inequality among them, but what proceeds from Publick Employments.

Dr. *Connor* ſays, a Gentleman and Nobleman is the ſame thing, and his Coat of Arms is granted by the Republick, but they muſt always have a Land Eſtate. They are capable of being elected King, of purchaſing Lands any where in the Country, are Sovereign Princes in their own Eſtate, and have Power of Life and Death over their Tenants, who are perfect Slaves, and dare not leave their Maſters Lands, unleſs he violate their Wives or Daughters, ſo that they are many times glad when their Landlords give them that Plea. If a Gentleman kill one of his own Slaves he pays only fifteen Livres; and if he kill another's, he is only obliged to furniſh another, or as much Money as will buy one, and to maintain the Family of him that is killed. If one Gentleman kills another, he can't be apprehended till convicted by a Court of Juſtice, nor executed without the King's Conſent; ſo that they frequently eſcape. No Soldiers can be quarter'd upon the Gentry; and if any Officer do it, he is either ſentenced to die, or declared infamous by the Dyet. The Houſes of the Nobility are Sanctuaries for Delinquents, who may be arreſted there, but not taken from thence without the Gentleman's Leave; nor can the King lodge at any of their Houſes without previous Liberty. The Product of the Gentry's Lands may be exported without paying Cuſtom, and his Certificate upon Oath exempts the Purchaſer from paying it. The Nobility have alſo the Right of Preemption, and are reckoned equal by Birth; ſo that they don't value Titles of Honour, nor have they any but what is given by Foreign Powers, for which the Perſons are rather deſpiſed than eſteemed by the reſt. Neither the King nor the Republick create any with the Title of Prince, which is only given to the Sons of the Royal Family; though they have five or ſix of their chief Families who have the Title of Princes of the Empire. But when their Gentry travel into *France* or *Germany*, they aſſume the Title of Counts and Barons, that they may have the eaſier Acceſs to Perſons of Quality. They never had any Order of Knighthood, except that of the *Immaculate Conception*, erected by *Sigiſmund* III. with ſome Privileges above the reſt of the Gentry, who ſo much deſpiſed it, that the Order came to Nothing. King *Auguſtus* in 1705 created that called the Order of the *White Eagle*, in remembrance of his happily meeting the Dyet in *Lithuania*, when the *Swedes* and *Staniſlaus* thought to have intercepted him. The Badge is a White Eagle crown'd with Diamonds, and the Motto *Pro Fide, Lege & Rege.* He conferred it on ſeveral Lords; but the Senators are diſtinguiſh'd by wearing a Golden Croſs with the Badge and Motto in the Middle of it.

Many of the Gentry have ſuch large Territories, that they can raiſe and maintain from 5 to 10000 Men apiece; which makes them ſo proud, that they will ſubmit to the Deciſion of no Tribunal, but determine their Quarrels by the Sword, and make War upon one another. They have grown to this Heighth ſince the Time of *Boleſlaus the Chaſte* in 1226; for till that time, ſays *Cromerus*, they were little better than Slaves, obliged to keep the King's Dogs, and to ſerve him at their own Charge in War: But that Prince having allowed extraordinary Priviledges to the Clergy, the Gentry took the opportunity of Civil and Foreign Wars to obtain the like, and have taken care ever ſince to have them confirmed and enlarged at the Elections of their Kings.

Nobility may be acquired here, but it muſt be propoſed by the King, approved by all the particular Dyets, and confirmed by the great ones. A *Jew*'s turning Chriſtian, or any Man's ſignalizing himſelf in the

the Wars, is a good Plea for being made Noble; and thoſe who are choſen Magiſtrates in *Cracow* or *Vilna* are with their Poſterity reckoned Noble. This Honour is forfeited here, 1. By heinous Crimes; and 'tis reckoned a very great one for any Nobleman to ſuffer one who is not ſo, to make uſe of his Coat of Arms. 2. By exerciſing Trade or Merchandize. 3. By bearing Office in any City that is not privileged. Sometimes they quit the Title through Poverty, but their Poſterity is reſtor'd when in better Circumſtances. Some of the Nobility are Hereditary Sovereigns of Cities, without any Dependance on the King; and the Poor Gentry have their Votes in the Dyet as well as the Richeſt. They engroſs all Preferments; ſo that no Foreigner, however noble or deſerving, can riſe higher than a Major General, which is much the ſame with our Brigadier. The Common People can have no Poſſeſſions, unleſs a few Houſes in a City, or a ſmall piece of Land about a League from it. But the Citizens of *Cracow*, *Leopol*, *Dantzic* and *Vilna* are exempted from this Badge of Slavery; and in *Pruſſia* not only the Nobility, but all the other Inhabitants have greater Liberties, and are exempted from Cuſtoms by the *Magna Charta* of *Culm*.

The Rich Gentry love to make a Shew, and are exceſſive in their Apparel. Their preſent Faſhion is a Veſt down to the middle of their Leg, a long Robe lin'd with Fur, girded about with a Saſh, Furr'd Caps, little Boots with Iron Heels, and a Sabre by their Side. When they Ride they have a ſhort Cloak furr'd within and without. The better ſort have rich Furs from *Muſcovy* which coſt above a thouſand Crowns, are worn by them at Dyets, and deſcend from Father to Son. The poorer Gentry wear the Furs of Tigers, Leopards and Panthers. Some of them imitate the *French* Faſhion. It is uſual with the richer Nobility to have fifty Suits of coſtly Apparel, and to have their Servants as well clad almoſt as themſelves. They are luxurious, though not very nice in Eating and Drinking. Their Diet is generally freſh Meat, Fowl and Fiſh; and they drink the ſtrongeſt of *Rheniſh*, *French*, *Spaniſh*, *Italian* and *Hungarian* Wines, Brandy, *Aquavitæ* and other Spirits. They conſume a great deal of Spices in their Sauces, *&c.* ſo that ſome of the Nobility ſpend great Sums annually in that Commodity; and their uſual Breakfaſt is Beer boil'd with Yolks of Eggs, Sugar, and Ginger. Thoſe of greateſt Note have Horſe and Foot-Guards, Centinels Day and Night at their Gates, and make an extraordinary Figure when they come to the Dyet. They bring great numbers of the Carcaſſes of Elks with them, which they hang at their Gates till they ſtink, then dreſs and eat them as a great Curioſity, to be met with no where but at the Tables of the chief Nobles. Such of them as are Senators think themſelves above a *German* Prince, and they affect ſo much Grandeur in their Equipage as obliges Foreign Ambaſſadors to make a great Figure at the Court and Dyets, to prevent their being deſpiſed.

When they invite one another, the Gueſts muſt bring their Spoons, Knives, *&c.* with them, and Linnen too if they would be cleanly; for they have no Napkins but a broad Piece of ſtarch'd Linnen ſew'd round the Table-Cloth, that their Servants mayn't ſteal it. The Ladies carry Napkins with them, and put up as much Sweetmeats and dry'd Fruits as they pleaſe. The Maſters reach Meat from the Table to their Servants, who eat it as they ſtand by their Chairs; and the Maſter of the Feaſt is reckoned a Niggard if he don't make his Gueſts drunk.

Their Houſes are generally low, for they ſeldom lie above Stairs. They are for moſt part of Wood, but ſome of Brick and Stone. The Kitchen on one ſide the Court, the Stable on another, the Dwelling-Houſe on the third, and the Gate in the Front. The richer ſort have Hangings of Tapeſtry or Arras, and Beds with Taffeta Curtains, but ſeldom any Accommodation to lodge Strangers.

The PEASANTS

ARE born Slaves, have no Notion of Liberty, but ſatisfy themſelves without it, becauſe they uſually have Plenty of Meat and Drink, and four or five Diſhes at a time of Roots, *&c.* Peaſe, and ruſty Bacon, which they are very fond of. They are obliged to work three or four Days in the Week for their Maſters without Diet or Wages. The reſt of the time they work for themſelves, not excepting *Sundays*, which makes them very brutiſh and ignorant. They have no Property, nor can they ever be made free, and are ſold by their Maſters as Appurtenances to the Eſtate; unleſs they get free by getting into a Convent and turning Prieſts, or that their Maſters debauch their Wives and Daughters, as already mentioned. When the Landlord lets any Ground to a Peaſant, he obliges the reſt to build him a Houſe, to give him a Cow, Hens, and Geeſe, and as much Rye as will keep him a Year. If a Peaſant be able to ſend his Son to the Univerſity, he muſt firſt buy Leave of his Landlord, and while they work for him they have rigid Taskmaſters, who force them by Blows to do what's required of them: Yet their Maſters commonly boaſt of their Clemency, and ſay, though their Power over them be abſolute, they don't uſe them any worſe than Horſes and Dogs are in other Chriſtian Countries. Dr. *Connor* ſays, he asked ſome of the Nobility, Why they treated the poor Wretches thus? And they anſwered, That formerly all the Boors revolted from their Landlords, and conſpired to deſtroy them, in order to ſet up a Commonwealth of their own; and plundered ſo many, that the reſt were obliged to call in the Help of Foreigners to quell the Boors, and brought them to ſuch Extremities, that ever ſince they have been contented to live like Slaves. They willingly fight for their Landlords, and adore them ſo much that few of them think themſelves injured or diſgraced even when they raviſh their Wives and Daughters.

In Winter they wear a Sheep's Skin with the Wool inwards, and in Summer a cloſe-body'd Coat of a coarſe Stuff, and a dirty Colour, with ſorry Caps. They wear the Rinds of Trees wrapped about their Legs like Boots, and uſe the thicker Bark for Soles. They cut their Hair cloſe like Monks, and ſhave all their Faces but their Whiskers; and when abroad, carry a Poll-Ax in their Hands, and a Sabre by their Side, hung by a Strap of Leather, to which there is faſtened a Handkerchief, a Knife and Sheath, and a ſmall Stone to whet their Knives. The *Lithuanian* Boors are ſtill more miſerable, and are commonly robb'd of any thing valuable by the Gentry, againſt whom they can have no Juſtice. Their Moveables are only a little Earthen and Wooden Ware, a hard Bed, and wretched Coverlid, and in many Places nothing but Straw. The Children go naked till four or five Years of Age, lie upon Boards by the Fire, and are allowed no Beds Beds till they marry. 'Tis uſual for their Children to ſlide naked upon the Ice in Winter, which, with their Mothers waſhing them in cold Water when dirty, makes them very hardy; but in *Pruſſia* and *Courland* they live tolerably well, eſpecially where under Proteſtant Maſters.

After all this Account of the Tyranny of the *Poliſh* Nobility, the Doctor, and other Authors ſay, that they are very affable and courteous to Strangers, whom they ſupply Gratis with what they want; and as they love to be reſpected themſelves, repay it to others with great Civility, and are generally open-hearted, brave, well made, and more ſprightly than moſt others in *Europe*, which he aſcribes to the great Privileges they enjoy, their living on good Diet, drinking ſtrong Wines, and other ſpirituous Liquors, and their frequent Exerciſe in Hunting, Leaping, Vaulting, and other Manly Sports, which with their lying generally hard, makes them capable of the Fatigues of War. He ſays, they have generally a very mean Opinion of their Clergy, except it be the great Ones, who command Reſpect by their Power and Riches.

He ſays the *Poliſh* Ladies are generall modeſt, very ſubmiſſive to their Husbands, ask them upon the Knee for every Thing they want, call them their Benefactors, and don't diſpoſe of any Money without their Leave. Thoſe of chief Note ſeldom go to Church, or to Viſit, without their Coach and Six, a great Number of Servants, and particularly an old Gentleman for their Uſher, and an old Woman for their Governante, and He and She Dwarfs to bear up their Trains, and abundance of Flambeaux about their Coach, if at Night. Their Habits come nearer to the Men's than in other Countries; and they wear Silk Caps Furr'd like the Men's: But in King *John Sobieski*'s Time, whoſe Queen was a *French*-woman, they fell pretty much into the *French* Dreſs.

Their MARRIAGES *and* FUNERALS.

THE Gentry are very expenſive in their Weddings, and feaſt generally for three Days. On the ſecond all the Gueſts make Preſents to the Bride, which is generally the beſt Part of her Portion; and when a Lady marries any of her Waiting Maids, it coſts her her almoſt as much as the Marriage of one of her Daughters.

The Boor's Daughters don't marry till 24 or 30 Years of Age, and that they have wrought ſeveral Baskets full of Cloaths of different Sorts, which the Bride diſtributes among the Bridegroom's Friends at the Wedding. Thoſe who make up the Match, enquire more into the Houſewifery and Manners of the Perſon, than after the Stock of Corn and Cattle, which is the uſual Portion; and the ſame is obſerv'd with reſpect to the Men. Godfathers and Godmothers are reckoned equal with the Parents; and the ſame Rules of Conſanguinity are obſerv'd in their Marriages. The Peaſant's Daughters are ſo reſerved, that they will draw a Knife at any Man who offers to kiſs them, unleſs in fair Courtſhip; and the Mothers are ſo watchful, that they tie Bells to their Daughter's Cloaths before and behind; for 'tis reckon'd ſo great a Diſgrace, if the Bride's Tokens of Virginity don't appear to the Gueſts, that the Mother is ſure to be affronted, and all the Utenſils of the Houſe broke, eſpecially among the *Poliſh Coſſacks*. The Bridegroom is in that Caſe at liberty to turn off his Bride, and if he does not, he is commonly ridicul'd. Yet theſe Precautions are not always ſucceſsful.

Their BURIALS.

THOSE of Quality are made with ſuch Pomp and Magnificence, that they look more like Triumphs than Interments. The Corpſe is carried in a Herſe or Chariot with ſix Horſes, all covered in Black. Over the Coffin, there's a large black Velvet Pall, with a Croſs of red Sattin in the Middle, and ſix long black Silk Toſſels, ſupported by 6 of the Deceaſed's Domeſtics in cloſe Mourning. Several Prieſts, Monks, and others, march before the Herſe with Wax Torches. Immediately before the Herſe come three Men on Horſeback, carrying the Deceaſed's Arms, and when the Funeral Service is over, they enter the Church on Horſeback, ride furiouſly up to the Coffin, and break the Arms of the Deceaſed upon it, after which the Body is Interr'd. Then there's a Feaſt where the Lay Gueſts drink to exceſs, and force the Clergy to do the like. When Women of Quality mourn, they wear coarſe black Stuff, and their Linnen is not much better than Canvaſs; it being their Rule, that the greater the Quality, the Mourning muſt be the Coarſer.

When the King dies, he is laid on a Bed of State, and attended by a certain Number of Eccleſiaſtical and Temporal Senators. The Expence of the Funeral is defray'd by them out of the Revenue. A deceaſed Queen has the ſame Honours paid her, and all the Senators muſt appear in black at the next Dyet for Election.

Their INNS

ARE only long Stables, built up with Boards, and covered with Straw, without Furniture, only Windows. There are Chambers at one End, but ſo annoy'd with Vermin and Stink, that Strangers chuſe rather to lodge in the Stable among the Horſes, or in the Common Room, which is the only Place where they have a Fire; but if it be on a Holiday, they can expect no Reſt, for the Boors ſpend the whole Day and Night in Drinking, Singing and Dancing; and there's always an intolerable Smell of rotten Cabbage, which the *Poles* ſalt and pickle for part of their Winter Proviſion. The ordinary Drink here is Beer or Mead; but other Proviſions Travellers muſt carry along with them. Their Bridges are as bad as their Inns, and very ſeldom repair'd, which makes Travelling dangerous, eſpecially to Strangers; only there's this Conveniency, that the Country being for moſt part Champaign, a Poſt-Calaſh and two Horſes will rid a great deal of Ground in a Day, and in the Winter Seaſon, Travellers have generally a furr'd Sack to put their Feet in.

Their MILITARY STRENGTH.

BOTERUS ſays, the *Poles* can raiſe above 100000 Horſe, and the *Lithuanians* 70000; ſo that their main Strength lies in their Cavalry, which conſiſts chiefly of the Gentry and their Servants, who at leaſt are

equal

equal to their Maſters in Number. Their Infantry is for moſt part made up of Foreigners, and ſometimes exceeds 30000; for their own Peaſants are ſo diſpirited by Slavery, that they are not fit for Soldiers. The main of their Foot was formerly made up of *Coſſacks*, but now they hire *Germans* and others. The ſtanding Army in *Poland* is 36000, and that of *Lithuania* 12000, and each of them have a chief and inferior General; ſo that the *Lithuanians* act only as Auxiliaries; and not being under the ſame Command, nor very well affected to the *Poles*, their beſt concerted Deſigns frequently miſcarry for want of Unanimity and Expedition. The Generals have Batoons like the Mareſchals of *France*, and for Badge of Command, a great Lance adorn'd at the End with a great Ball of rich Stuff, ſet off with Feathers and Knots of Ribbons. The King's Badge has a Plume of Hern's or Eagle's Feathers, and when he commands in Perſon, his Badge only is carried aloft. The great Generals are accountable only to the great Dyets of their Country, and the King not having Power to prefer Men according to Merit, he is often obliged to conſer the Poſt upon ſome rich Nobleman who has no Experience, and the Commiſſion being once granted, it can't be recall'd without Conſent of the Dyet. The Subalterns ſeldom come to the Place of Rendezvous till ſome Weeks after the Time appointed, and frequently leave the Army a Month before the Campain is ended. Their Armies are alſo badly paid, which, with want of Diſcipline, makes them frequently mutiny and plunder the Country, nor is there ſufficient Care taken for Magazines of Proviſions and Ammunition. They are as ill ſerv'd for Intelligence, having ſeldom any Spies but a few *Coſſacks*; but theſe Diſorders were much redreſs'd by their late King *John Sobieski*, and their Diſcipline, and Way of Fighting, is ſomewhat further improv'd by their preſent King *Auguſtus*.

The *Huſſars* are their *Gens d'Arms*; and for Equipage and Shew the fineſt Cavalry in *Europe*. They are compoſed of handſome Men, who have the beſt Horſes in the Kingdom, with led Horſes richly Capariſon'd, fine embroidered Saddles and Houſings, with Fringes of Gold and Silver, and a rich Sword fix'd to the Left-ſide of the Saddle under the Rider's Thigh. They are armed Cap-a-Pee, have Gauntlets of Mail, and over their Amour wear a looſe Coat made of Leopard's or Tyger's Skins. They have large Lances pointed with Iron, and adorned with Streamers of Taffaty; but theſe Weapons are ſo heavy, that they muſt be carried in a Boot fix'd to the Saddle. Each of them has two Servants, arm'd with Head-pieces and Lances, are clad with Coats of white Wolves Skins, and behind their Backs have a Wing made of Eagle's Feathers. Theſe *Huſſars* have alſo Piſtols, but are all Exempts, and do no Duty but in a Time of Battle, when they generally carry all before them, unleſs ſuch Enemies as know them, open their Ranks, and encompaſs them; for they are ſo heavy, that they can't eaſily wheel about; and if their Horſes be kill'd, the *Huſſar* can't raiſe himſelf, becauſe of the Weight of his Armour. The King, Princes of the Blood, Generals, Miniſters of State, Senators and Biſhops, have Companies of thoſe *Huſſars* to attend them, and generally call them *Towariches*, which ſignifies Comrades.

The Second Sort of *Gens d'Arms*, is thoſe call'd *Pancernes*, inferior to the *Huſſars*, but ſuperior to the other Cavalry. They have Coats of Mail, and Iron Caps cover'd with Net-work of the ſame, which hangs down to their Shoulders, and covering half their Faces, their great Whiskers make them look like Satyrs. They are armed with Falchions and Muskets, and as well Mounted as *Huſſars*, but not ſo richly equipp'd; and inſtead of a Trumpet, have a crooked Inſtrument of Copper, ſuppoſed to be the *Lituus* of the Ancients, which makes a ſhrill and ſavage Noiſe.

That which they call the Foreign Army is under a regular Diſcipline, and arm'd like thoſe of *Germany* and *France*; only the Dragoons are ill Mounted, and both they and the Foot ill Clad. The Infantry has long Battle-Axes, which ſerve as Reſts to their Muskets, and are excellent for covering and defending the Foot againſt Horſe. Foreigners of all Nations may be employ'd in this Army, which indeed is the Safety of the Nation; the reſt being for little more than Ornament. The *Poles* uſe nothing now of the old *Sarmatian* Arms but Bows and Arrows, and their Bucklers are almoſt quite out of uſe; yet ſome ſtill uſe them, and lay out 300 Gold Ducats upon one. King *John Sobieski* had one of beaten Gold fix'd to his Saddle at the Siege of *Vienna*, with the Repreſentation of his Battle at *Kochim* upon it in *Baſſo Relievo*. The *Poliſh* Scymiters are longer and heavier than thoſe of the *Turks*, but don't cut ſo well.

Their RELIGION.

THEY receiv'd that of the Church of *Rome* in 964, but thoſe of *Red Ruſſia* embraced the Doctrine of the *Greek* Church, which many of them ſtill follow. Others of the *Greek* Church ſubmit to that of *Rome*, and are call'd *Uniti*, but have their Worſhip in the *Greek*. They have alſo *Armenians*, who comply with the Church of *Rome*, but have their Worſhip in their own Language.

Wickliff's Doctrine began early to take Place here, but was much oppos'd by the *Popiſh* Prieſts. *Luther*'s Doctrine made afterwards a conſiderable Progreſs, and the King is obliged by his Coronation-Oath, to tolerate it in *Poliſh Pruſſia*.

The *Calviniſts* had alſo a conſiderable Footing, and many Churches in this Kingdom, being protected by Prince *Radzeville*, who was of their Opinion; and a happy Union was agreed upon at the Synod of *Sendomir* in 1571, betwixt the Proteſtants of the *Augsburg*, *Helvetic* and *Bohemian*, or *Waldenſian* Confeſſions, through *Greater* and *Leſſer Poland*, *Lithuania*, and *Samogitia*; and the *Calviniſt* Confeſſion, which is very ſtrong againſt the *Anti-Trinitarians*, was agreed on at *Czenger*, and publiſh'd at *Dobrezin* the ſame Year, as may be ſeen by the Harmony of Confeſſions, publiſhed at *Geneva* in 1612. But the increaſe of *Arrians*, *Tritheiſts*, *Photinians*, *Ebionites*, *Neſtorians*, *Socinians*, &c. did, together with the Bigotry and Fury of the *Popiſh* Clergy, very much obſtruct the Progreſs of the Reformation. King *John Caſimir*, who began his Reign in 1648, made an Edict againſt the *Socinians*; and King *John Sobieski* made a ſeverer Edict, and drove them quite out of the Kingdom, for publiſhing a Book intituled *Tormentum Trinitatem Thono deturbans*.

The Generality of the Papiſts here are very great Bigots, and their Intereſt is ſtrengthened by the Preſidency of their Biſhops in their Little and Grand Dyets. The inferiour Clergy have alſo a Place in all Courts of Judicature; and the Great Secretary of the Kingdom is alſo a Churchman. The Regular Clergy, or Monks, are more eſteemed than the Secular; and Mendicant Fryers have the Privilege to enter the privateſt Room of any Houſe, without knocking at the Door. The Secular Clergy are generally rich, but openly debauched, and are neither rebuked for it by their Superiors nor the People. The Inferior Clergy ſeldom attend their Office in the Church, but give poor Scholars Twopence a Day to officiate for them; nor do the Biſhops correct the Inferior Clergy for their Misbehaviours. The Common People may be drunk without Rebuke on their Faſt-Days, provided they abſtain from Fleſh, *&c.* and are ſuch Bigots, that when the Pope gave them a Diſpenſation to eat Butter and Cheeſe on their Faſts in Cardinal *Radziouſky's* Time, they called the Pope a Heretic. The People at the Elevation of the Hoſt knock their Heads againſt the Pavement or Benches with ſuch Violence, as is heard at a conſiderable Diſtance. Their Churches are finely adorned, and the Prieſts affect rich Veſtments. The *Jeſuits* at *Leopol*, when they ſay Maſs, have a Cope ſo thick embroider'd with Pearls and Jewels, that 'tis a Burthen to thoſe who bear it.

Their LEARNING.

THEIR chief Study at the Univerſities of *Cracow* and *Vilna* is to ſpeak *Latin*, which is ſo much affected thro' the Nation, that they have Schoolmaſters to teach it in almoſt every noted Village; and the *Jeſuits* have Colleges in every Town of Note for the ſame end; ſo that the Common People and Servants ſpeak it readily in many Places, and acquire it with the greater Eaſe, becauſe the *Latin* Syntax is much the ſame with that of their own Language, which is a Dialect of the *Slavonic*. But notwithſtanding this, their Univerſity Men are Strangers to polite Learning, and their Clergy ſtudy little elſe but the School-Divinity, mix'd with *Ariſtotle's* Logics and Metaphyſics, but are abſolute Strangers to the Oriental Languages, the Scriptures, Church-Hiſtory, and Practical Divinity; ſo that they give an implicit Faith to the Authority of the Church.

Dr. *Connor* ſays, they have few Phyſicians of Note, but Foreigners. Their own Phyſicians ſcarce know how to apply common Medicines. They pretend to cure the Venereal Diſeaſe by ſweating or bathing in a hot Decoction of Herbs, but never uſe Salivations. Moſt of their Diſtempers proceed from Drunkenneſs. Monſieur *de Beauplan* ſays, the *Poliſh Coſſacks* uſe no other Medicine againſt the Feaver but Gunpowder or Aſhes mix'd with *Aquavitæ*, which they drink off, go to Bed, and riſe next Morning in Health.

Their TRADE.

THE Weſtern Parts of the Kingdom produce much Corn of all ſorts, which they export from *Dantzic*; as alſo Honey, Wax, Amber, Hides, Tann'd Leather, Furs, Oak, Wainſcot, Maſts, Planks, Deals, Pitch, Tallow, Salt-Petre, Salt, Hops, Hemp, Flax, *Pruſſia* Wool, Beer, Pot-Aſhes, Opium, Vitriol, *Lapis Lazuli*, Vermilion, Braſs, Lead, Iron, Copper, Glaſs and Earthen Ware, Oxen, Sheep, Hogs, *&c.*

Their Trade of Import is chiefly in Silk, Worſted, *Engliſh* Cloth, Tapeſtry, Jewels, Sables, Salt-Fiſh, Tin, Steel, Iron Ware, Martens, Wine, Brandy, and Spirits of all ſorts, and Spices, of which they conſume great Quantities. Their Trade might be much greater, but the Gentry muſt not follow it on pain of forfeiting their Honour, and the Commons are lazy and poor, ſo that moſt of the Commerce is carried on by Foreigners. Beſides, they have no Ports but on the *Baltick*, of which *Dantzic* is the chief, but not ſufficient to improve the Trade of ſo large a Country.

Their Chief RIVERS *are*,

1. THE *Viſtula*, or *Weyſſel*. It riſes near the *Carpathian* Mountains, on the Frontiers of *Hungary*, and falls into the *Baltick* near *Dantzic*, after a Courſe of about 320 Miles in a direct Line, but much more with the Windings and Turnings included. This River, with others that fall into it, is of great Conveniency for tranſporting their Commodities from one Town and Province to another, and at laſt to *Dantzic*, as may be ſeen by the Map. 'Twas anciently reckoned the Boundary betwixt *Germany* and *Sarmatia*.

2. The *Worta*, which riſes near *Cromlow* in the Palatinate of *Cracow*, about 30 Miles North-Weſt from that City, runs thro' the Weſt of *Poland*, and falls into the *Oder*.

3. The *Bug*, which riſes in *Red Ruſſia*, near the *Carpathian* Mountains, waters *Lemberg* and ſeveral other Towns, and falls into the *Weyſſel*, North from *Warſaw*, after a Courſe of above 200 Miles.

4. The *Neiſter*, which riſes alſo near the *Capathian* Mountains in *Red Ruſſia*, divides *Poland* from *Moldavia*, and runs about 420 Miles South-Eaſt into the *Black Sea*. 'Tis ſuppoſed to be the *Tyras* of the Ancients. 'Tis Navigable, and abounds with Fiſh.

5. The *Bog*, which riſes in *Podolia*, and runs alſo South-Eaſt into the *Black Sea*, after a Courſe of about 280 Miles.

6. The *Nieper*, anciently the *Boryſthenes*, which riſes in *Muſcovy*, about Lat. 56. 40. and after a Courſe of 520 Miles, beſides Turnings and Windings, falls into the *Black Sea*.

7. The *Niemen*, ſuppoſed to be the *Chronus* of the Ancients, riſes in the Palatinate of *Novogrodec*, and after a Courſe of about 200 Miles, beſides Turnings and Windings, falls into the *Curiſh-Haff*, a Bay of the *Baltick*.

8. The *Duina* riſes in the Palatinate of *Witepsk*, runs about 310 Miles North-Weſt, and falls into the Gulph of *Livonia* at *Riga*.

There are many Lakes in *Poland* and *Lithuania* that abound with Fiſh, but we have no Account of any that have a peculiar Quality, except one called *Briales*, which in *April* and *May* dyes the Skins of thoſe that waſh in it of a ſwarthy Colour.

THE EMPIRE of GERMANY

Divided into its General and Particular Parts

Most Humbly inscribed to ye most noble & Lord Christopher Martin Count de Degenfelde Count of ye Holy Roman Empire Knight of ye most noble orders of ye Black Eagle

A Scale of English Miles

PART OF DENMARK

BALTICK or Gulf of Lubeck or Rheyde.

EAST SEA.

SPANISH NETHERLANDS

DUKED of BURGUNDY

DUKEDOM OF STIRIA

DUKED OF CARINTHIA

DUKED OF CARNIOLA

KINGD OF BOHEMIA

MARQ OF MORAVIA

DUKEDOM OF SILESIA

DUKEDOM OF LUSATIA

DUKED OF SAXEN

MARQ OF MISNIA

MARQ OF BRANDENBURG

DUKED OF PRUSSIA

DUKED OF POMERANIA

ARCH DUKED OF AUSTRIA

DUKED OF SAVOY

STATE OF THE REPUBLICK OF VENICE

Longitude East from London

GERMANY

HAS the Seven United Provinces, the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, and Part of *France* on the Weſt; *Poland*, Part of *Hungary*, *Sclavonia*, and *Croatia* on the Eaſt; Part of the *German Ocean*, of *Denmark*, and of the *Baltic Sea* on the North; *Swiſſerland*, and Part of *Italy* on the South. It lies betwixt Lat 45 ½. and 55. and betwixt Long. 6. and 18. but is not equally extended either in Length or Breadth, being frequently indented with other Dominions, as may be ſeen by the Map. Its Situation is betwixt the Seventh and Eleventh Northern Climates; ſo that the longeſt Day in the moſt Northerly Parts is about 17 Hours, 15 Minutes; and in moſt Southerly Parts about 15 Hours and an half.

Cluverius, in his *Germania Antiqua*, brings many Arguments to prove that modern *Germany* is not a Third part ſo large as that which was anciently ſo called; for it extended from the *North Sea* to the *Alps* one way, and from the *German Ocean* to the *Black Sea* the other. He proves, that it was much larger than all the other Parts called *Celtica*, which included not only the *Germans*, but the *Britons*, *Gauls*, *Spaniards*, *Illyrians*, and the *Theutiſci*, from whence came the modern Name of *Theutch*, or *Dutch*. Some derive this Name from *Twiſto*, the ancient *German* Idol mentioned by *Tacitus*, who, as the Old *Germans* fancied, ſprung from the Earth, and with his Son *Man* founded their Nation. *Cluverius* thinks they derived the Name from *Theut*, by which they meant *God*, becauſe of the Affinity it has with the Word Θεὸϛ, the Name by which the *Egyptians* (from whom the *Celtæ* deſcended) called their Idol *Mercury*. He takes notice, that ΘΕΟϹ was the common Name which all Nations gave to the Creator, but pronounced it differently according to their Idioms; ſome Θεὸϛ others Ζεὺϛ and Δεὺϛ, from whence the *Latin*, *Deus*: And the ancient *German* having learned by Tradition, that *Adam* (in theirs and the *Egyptian* Language called *Man*) was formed from the Earth, they confounded him with the Creator, and hence called their God *Mannus*. *Cluverius* is at a loſs about the Origin of the Word *Celta*, but thinks it to have had the ſame Signification after the Diſperſion at *Babel*, that the Name of *Aſchenaz* *Noah*'s Grandſon had, before it, and that he and his Poſterity peopled *Illyricum*, *Germany*, *Gaul*, *Spain*, and the *Britiſh* Iſlands, the Inhabitants of all theſe being anciently called *Celto-Scythæ*, and having the ſame Language, tho' in different Idioms. Others, as *Verſtegan*, derive the *Celtæ* from the *Greek* Word Κίλητες, *Light-Horſemen*; but he might with as much or more Reaſon have derived it from Κνλλη a *Branch*, or Κνλεν a *Dart*; becauſe Darts made of Branches of Trees were their common Weapons; for it appears by *Cæſar*'s Account of the *Germans*, that their Horſemen frequently alighted and fought on Foot, becauſe their Horſes were not managed for War.

As to the modern Name, ſome derive it from the old *Gaulic* Words *Ger* and *Man*, which ſignifies a *Man of War*; and *Cluverius* ſays, that this Name was firſt given them by the *Gauls* who lived on the *French* Side of the *Rhine*. They that would know more of their Antiquities and Subdiviſions, may conſult that Learned Author's *Germania Antiqua*; only 'tis thought fit to give the Reader this Caution, that the Subdiviſions of the Inhabitants of *Germany*, as the *Marcomanni*, *Harudes*, *Catti*, *&c.* are not to be underſtood as if they were different Nations, but only that they inhabited different Provinces, as thoſe called *Palatines*, *Bavarians*, *Weſtphalians*, *Brandenburghers*, *&c.* do now. Its greateſt Extent from South to North, is about 560 Miles, and 510 from Weſt to Eaſt.

It follows of courſe, that the Air of this large Country muſt differ according to the Climates; but in general 'tis more cold than hot, and ſo healthful, that the People are long liv'd, and ſeldom troubled with univerſal Diſtempers. The Soil is very fruitful, particularly towards the South, and in the Neighbourhood of the *Rhine*, the *Danube* and the *Elb*, where they make very good Bread and Beer. Here are alſo ſeveral ſorts of Wine in many Places, but that on the *Rhine* is the moſt famous. This Country abounds alſo with Wild and Tame Beaſts and Fowls of all ſorts, and particularly breeds great numbers of very good Horſes. Here are alſo many Woods and Foreſts, Fountains of Mineral Water, and ſeveral Mines of Silver, Tin, Lead and Iron, for the Particulars of all which, we refer to the ſeveral Countries.

The Empire of *Germany is divided into* Ten Circles. This Diviſion was begun by the Emperor *Maximilian* I. in 1500, and it was confirmed by the Emperor *Charles* V. in the Dyet of *Nuremberg* in 1522, when the *Matricula* or Repartition of the States and Cities, and of the Horſe, Foot and Money, each Member of the Circles are to furniſh for Defence of the Empire, was agreed upon; the Original of which is kept in the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*'s Chancery.

We chuſe to follow this Diviſion in our Deſcription of *Germany*; but ſince the *Matricula* itſelf does not rank the Circles according to their Precedency, and puts that of *Auſtria* firſt, becauſe it contains great Part of the Emperor's Hereditary Dominions, and *Vienna* the Seat of his Reſidence, we chuſe rather to follow the Order of the Circles as they lie in the Map, beginning at the North ſide of the Empire, and going on with our Deſcription from Weſt to Eaſt.

I. *The Circle of* WESTPHALIA.

SOME derive the Name from *Weiſſenpholen*, a *White Horſe*, the Arms of their ancient Dukes; but others more probably from *Weſtfield*, the Country of the *Weſt Saxons*, as *Eaſtfield* was of the *Eaſt-Saxons*. The South Parts are fruitful, and the North abound with Paſtures, Cattle, and particularly Horſes and Hogs. It has the *German* Sea on the North, part of the Electorate of *Treves* and Dominions of *Heſſe* on the South, the *Netherlands* on the Weſt, the Dutchies of *Bremen*, *Verden*, the Dominions of the Houſe of *Brunſwick* and of the Landgrave of *Heſſe* on the Eaſt. The greateſt Extent from South to North is about 215 Miles, and from Weſt to Eaſt 145. The Elector *Palatine*, as Duke of *Juliers*, and the King of *Pruſſia* as Duke of *Cleves*, are alternately Condirectors of this Circle with the Biſhop of *Munſter*. The ſeveral Dominions it is divided into, are as follow.

I. The County of EMEDEN, alias EAST-FRIEZLAND. It has the *German* Sea on the North, the Province of *Groningen*, with a Bay, *&c.* betwixt them on the Weſt, the Dutchy of *Bremen* and *Oldenburg* on the Eaſt, and the Biſhoprick of *Munſter* on the South. The greateſt Length from South to North is about 45 Miles, and from Eaſt to Weſt about 40. The ancient Inhabitants were reckoned the *Chauci Minores*, or a Part of the *Friſii*; the Moderns are a Mixture of *Germans* and *Netherlanders*. 'Twas made a Branch of the Empire in 840; and erected into a County about 1441 by the Emperor *Frederick* IV. in favour of *Ulric Sirſene*, one of the chief Men here, becauſe of his great Services, and it continues in his Poſterity. Count *Ezard* II. embraced the *Augſburg* Confeſſion about 1440; but the Citizens of *Embden* being *Calviniſts*, and their Count *Rudolph* differing with them for that Reaſon, they diſpoſſeſſed him in 1595, and put themſelves under the Protection of the *Dutch*, who aſſiſted them. Our King *James* I. made Peace betwixt Count *Enno* and them in 1606, ſince which time they have been governed by their own Magiſtrates, but with a Dependence on the States General. Count *Enno Ludowic* II. married *Henrica*, Daughter to *Henry Frederic*, Prince of *Orange*, in 1641, ſince which they have been made Princes of the Empire, and are *Calviniſts*.

The chief Places here are,

1. *Embden*, the Capital, near the Mouth of the River *Ems*, on the North ſide, Lat. 53. 25. Long. 7. 22. 25 Miles North-Eaſt from *Groningen*, and 45 North-Weſt from *Oldenburg*. 'Tis rich, large and populous, has a double Ditch, with regular Bulwarks on the Land-ſide, and the other is defended by a ſtrong Wall and the River. The Harbour is large and convenient, and made ſafe by the Iſland *Neſſa*, which lies over againſt it. They have Artificial Canals, which bring large Veſſels into the Heart of the Town, and Sluices by which they can lay the neighbouring Country under Water, and make the City inacceſſible. The Houſes are generally neat and high, and the Town-Hall magnificent. The Count or Prince reſides in the Caſtle, which the Citizens won't allow him to fortify, nor has he any Juriſdiction here. When he writes to them he calls them loving Friends, and they write themſelves his humble Servants. They are much given to Commerce, are brave Soldiers, zealous Aſſertors of their Liberty, make good Proviſion for their Poor, and allow Liberty of Worſhip to all but Papiſts. 'Twas formerly the Staple for *Engliſh* Cloth.

2. *Norden*, upon a Bay, 18 Miles North from *Embden*. The Town is pleaſant, well built, but not fortify'd, and their Harbour not fit for great Ships. 'Tis remarkable for a great Defeat of the *Normans*, of whom 10000 were killed in the Neighbourhood. 'Twas formerly the Burial Place of the Counts; but the great Church and part of the Town being burnt in 1531, their Monuments were removed to *Embden*, where they have been buried ſince.

3. *Eſens*, upon the North Coaſt, 18 Miles Eaſt from *Norden*, near a River of the ſame Name: It has a ſtrong Caſtle, formerly the Reſidence of their Barons, who had long Wars with the Counts of *Embden*, about Superiority, but the Quarrel was ended in 1581 by the Count's marrying the Heireſs. Part of this Town was burnt by thoſe of *Bremen* in 1540.

4. *Aurick*, about 15 Miles North-Eaſt from *Embden*. 'Tis Capital of its Diſtrict called *Auricker land*, which is rough, woody and barren, but abounds with Veniſon and other Game. 'Tis encompaſſed by a Wall, and has a ſtrong Caſtle belonging to the Prince. It has ſeven great Fairs every Year for Cattle, and is the Seat of the Courts of Judicature for the County; the Preſident and three of the Aſſeſſors being always Noblemen, the other ſix Civilians, and the Chancellor a Doctor of Laws. Out of Term-time they hear Cauſes in the Prince's Palace.

5. *Jevern*, about 18 Miles North-Eaſt from *Aurick*. It gives Title to a conſiderable Baron, whoſe Lordſhip is about 40 Miles round, and abounds with fine Seats of the Nobility and Gentry. Theſe Barons pretended formerly to be Sovereign Princes, but are now ſubject to the Count of *Oldenburg*. The Town is defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, and has a good Trade by a Canal, or ſmall River from the Sea.

6. *Witmund*, about 5 Miles Eaſt from *Eſens*, formerly a Town of good Trade, and Capital of a large Barony, which held of the Count.

7. *Leer*, on the *Ems*, a large Market-Town of good Trade.

8. *Fredeberg*, 30 Miles North-Eaſt from *Embden*. It formerly belonged to the Citizens of *Brunſwic*.

There are many other large Villages or Towns here, as neat and populous as thoſe in *Holland*, which we can't inſiſt upon, but refer the Curious to the Learned *Ubbo Emius* their Countryman's Chorographical and Hiſtorical Account of this Principality, publiſhed at *Leyden* in 1616.

II. The County of OLDENBURG. It lies South-Eaſt from *Embden*, and has a Bay of the Sea, and the Mouth of the *Weſer*, on the North and Eaſt. 'Tis narrow in the South-Eaſt Parts, and, taking in *Delmenhorſt*, is about 50 Miles from North-Weſt to South-Eaſt, and 30 where broadeſt from Eaſt to Weſt. 'Tis generally barren, and full of Heaths and Marſhes, which feed their ſmall Cattle; but their Horſes are reckoned the beſt in *Germany*. The People are for moſt part poor, and have mean Cottages of Clay and Turf; ſo that were it not for the Barony of *Jevern* in *Embden*, and ſome Lands elſewhere, their Counts would not have been able to ſuſtain the Rank of a Prince of the Empire, tho' they were reckoned among the Eldeſt. They failed in 1676, and were ſucceeded by the King of *Denmark*, who is of the ſame Fa-

mily,

mily, and agreed with the Duke of *Holſtein*, a Branch of it, for his Pretenſions.

The only Place of Note is *Oldenburg*, the Capital, on the River *Hund*, Lat. 53.9. Long. 8.30. 45 Miles South East from *Embden*, and 25 Weſt from *Bremen*. 'Tis well fortified with Walls and Ditches, and has a round, ſtately and magnificent Caſtle, the Reſidence of their former Counts; but the other Houſes are mean. Barges come up from the *Weſer* as far as the Bridge, and bring a pretty good Trade; and at the Mouth of the *Hund* there is a Cuſtom-Houſe, where Ships pay Toll to the King of *Denmark*, to whom alſo belongs,

III. DELMENHORST, the South Part of this Country, which is by ſome reckoned a diſtinct County ſince 1247, that it fell to the Brother of Count *Friſhaw Otko*, who built a Palace on the River *Delma*, which gave Riſe to the Town of *Delmenhorſt*, that lies about 18 Miles South-Eaſt from *Oldenburg*. 'Twas afterwards fortified, grew conſiderable, was taken by the Biſhop of *Munſter* in 1482, but retaken by the Count in 1547. Here was a noble Monaſtery, converted at the Reformation into a Church, an Hoſpital, and Free-School. Here are other ſmall Towns which don't merit a Deſcription.

IV. The County of DIEPHOLT, South from *Oldenburg* and Weſt from *Hoye*. 'Tis about 30 Miles from South to North, and 15 from Eaſt to Weſt. It had Lords of its own, whoſe Race failing, it came to the Dukes of *Lunenburg*, and is now ſubject to King *George* of *Great Britain*, as Elector of *Brunſwic*. The Capital of the ſame Name lies on the Lake *Demmer*, about 28 Miles South-Eaſt from *Oldenburg*, 32 North-Eaſt from *Oſnabrug*, and about 30 South-Weſt from *Hoye*. It was almoſt ruined in the Civil Wars of *Germany*, but is ſince rebuilt, and defended by a Fort. In this Country there is a Hill called *Hulſemberg*, *i. e.* the Mountain of Help, becauſe (ſays the *Brunſwic* Chronicle) *Charlemain* pray'd here for Aſſiſtance againſt the *Saxons* and their Idols, and having obtained Victory, he built a Chapel on the top of it, which being much frequented, occaſioned the building of the neighbouring Village called St. *Hulp*, to which an annual Fair was granted, where the Monks uſed to ſell Indulgences; but that Cuſtom was aboliſhed at the Reformation.

V. The County of HOYE lies Eaſt of *Diepholt*, is about 30 Miles from South to North, and 20 from Eaſt to Weſt. It had formerly Counts of its own, of an ancient *Saxon* Family much reſpected in the Empire: The laſt of them dying in 1582, it was divided betwixt the Families of *Brunſwic* and *Heſſe*; and the laſt gave their Share, which was *Uht* and *Freudenburg*, to the Counts of *Bentheim*, ſo that moſt of it belongs to King *George* of *Great Britain*. The Capital of the ſame Name is ſmall, but well fortify'd, and has one of the ſtrongeſt Caſtles in *Weſtphalia*. It lies near the River *Weſer*, 30 Miles North Eaſt from *Diepholt*. Here is no other conſiderable Place, but *Nyenburg* on the Eaſt ſide of the *Weſer*, 12 Miles South-Eaſt from *Hoye*. 'Tis well fortified, and held out diverſe Sieges during the Wars of *Germany*.

VI. The County of BENTHEM has the *United Provinces* on the Weſt, and the Biſhoprick of *Munſter* on the Eaſt. 'Tis about 30 Miles South-Eaſt and North-Weſt, and 15 broad. 'Tis Woody for the moſt part, except on the River *Aa*, where there are pleaſant and fruitful Valleys. *Bentheim*, the Capital, and ancient Seats of their Counts, about 10 Miles from *Oldenſael*, is the only Place of Note. Count *Arnold* brought in the *Augsburg* Confeſſion in 1564; but Count *William-Henry*, who turned Papiſt in 1668, perſecuted his Proteſtant Subjects till the States of the United Provinces interpoſed.

VII. The County of STEINFORT is South-Eaſt from *Bentheim*, about 15 Miles long, and 10 broad. 'Tis encompaſſed with the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*, and for moſt part Woody. Its Counts ſucceeded by Marriage to the County of *Bentheim*. The chief Place is *Burch-Steinfort*, on the *Aa*, about 10 Miles South-Eaſt from *Bentheim*; a *Gymnaſium*, or College for the Languages and Liberal Arts was founded here by Count *Arnold*, mentioned in the County of *Bentheim*.

VIII. The Biſhoprick of MUNSTER has *Embden* and *Oldenburg* on the North, the County of *Mark* and Dutchy of *Weſtphalia* on the South, the County of *Bentheim* and *United Provinces* on the Weſt; the Biſhoprick of *Oſnabrug*, the County of *Ravensberg* and Biſhoprick of *Paderborn* on the Eaſt. 'Tis about 80 Miles from South to North, and 70 from Weſt to Eaſt where broadeſt. 'Tis one of the largeſt and moſt conſiderable in *Germany*, and divided into the *Upper*, which is the South Part, and the *Lower*, which is the North, and contains Thirteen Baliwicks or Diſtricts, of which Nine belong to the Upper, and Four to the Lower. 'Tis in ſome Parts barren and ill-inhabited, in others fruitful and populous. The People are Laborious and Warlike; their chief Commerce is in Hogs and *Weſtphalia* Hams. They are ſubject to their Biſhop, who by his Office is a Prince of the Empire, and able upon occaſion to maintain 15000 Men. They generally affected a Neutrality in caſe of War among their Neighbours, and paid the States General, who uſually have a great Sway in the Choice of a Biſhop, 12000 Crowns *per Annum* for their Protection. But their Biſhop *Bernard van Galen*, being fitter for a General than a Churchman, joined with the *French* and *Engliſh* againſt the *Dutch* in 1672, and was ſo formidable and cunning, that he made himſelf to be courted by the greateſt Potentates, and changed Sides as he ſaw it moſt for his Intereſt. He fomented Diviſions among his Neighbours, that he might have Penſions from each, and died in 1678, about the time when Peace was made betwixt *France*, *Spain*, and the *Dutch*; upon which his Neighbours and Subjects ſaid pleaſantly, that it was time for him to quit the Stage, when People grew weary of War and deſirous of Peace. The chief Places here are,

1. *Munſter* the Capital, on the Banks of the River *Aa*, Lat 52. 5. and near Long. 7. 25 Miles Eaſt from the County of *Zutphen*, and 40 South-Weſt from *Oſnabrug*. It had its Name from a Monaſtery founded by *Charlemain*, who made it a Biſhoprick in 758; ſo that 'tis reckoned the Metropolis of *Weſtphalia*, tho' the Biſhop be Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Cologne*. It ſtands pleaſantly in a large Plain, and is divided by the River *Aa*, which falls into the *Ems* about 10 Miles lower. The Fiſhery of the *Aa* belongs to the Biſhop, whoſe Revenues in 1661 were 300000 Crowns *per Annum*, but much abated ſince, the Dioceſe being impoveriſh'd by the Wars of *Bernard van Galen*, their Biſhop, who took the Town then, ſince which it has loſt its Privileges of an Imperial City and Hans Town. 'Tis large, well fortified by Nature and Art, and has a ſtrong Caſtle. The Houſes are generally fair, and well built of Stone, there being a good Quarry at *Tanberg*, about 8 Miles from it. The Cathedral is a ſtately Fabrick, and the Dean and Chapter chuſe the Biſhop. Here are five Collegiate Churches, and a College of *Jeſuits*, well frequented. This City is remarkable for the bloody Tragedy acted in it by Enthuſiaſtical Anabaptiſts in 1533, under the Conduct of *John Buckholt* a Taylor, born at *Leyden*, and therefore called *John of Leyden*. His Faction grew ſo ſtrong, that the Magiſtrates were forced to tolerate them. Then pretending to Revelations, he ſent his Emiſſaries about Streets, commanding all the People to repent and be baptized on pain of Damnation. At laſt they ſeiſed the Magazine and Town-Hall, turned out the Magiſtrates, uſurped the Government, and invited all of their Perſuaſion from the neighbouring Countries, to join them; which they did, and drove out the other Inhabitants. *John* aſſumed the Title of King, made one of his Concubines Queen, and cut off her Head becauſe ſhe ſhewed her Diſlike at ſome of his frantick Tricks. In 1534 the Biſhop beſieged the Town in vain; but next Year being aſſiſted by the Landgrave of *Heſſe* and the Troops of *Cologne*, the City was taken by Surprize, the Mock King, with his Favourites *Rothman* and *Knipperdoling*, ſent about in Deriſion to neighbouring Courts, and next Year executed, *John*'s Fleſh tore off with burning Pincers, and his Bones hung in a Cage upon the top of a Steeple. This City is alſo famous for the Peace concluded here in 1648, betwixt the *Swedes*, the Emperor and Empire, which put an End to a War of 30 Years, occaſioned by the Houſe of *Auſtria*'s Tyranny and Perſecution; but this Treaty eſtabliſhed the Liberties of the Empire, and the free Exerciſe of the Proteſtant Religion in it.

2. *Meppen*, at the Conflux of the *Haſe* and *Ems*, about 40 Miles North from *Munſter*. 'Tis Capital of the Lower Biſhoprick, and well fortified. 'Twas taken by the *Dutch* in 1587, being reckoned the Key of *Eaſt-Friſland*, but retaken from them. The *Swedes* poſſeſſed, fortified and ſold it to *Charles Ludowick*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, for 60000 Crowns, but it now belongs to the Biſhop of *Munſter*.

3. *Kloppenburg*, 30 Miles North-Eaſt from *Meppen*, a ſtrong Town; 'twas taken and regularly fortified by the *Swedes* in 1635, but ſoon after ſurrendered to the Imperialiſts.

4. *Haſe-Lunen*, 10 Miles Eaſt from *Meppen*, a Fort which with *Meppen* and *Kloppenburg* belonged to the Counts of *Tecklenburg*, who made them over to the Biſhop.

5. *Vecht*, a ſmall City, 13 Miles South-Eaſt from *Kloppenburg*, ſubject formerly to its own Lords, and Capital of a Diſtrict of 15 Pariſhes, each containing 10 or 12 Villages, and in the whole about 31 Gentlemens Seats. The Town is noted for a Defeat given by the Inhabitants to the Duke of *Lunenburg* and Count of *Hoye*, who in 1394 invaded the Biſhoprick of *Oſnabrug*, and carry'd off much People and Booty, but were ſurprized, and the Priſoners and Booty reſcued by thoſe of *Vecht*.

6. *Warenberg*, or *Varenberg*, on the *Ems*, 15 Miles South from *Munſter*, ſaid to have been built by *Varus* a *Roman* Captain, who was killed in a Sedition at *Paderborn* in *Auguſtus*'s Time.

7. *Stromberg*, South from *Waremburg*, Capital of a Burgraviate, for which the Biſhop of *Munſter* obtained a Vote in the Dyet in 1653.

8. *Koesfelt*, a ſmall fortified Hans-Town on the River *Borkel*, 20 Miles Weſt from *Munſter*, and the uſual Reſidence of the Biſhop.

9. *Borckloe* or *Borchen*, on a River of the ſame Name, 35 Miles South-Weſt from *Munſter*, Capital of a Barony belonging to the Counts of *Stirum*.

10. *Tilligt* on the *Ems*, 10 Miles South-Eaſt from *Munſter*, noted for a Convention of the States in 1532 to oppoſe the Growth of *Lutheraniſm*.

11. *Rheyne*, a ſmall neat City on the *Ems*, 18 Miles North of *Munſter*.

Wiſhauſen, a Bailiwick belonging to this Biſhoprick, was quitted to the Biſhop by the *Swedes*, at the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, on condition of his paying 100000 Crowns, which not being performed, the King of *Sweden* threaten'd to ſeize it in 1698, upon which the Biſhop paid the Money, rather than it ſhould fall into the Hands of Proteſtants.

IX. The County of LINGEN lies betwixt the Biſhoprick of *Munſter* and *Oſnabrug*, is 15 Miles long and 10 broad. The chief Town of the ſame Name, 10 Miles South from *Meppen*, is the only Place of Note; It is ſtrong, and came to *William* Prince of *Orange* in 1560, by his Lady the Heireſs. 'Tis a pleaſant fruitful Country, and the Inhabitants *Calviniſts*. Upon the Death of King *William* of *Great Britain* it fell to the King of *Pruſſia*.

X. The County of TECKIENBURG lies Eaſt from *Lingen*, Weſt from *Oſnabrug*, is about 30 Miles long, and 10 broad. The Capital of the ſame Name, 10 Miles Weſt from *Oſnabrug*, is the only Place of Note, and has a ſtrong Caſtle. Its ancient Counts had large Dominions, now parcelled out to others. This County fell to the Count of *Bentem* in 1560.

XI. The Biſhoprick of *Oſnabrug* has part of the Biſhoprick of *Munſter* on the North, *Ravensberg* on the South, the two laſt mentioned Counties on the Weſt, *Hoye* and *Minden* on the Eaſt. 'Tis 40 Miles from South to North, and 25 from Eaſt to Weſt. 'Tis one of the fruitfulleſt Parts of *Weſtphalia*. The People are induſtrious, breed abundance of Cattle, particularly Hogs, which make the beſt *Weſtphalia* Bacon. They have alſo a good Manufacture of Linnen. The Biſhoprick was founded by *Charlemain*, after he ſubdued *Witikind* the *Saxon*, about 776. He exempted the Biſhop from all Homage and Service, except going on an Embaſſy at the Emperor's Charge for a Match betwixt the Imperial Families of the Eaſt and Weſt. The Biſhop has had little more than the Name as to Church Affairs ſince 1634, that the Reformation was introduced here; for the *Lutherans* don't allow the Exerciſe of Epiſcopal Juriſdiction, and the Papiſts are not ſtrong enough to obtain it. Since the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, 'tis to be enjoyed alternately by a Proteſtant and a Papiſt, and the Proteſtant is always a Son of the Family of *Brunſwick*.

wick. King *George* of *Great-Britain's* Father, was Biſhop before he was Duke of *Hanover*, and now his Majeſty's Brother, Prince *Erneſt*, is Biſhop upon the Death of the laſt, who was a Son of the Houſe of *Lorrain.* When the Biſhop is a Papiſt, he is Suffragan to the Elector of *Cologne.* The Places of Note are,

1. *Oſnabrug*, the Capital, Lat. 52. 17. Long. 8½. 20 Miles North-Eaſt from *Munſter*, 40 Weſt from *Munden*, and 70 from *Hanover.* Some ſay 'twas founded by *Julius Caſar*; the Name comes from a Bridge over the *Haſe* or *Oſe.* 'Tis a Hans Town, but ſubject to the Biſhop as a Count of the Empire, who has above 20000 Crowns *per Annum. Charlemain* founded the Biſhoprick, erected a School here for Latin and Greek, which is now a *Gymnaſium*, with 3 or 4 Profeſſors of ſeveral Faculties. 'Tis a neat City, and divided into the old and new Town by the River. 'Tis pretty ſtrong, and fortified by Walls and Ditches, but commanded by a Hill within half Cannon Shot, upon which there's an Abby of Men of Quality. Here are ſeveral noble, publick Buildings, one of them the Cathedral, poſſeſſed by the Papiſts. There's a Provoſt, a Dean, and 25 Canons, 18 of them Papiſts, 4 of the Canonries go to ſupport the Jeſuits College, and 3 are enjoyed by Lutherans: The Popiſh Canons are capable of being elected Biſhop, but the other not. The Papiſts have the Dominican Church in the old City, and the Collegiate Church of St. *John* in the New. The Proteſtants have the great Parochial Church of St. *Mary* in the old City, and a Voice in chuſing the Magiſtrates of both Towns. The Biſhops Caſtle and Pallace of *Petersburg* is well fortified, and a great Defence to the Town. This Place is noted for a Treaty in 1648, when the Affairs of the *German* Proteſtants were ſettled.

2. Five Miles Eaſt lie the Ruins of an old Church and Caſtle, nam'd *Beelem*, ſuppoſed to have been erected by *Wittikind*, upon his Converſion.

3. About 4 Miles North-Eaſt lies the Monaſtery of *Rulle* or *Rolde*, on the Bank of a Lake, ſo deep, that it could never yet be fathom'd.

4. *Iburg*, 8 Miles South, has a Commodious Caſtle, formerly the Reſidence of the Biſhop; 'twas taken by *Philip* the Great of *Brunſwick* in 1553.

5. *Quakenbrug*, a neat ſmall Town on the River *Oſe*, 25 Miles North from *Oſnabrug.*

XII. The Principality of MINDEN, lies betwixt *Oſnabrug* and *Schaumburg*, is 25 Miles South and North, and 20 Eaſt and Weſt. The South Parts abound with Corn, and export much, but the North is full of Woods and Hills, and has plenty of Game. The Places of Note are,

1. *Minden*, the Capital, a large and rich Hans Town, on the Weſt ſide of the *Weſer*, Lat. 52. 18. Long. 9½. 50 Miles Eaſt from *Oſnabrug*, and 40 Weſt from *Hanover.* 'Twas made a Biſhoprick by *Charlemain*, and continued ſo till 1638, that 'twas ſeculariz'd by the Treaty of *Munſter*, and given to the Elector of *Brandenburg.* The Cathedral is a noble Structure, but dark, and ſaid to have been King *Wittikind's* Palace, who turned it to a Church upon his Converſion. The Town is neat, and well fortified; 'twas taken by the Imperialiſts during the Civil Wars of *Germany* in 1628, and by the Duke of *Brunſwick* in 1634. Here's no other Place of Note but *Petershagen*, on the ſame River, 5 Miles lower, with a good Caſtle, formerly the Reſidence of the Biſhop, and now the Chancery for the Principality.

XIII. The County of RAVENSBERG, South from *Oſnabrug*, and *Minden*, North-Weſt from *Lippe*, and North from *Rheda.* 'Tis 38 Miles South and North, and 40 Eaſt and Weſt. The Name is from a Town and ſtrong Fort on a Hill, near the River *Heſſel*, 20 Miles South-Eaſt from *Oſnabrug.* The Country is for moſt part Rocky and Mountainous, and belongs to the King of *Pruſſia*, who is Count of it. Other Places of Note are,

1. *Bilevelt*, a ſtrong Hans Town, Lat. 52. Long. 8. 50. 10 Miles South-Eaſt from *Ravensberg*, at the bottom of a great Hill, and defended by the impregnable Fort of *Ravenberg.* It made a brave Defence againſt the *French*, who play'd hard upon it from a neighbouring Hill with Grenadoes and Fire-balls; but the Burghers covered their Houſes with Webbs of Linnen (their chief Manufacture) dipped in Milk, which prevented their doing much damage.

2. *Hervorden*, *Herwerden*, or *Herfurt*, a Hans Town, in a pleaſant Country, on the Conflux of the *Aa* and *Weſer*, 15 Miles Eaſt from *Ravenſberg.* 'Tis noted for a noble Nunnery, founded in 832. It embraced the Reformation above 100 Years ago, and the Abbeſſe, and all the Nuns are Calviniſts. The late Abbeſſe was the learned Princeſs *Elizabeth* of the Palatine Family, Siſter to King *George* of *Great Britain's* Mother, and the Miracle of her Sex, as appears by her Letters to *Des Cartes*, printed in his Works. On a little Hill without the City, there's another Nunnery founded by this, and ſerves it as a Nurſery.

3. *Engeren* or *Angrivaria*, thought to have been the Capital of the *Angrivari.* 'Twas the Reſidence of King *Wittikind*, who founded the Collegiate Church of St. *Dennis*, and was buried here. The Town being deſtroy'd by War, and now only a poor Village, the Collegiates removed to *Herfurt*, where they ſtill ſhew the Reliques of their Anceſtors. The Town gives Title of Duke to the Elector of *Cologne.*

4. *Ulotowe*, on the *Weſer*, 30 Miles Eaſt from *Ravensberg*, and 20 South-Eaſt of *Hervorden*, Capital of an ancient Barony, with a Caſtle formerly Count *Waldeck's.* The Town lies conveniently for Trade, the River there being capable of large Veſſels.

XIV. The County of *Schaumberg*, Eaſt from *Minden* on the other ſide the *Weſer*, and Weſt from *Hanover.* 'Tis 30 Miles South and North, and 20 Eaſt and Weſt, abounds with Corn, Hay, Quarries of Free Stone and Chalk. Here are alſo Coal-Mines, and Salt-Pits, and there were Copper Mines which yielded ſome Gold and Silver, but are now decay'd. The Woods afford the Inhabitants Timber and Game, and they are plentifully ſupplied with Fiſh by their Rivers, and the *Steinburder* Lake, which is 5 Miles long, and 2 broad, yields Perch, *&c.* ſo that they have Fiſh enough for Conſumption and Export. They had Lords of their own from 1032 to 1459, when the Male Iſſue failing, the Country was divided betwixt the King of *Denmark*, Duke of *Holſtein*, and the Landgrave of *Heſſe*; and part of it to the Family of *Lippe*, but moſt of it belongs now to the King of *Great Britain.*

Places of Note are,

1. *Schaumburg*, the Reſidence of their old Counts, being a Caſtle on a high Hill, in the middle of the Country, 12 Miles Eaſt from *Minden*, and 20 Weſt from *Hanover.*

2. *Buckenburg*, 12 Miles Weſt from *Schaumburg*, ſuppoſed to be the *Ara Bructerorum* of the Ancients, who ſacrificed here to *Hercules.* It has now a fine Palace belonging to the Houſe of *Lippe.*

3. *Rentelen*, or *Rintele*, on the Weſt ſide of the *Weſer*, 6 Miles Weſt from *Schaumberg*, noted for a *Gymnaſium.*

4. *Stadthagen*, 10 Miles North from *Schaumberg*, a pleaſant little wall'd Town in the middle of a Foreſt.

5. *Oldendorf*, a ſtrong little Town on the *Weſer*, 3 Miles South from *Schaumberg.* It held out againſt the Imperialiſts in 1633, but was taken by them in 1639. There's a Cuſtom-houſe here, where Ships pay Toll to the Counts of *Lippe.*

6. *Saxenhagen*, a Town with a ſtrong Fort, 17 Miles North from *Schaumberg.*

XV. RHEDA County, South from *Ravensberg*, about 15 Miles long, and 5 broad, with a Town of the ſame Name, but of ſmall Note.

XVI. LIPPE County, Eaſt from *Rheda*, and South from *Schaumberg*, 40 Miles long, and 10 broad, ſubject to a Count of that Name, who derives his Pedigree, ſay the *German* Heralds, from *Marius* the *Roman*, who defended the Capitol againſt the *Gauls.* He has *Ritberg* County, and other Places in the Neighbourhood, which make his Dominions more conſiderable than they appear in the Maps; the Houſe is divided into the Branches of *Diethmold*, *Bracken*, and *Buckemberg*, and has matched with great Families. Places of Note,

1. *Diethmell* or *Diethmold*, ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Teuto-Burgum*, where the Idol *Teuto* or *Dith* was worſhipped; it lies 15 Miles South-Eaſt from *Hervorden*, and 20 from *Ravensberg*; is the Seat of the oldeſt Branch of the Houſe of *Lippe*, and ſubſiſts by the Court. Tis remarkable for a great Victory of *Charlemain* over the *Saxons.*

2. *Lippe* or *Lipſtadt*, on the River *Lippe*, 30 Miles South-Eaſt from *Munſter*, Lat. 51. 42. Long. 8. 40. 'Twas built in 1150, held out againſt the Archbiſhop of *Cologne* in 1447, is well fortified, and repuls'd the *French* in 1674. 'Twas the Seat of the Counts, but now ſubject to the King of *Pruſſia.* The Town is large, but ill Peopled, and ſubſiſts chiefly by preparing Timber for Veſſels, uſed on the Rhine, with which the River communicates. It ſuffered much by Fire in 1718.

3. *Horn*, an old Town near *Diethmold*, had Counts of its own, but now ſubject to the Count of *Lippe. Varus* and his *Roman* Legion were defeated near this Place, ſays *Cluverius*, and not at *Paderborn* or *Duysburg.*

4. *Lemgow*, 5 Miles North from *Dietmelle*, a rich and neat Hans Town, in a fruitful Country on the *Pega*, which falls into the *Weſer.* The Citizens are ingenious and induſtrious. 'Tis now ſubject to the King of *Pruſſia.* The People are *Lutherans*, and have a *Gymnaſium*, and Printing-Houſe.

5 *Ufflen*, or *Salzufflen*, in the Road betwixt *Lemgow* and *Hervorden*, noted for a Salt Spring, and a Manufacture of ſtrong Cloth.

6. *Pyrmont*, Capital of a County, formerly ſubject to its own Lords, now to the Count of *Lippe.* It lies near *Lugde*, and 8 Miles Weſt from *Hamelen* in the Dutchy of *Brunſwick.* 'Tis noted for a ſtrong Fort, and its Mineral Waters.

7. *Ritberg*, a large Town and Caſtle on the *Ems*, North-Eaſt from *Lipſtadt*, Capital of a County that had its own Lords, but now ſubject to the Count of *Lippe*, and pays ſome acknowledgement to the Biſhop of *Paderborn.*

XVII. PADERBORN Biſhoprick, South and Eaſt from the County of *Lippe*, 40 Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and in ſome Places 30, South and North. It abounds ſo much with Cattle, that Drovers come hither from the neighbouring Nations to buy at their Fairs. They have alſo plenty of Deer and other Game, rich Salt-ſprings, and ſome Iron Mines. 'Tis ſo populous, that here are 24 Market Towns, 54 Pariſhes, 16 Monaſteries, and 20 Gentlemen's Seats. Places of Note are,

1. *Paderborn*, on the River *Pader*, a Hans Town, large, fine, and populous. It is in Lat. 51. 45. Long. 9. 10. 50 Miles South-Eaſt from *Munſter*, and 20 Eaſt from *Lippe.* The Biſhoprick was founded by *Charlemain* in 777. 'Tis ſaid, that his Army being in want of Water, and a Spring being diſcovered by one of the Stakes of his Pavilion as they drove it into the Ground, he ordered the Church to be built over that Spring, and the converted *Saxons* to be baptized there. Several Mills are built on the Stream that flow from it. The Biſhop is Suffragan of *Mentz*; the Chapter conſiſts of 24 Canons, who are obliged to ſtudy in ſome *French* or *Italian* Univerſity. The Biſhop's Palace is a fine Structure, and the Cathedral one of the beſt in *Germany.* The adjacent Caſtle of *Nienhuys* was built by one of their Biſhops in 1590, and he founded their Univerſity in 1592. In *Luther's* time, the Citizens began to embrace the Reformation; but their Biſhop executed 16 of them on that Account, and obliged the reſt to abjure. It has loſt its Privileges as an Imperial Town, ſince 1604, that it was ſubjected by their Biſhop.

2. *Lippeſpring* or *Lippesburg*, 4 Miles North from *Paderborn*, has its Name from the River *Lippe*, that riſes there in ſo large a Stream, that it drives 3 or 4 Miles before it leaves the Town, which is ſubject to the Dean and Chapter of *Paderborn*, who have a Caſtle here. It lies on the Edge of a large deſart Heath, much infeſted by Robbers. 'Tis probable, that *Charlemain* encamp'd here; and that from hence the *Popiſh* Legendaries forged the pretended Miracle of *Paderborn.*

3. *Warburg*, a Hans Town on the *Dymel*, 20 Miles South Eaſt from *Paderborn*, formerly ſubject to Counts of its own, but now to the Biſhop. It lies in a fruitful Soil, and ſubſiſts chiefly by brewing ſtrong, well taſted Beer, and by the Product of the neighbouring Mines of Iron and Lead.

4. *Lugde*, *Lude* or *Levi*, 25 Miles North-Eaſt of *Paderborn.* It belongs properly to the County of *Pyrmont*, but now to the Biſhop. 'Tis noted for an Encampment of *Charlemain* in 787, and for its Medicinal Fountain, ſuppoſed to be called the *Holy-Well*, which is reckoned a Catholicon, and much frequented; 'tis that which commonly goes by the Name of *Pyrmont* Waters.

5. *Brackel*,

5. *Brackel*, on the *Brug*, 18 Miles East from *Paderborn*, once an Imperial Town, now subject to the Bishop.

6. *Herfel*, founded by *Charlemain*, in the 8th Century, when he called an Assembly of the States thither. It had a fine Castle which was burnt by the *Hessians* in 1637.

7. *Bureu*, 5 Miles South from *Paderborn*, once subject to its own Lords, now to the Bishop. The *Swedes* burnt it in 1636, but 'tis since rebuilt.

8. *Sultzot*, 8 Miles South-West from *Paderborn*; its Salt-pits yield the Bishop a considerable Revenue.

The Philosophical Transactions of our *English* Royal Society for *December* and *January* 1665, tell us of a Spring in this Bishoprick, called *Bolderburn*, which disappears twice in 24 Hours, but returns with such Violence, that it drives 3 Mills not far from its Source. *Morery* says, it lies near *Oldenberg* in *Teutburg* Forest. There's another called *Metborn*, 2 Miles from *Paderborn*, which has a treble Spring, two of which, tho' not above a Foot and $\frac{1}{2}$ distant, differ so much, that the one is clear, bluish, and lukewarm, has a mixture of Sal-Armoniac, Ochra, Iron, Vitriol, Allum, Sulphur, Nitre, and Orpiment, and is good against Epilepsies, Distempers of the Spleen, and Worms. The other is cold as Ice, turbid, whitish, stronger in Taste, heavier, and mix'd with Orpiment, Salt, Nitre, Iron, and Sal-Armoniac. Birds that drink of it, die of Convulsions, and have their Lungs shrivel'd up; but common Salt given them after it, hinders their sudden Death, and Vinegar saves them, though in a Week after they are sure of the Pipp. A small Quantity of it mixed with common Water, kills Worms in People, and brings them away in great Numbers, but makes the Patient very sick. The Third is lower than the other, about 20 Paces distant, greenish Clear, has a pleasant mix'd Taste of Sower and Sweet, and is of a middle Weight betwixt the other two. The Gentleman who sent this Account to the Society, supposes it to be a Fountain of common Water mix'd with the other two, because having mix'd some common Water with theirs, he found it, when settled, to be of the same Colour and Taste with this second Spring.

XVIII. Corby or Corvey Abbacy, is in the North-East part of this Bishoprick on the *Weser*. Its Jurisdiction is 16 Miles long and 8 broad. *Corby* Town lies on the *Weser*, 27 Miles East from *Paderborn*, and with its District is subject to the Abbot of *Corby*, who is a Prince of the Empire. Some say it was founded by St. *Adelard*, Abbot of *Corby* in *France*, in 822; others ascribe it to the Emperor *Lewis* I. who founded their University. Their first Rector sent Missionaries to convert the Isle of *Rugen*, which was given to this Abby by the Emperor *Lotharius*, as appears by his *Diploma*, sign'd at *Aix la Chapelle*, *May* 20th, 844. Several of their Abbots and noted Writers are buried here, and among others, *Wittikind*, the famous *Saxon* Historian. *Hoxter* or *Huxer*, on the *Weser*, 25 Miles North from *Paderborn*, belongs to the Abby. 'Tis a fair trading Town, and several *German* Nobles have Houses here to improve their Estates by Trade. It suffered much by the Civil Wars, when 1500 Citizens fell in one Siege, but has recovered since. It has three fair Parish Churches, and is a free Town under the Protection of the Dukes of *Brunswick*.

XIX. The Dutchy of Westphalia has the Bishopricks of *Munster* and *Paderborn* on the North, *Wetteravia* on the South, the County of *Marck* on the West, and that of *Waldeck* on the East; is 55 Miles from South to North, and 40 from East to West, but unequal in Length and Breadth. It gives the Title of Duke to the Elector of *Cologne*, and is subject to him, tho' he is not reckoned among the States of this Circle in the Matricula of the Empire. It retains the Title of Dutchy, because King *Wittekind* and his Successors, Dukes of *Saxony* and *Westphalia*, had their Residence here. This Country has many Woods and much Venison; but towards *Lipstadt* 'tis pleasant, and abounds with Corn and Pasturage. In some Places there are Mines of Lead, Copper and Silver, but so full of Water that they turn to little Account.

Places of Note are,

1. *Arenberg*, or *Arnsberg*, on the *Roer*, Lat. 51. 28. Long. 8. 40. 35 Miles South-East from *Munster*, and North-West of *Paderborn*, and 50 North-East of *Cologn*. 'Tis a neat pleasant City, and the Residence of the Elector, when he comes to this Country. 'Tis defended by a strong Castle, where the Governour dwells. It had Counts of its own, the last of whom sold it to the See of *Cologne* in 1368, that Archbishop and the Bishop of *Munster* having enlarged their Dominions in *Westphalia*, upon the Proscription of *Henry the Lion*, Duke of *Saxony*.

2. *Stadsberg*, a small City on the *Dimel*, dismantled by the *Swedes* in 1645.

3. *Werle* lies pleasantly betwixt the *Roer* and the *Lippe*, 18 Miles South West from *Arnsberg*. 'Tis fortified with Walls, *&c.* and is the Residence of the Elector's Judge-Official for *Westphalia*.

4. *Gesick*, on the Frontiers of *Paderborn*, 20 Miles North-East from *Arnsberg*. 'Tis a fortified Town, came to the See of *Cologne* in 1502, was afterwards taken by the *Dutch*, and then by the *Hessians* in 1636, but restored by the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

XX. Recklinhausen, a County belonging also to the See of *Cologne*. It lies West from the Dutchy of *Westphalia*, East from the Dutchy of *Cleve*, and North from the County of *Marck*. 'Tis 20 Miles from East to West, and 12 where broadest from South to North. Places of Note are,

1. *Recklinhausen* the Capital. It is in Lat. 51. 35. Long. 7. 28. forty Miles North-East from *Cologne*. 'Tis a strong Town, was taken by the ctor of *Cologne* from the Duke of *Cleve* in 1343. Here is a Nunnery, whose Prioress hath Power of Life and Death in her Jurisdiction. She only is obliged to vow Chastity, but the Nuns are allowed to marry after a certain Number of Years.

2. *Dorstein*, 10 Miles farther West. 'Tis a strong Town, was taken and fortified by the Landgrave of *Hesse* in 1639, but surrendered on honourable Terms to the Elector's Troops in 1641.

Mulheim, which some reckon part of the Dutchy of *Westphalia*, belongs also to the See of *Cologne*, from which it lies about 6 Miles North-West on the Bank of the *Rhine*, and is encompassed by the Dutchy of *Berg*. 'Tis a fair large Town, and pretends to be the ancient *Colonia Ubiorum*, because of the great Number of *Roman* Coins and other Antiquities found in its Neighbourhood; but as this Pretence has no Ground from History, it seems only to have been a *Roman* Garrison. The Citizens attempted to fortify and make it an Imperial Town in the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century, but were opposed by the Emperor and the Elector, who sent Troops and demolished their Fortifications. The Attempt was renewed at the Beginning of the Civil Wars in *Germany*; but being then also opposed by the Elector, they continue dependent on him.

XXI. The Dutchy of Cleve lies West from the County of *Recklinhausen*, East and North from the Dutchy of *Guelderland*, and South from the County of *Zutphen*. 'Tis 40 Miles from East to West, and 30 where broadest from South to North; is reckoned one of the oldest Principalities in *Germany*, being given by *Charles Martel*, or, as some say, by *Pepin* King of *France*, about 759, to *Ælius Gracilis*, or *Gralius*, who assisted him in his War against the *Germans*. His Posterity acquired the County of *Marck* by marrying the Heiress; and one of them was created Duke of *Cleve* by the Emperor *Sigismund* III. The last Duke, *John-William*, dying without Issue in 1609, the Succession was claimed by the Elector of *Brandenburg*, the Duke of *Newburg*, the Duke of *Deux-ponts*, and the Marquis of *Burgaw*, who had all of them marry'd Daughters or Sisters of the said last Duke. But the Elector of *Brandenburg* and the Duke of *Newburg* were the only Claimants who defended their Title by Arms. This occasioned great Commotions in *Germany*, the *Dutch* assisting the Elector, and the *Spaniards* the Duke. But at last it was agreed, that the Elector of *Brandenburg* should for himself and his Heirs enjoy for ever the Dutchy of *Cleve*, and the Counties of *Marck* and *Ravensburg*; and that the Duke should in like manner have the Bishops of *Juliers* and *Berg*, and the small Territory of *Ravenstein*; but the latter belongs now to the *Dutch*. The Country is well furnished with Woods, Corn, and Pasturage, and watered by the *Rhine* and several other Rivers, which make it fruitful and pleasant. Places of Note here are,

1. *Cleve*, the Metropolis, about 10 Miles South-East from *Nimeguen*, Lat. 51. 48. Long. 6. 22. The Name comes from its lying for most part on the Front of a Hill. The adjacent Country is one of the finest in *Germany*. *Cluverius* thinks this Town to have been the old *Colonia Ulpia Trajana*, which seems to be favoured by numbers of remarkable Ruins in its Neighbourhood. Over the South Gate of the Town there is a Monument of *Eumenius Rhetor*, who is said to have taught Oratory here; and under it an Inscription, alledging, that he lived in this Place in the time of *Julius Cæsar*, who founded the Castle, of *Augustus*, who made it a Garrison, of *Ulpius Trajanus*, who made it a Colony, and of *Ælius Adrianus*, who made it a City. But Antiquaries differ in this; for *Lipsius* denies *Eumenius Rhetor* to have been here, and *Pighius* strongly asserts it. The City is now small, but well peopled, has several fine Houses belonging to Persons of Quality, but those of the ordinary Burghers are mean. The Castle is of no great Strength, but pleasantly seated on the top of a Hill; and from that called the *Swan Tower*, an ancient *Gothic* Structure, there's a noble Prospect of the neeghbouring Country and of the *Rhine*, which lies about three Miles North of it. There are stately Apartments in the Castle, which was the Palace of their ancient Dukes, and is still the Residence of the King of *Prussia* when he comes hither. 'Tis large, but irregular, and its Strength chiefly consisted in two old square Donjons. It has a great Hall, at the end of which there is an Alcove, to which they go up by 20 Steps the whole Breadth of the Hall, and have a noble View of many Cities and Villages farther than the Eye can reach. The Town chiefly subsists by the Residence of the King of *Prussia*'s Deputies, who govern the Country, and by the meeting of the States, who assemble in the Castle. The Magistrates of the City and Governors of the Country are *Calvinists*, and have a large handsome Church, besides the Chapel of the Castle: But the Publick Churches here, and in most Parts of the Dutchy are possessed by the Papists, by virtue of an Agreement with the Duke of *Newburg* and *Juliers*, who was thereupon obliged to allow the Protestants a Liberty in his Dominions. The River *Hel*, which runs by the Foot of the Castle, falls into the *Rhine*, and carries small Vessels from thence to the Town. On the West side of the City are Prince *Maurice*'s Parks, with many pleasant Ponds, Waterworks, Grottoes, *&c.* Above them lies the high Hill of *Sternberg*, from whence one may see *Utrecht*, tho' 51 Miles distant, with near 40 other Cities and Great Towns. Here are 12 Walks cut through the Woods, and at the End of each Walk the Prospect of a fair City. On the East side stands the Prince's House in a Wood, where, among other Rarities, there's a noble Collection of old *Roman* Urns, and divers Monuments of Antiquity, with several Inscriptions.

2. *Emmerick*, 4 Miles North-East from *Cleve*, on the East Bank of the *Rhine*. 'Tis a very ancient City, one of the Hans Towns, and has a pretty good Trade. It was formerly possessed by the *Dutch*, but the Emperor prevailed on them to resign it to the Duke of *Cleve* in 1600, on condition that the *Spaniards* should restore *Rhinberg* to the Elector of *Cologn*; but the *Spaniards* not performing it, the *Dutch* repossessed themselves, and fortified this, with several other Towns in the Dutchy, as a Frontier against the *Spaniards*. They afterwards restored them to the late Elector of *Brandenburg*, the King of *Prussia*'s Grandfather. It was taken by the *French* in 1672, but restored in 1674. Here is always a small Garrison, but the Fortifications are neglected of late, tho' formerly very considerable. Over against it there is a large Island in the *Rhine*, on the Corner of which, next to the Town, there was a Fort, which, with the Cannon of the Place, commanded the River. The Town lies pleasantly. The Governour and Magistrates, and many of the Burghers are *Calvinists*, and have a Church here, but the rest are possessed by the Papists, according to the former Agreement; and the *Jesuits* have a College here.

2. *Rees*, 8 Miles higher on the same side the *Rhine*, a large fortified Town, taken and restored by the *French* as *Emmeric*. It had a Fort on he other side of the *Rhine*. The Protestants have a Church here, where they have preserved an excellent Sculpture in gilt Wood, containing the History of our Saviour's Life.

4. *Santen*, 12 Miles South East from *Cleve*, not far from the *Rhine*; a Place of such Antiquity, that some ascribe the Founding of it to *Francus*, one of *Hector*'s Sons, who, they say, called it *Troja Francorum*; others

others say, 'twas built by the *Sicambri*, and that 'twas called *Santen*, or *Saints*, because the *Theban* Legion suffered here. All alike fabulous. *Pighius* will have it to be the *Ulpia Trajana*; but *Cluverius* has more Arguments to prove it to be the *Vetera Castra* of *Tacitus*, where *Julius Cæsar* resided for some time. 'Tis still a large Town, but much decay'd. Here's a large Church, with a great Bell, and many fine Altars of curious Workmanship, abundance of Reliques, and, if we believe the Priests, a MS. of St. *Paul's* Writing.

4. *Calcar*, on the River *Men*, betwixt *Santen* and *Cleve*. 'Twas built as a Fortress, in case of any sudden Invasion from *Cologne* or *Guelderland*. It grew populous and rich by their Trade in Linnen, Malt, and Beer. D. *Adolph* I. built a vast Granary here for Corn to be made into Malt. It has a strong Castle, a fine Market-place, and a stately Town-House. St. *Nicholas* Church, and the Dominican Monastery, are fine Structures. The Latter has a good Library. In the Road betwixt the Town and *Santen*, stands *Marienboom*, a rich Monastery, with a Latin Inscription on the Wall next the Road, testifying their Gratitude to the late Elector of *Brandenburg*, *Frederick William*, for accepting their great Collection of MSS. in 1650, instead of turning them out, and secularizing their Revenues.

5. *Wesel*, called *Nether Wesel*, to distinguish it from *Upper Wesel*, in the Electorate of *Treves*. It lies on the East side of the *Rhine*, 18 Miles South-East from *Cleve*; is the largest and best built Town of the Dutchy, populous and well seated for Trade. 'Tis a Hans Town, and reckoned one of the Imperial Towns of *Westphalia*; but one of the Dukes freed them from the Monthly Contributions paid by other Imperial Towns. It grew rich by the Concourse of Merchants who fled hither from the Persecution in the *Spanish Netherlands*, and was Garrison'd by the *Dutch*, but was taken and plundered by the *French* in 1672, when they also exacted great Contributions from the Inhabitants. 'Twas restored in 1674. They are governed by their own Laws, but submit to the King of *Prussia* as their Sovereign. The Town and its two Suburbs are well fortify'd after the modern Way, with Bastions, Half Moons, and Ditches; and in the middle of the Curtains there are Galleries which run into the Ditch, and have separate Places for the Men and Women, in case of a Siege. Here's a small Harbour for Vessels that Trade on the *Rhine*, and several Churches and Monasteries. The Porch of the Great Church is remarkable for the Birth of *Peregrine Berty*, afterwards Earl of *Lindsey*. His Mother, the Lady *Catharine*, Dutchess Dowager of *Suffolk*, and Mr. *Berty* her Husband, being forced to fly beyond Sea during the Persecution by Queen *Mary*, and were reduced to such Straights here, because they were not known, that they could not get any better Accommodation. Here's a noble Hospital, richly endowed for aged and decrepit People.

6. *Burick*, a fortified Town, over against *Wesel*, about a Mile from the *Rhine*.

7. *Orsoy*, another fortified Town, 6 Miles further up the *Rhine* on the same Side. 'Twas taken by the *French* in 1672, and the Garrison and Inhabitants barbarously used by the *French* King's Orders, for offering to hold out against his Army.

8. *Dinslaken*, near the *Rhine*, 7 Miles South-East from *Wesel*, thought by some *German* Writers, to be the ancient *Locus Martis*. 'Twas taken by the *Dutch* in 1627, and never recovered its Lustre since.

9. *Duisburg*, on the Borders of the Dutchy of *Berg*, about 30 Miles North-East from *Cleve*, and 15 from *Wesel*. Some, but without ground, will have it to be the ancient *Teutoburgum*, and its Wood to be the *Saltus Teutoburgensis*, where *Varus* and his Legions were slain. They have had a long Controversy with the Princes of *Cleve*, about being an Imperial Town, but are still subject to the King of *Prussia*. 'Tis small, well fortify'd, and populous. They had formerly annual Fairs, which are now removed to *Frankfort*. Here's an University with several fair Churches and Monasteries. The *French* took it in 1672, under the Mareschal *de Turenne*, but restored it in 1674.

10. *Gennep*, at the Mouth of the *Nierse*, overagainst *Guelder*, anciently a large populous City, and strongly fortified. It lies well for Trade, but being frequently attacked, lost its Commerce. The *Dutch* took it in 1641, because it lies in the Road betwixt *Nimeguen* and *Venlo*. The *French* took it in 1672, demolished its Fortifications, and restored it in 1674. The River abounds with delicate *Eels*; and there's a strong Fort at a small distance from the Town.

11. *Goch*, on the same River, a little above it, is also a fortified Town.

12. *Ravenstein* Barony, a small Tract of Land, betwixt *Guelderland* and *Brabant*; it has for some Ages belonged to the Duke of *Cleve*, takes Name from the Castle of *Ravenstein*, on the *Maese*, about 4 Miles below *Grave*, and is now under the *Dutch*.

XXII. The County of MARCK, reckoned the largest in *Westphalia*, and thought to have its Name from being the ancient Boundary betwixt *Germany* and *Gallia Belgica*. It lies South-East from *Cleve*, North from the Dutchy of *Berg*, and West from that of *Westphalia*; is 47 Miles East and West, and 43 South and North; divided into 15 *Bailliwicks*, and subject to the King of *Prussia*. Places of Note are,

1. *Hamm*, Lat. 51 ½. Long. 8. 25 Miles South from *Munster*. 'Tis a poor Hans Town on the *Lippe*, Capital of the County, and subsists chiefly by Travellers betwixt *Germany* and the *Netherlands*. 'Twas taken by the *French* in 1673, but restored to the Elector of *Brandenburg* in 1674. The adjacent Country abounds with Corn, Hemp, and Flax.

2. *Unna*, another small Hans Town, 9 Mile South of *Hamm*, formerly a Place of good Trade, and reckoned one of the richest in *Low Germany*, before the Wars betwixt the Houses of *Brandenburg* and *Newburg* about the Succession of the Duke of *Cleves*.

3. *Altena*, an ancient City, the Residence and Title of its Counts, till one of them subdued the City of *Marck* in 1053, when it was a considerable Town; now an old ruinous Place near *Hamm*, and has nothing remarkable but a Castle.

4. *Werden*, on the Banks of the *Roer*, a neat City, 10 Miles N.E. from *Dusseldorp*. 'Twas built in 1317, and noted for the Monastery of St. *Ludger*, the Abbot of which founded it. Their chief Trade is in feeding Swine, of which great Numbers are brought hither annually from other Parts of *Westphalia*, and vast numbers of Hams are exported hence. The River supplies them with plenty of Eels, and other Fish; and the adjacent Fields with Corn. The Abby was secularized by the Treaty of *Munster*, in favour of the Elector of *Brandenburg*.

5. *Soest*, on the River *Arse*, 13 Miles East from *Hamm*, a large, fair, imperial City. It is defended by a double Wall, with 30 Watch Towers, and a large deep Ditch. 'Tis divided into 10 Parishes, but has many more Churches and Chapels. The Citizens have a Privilege to hunt and kill Venison in any of the Neighbouring Countries; and a Court of Judicature, from whence there's no Appeal but to the Chamber of *Spires*. 'Twas formerly subject to the Archbishop of *Cologne*; who oppressing them, they put themselves under the Protection of other Princes, and are now under the King of *Prussia*; but the Collegiate Church of St. *Patrochus* is still under the Archbishop's Jurisdiction.

6. *Dortmund*, on the River *Empser*, 15 Miles South-West of *Hamm*, formerly Capital of the County; and had Lords of its own, who sold it to the Inhabitants. Upon this they took the Title of an Imperial City, which the Elector of *Brandenburg* disputes. 'Tis a Hans Town; and though but small, is rich and populous.

XXIII. The Dutchy of BERGS, so named from its Mountainous Soil, lies on the East side of the *Rhine*, opposite to the Electorate of *Cologne*, has the County of *Marck* on the North, and the Dutchy of *Westphalia* on the East, is 50 Miles long on the Banks of the *Rhine*, and 25 where broadest. It had formerly Lords of its own, was made a Dutchy in 1389, came to the House of *Cleve*, and then to that of *Newburg*, now Elector *Palatine*, as mentioned in *Cleve*. Places of Note are,

1. *Dusseldorp*, the Capital and Residence of the Elector; it lies on the East side of the *Rhine*, about 15 Miles below *Cologne*. The publick Buildings towards the River make a fine Appearance, and particularly the Palace, which is a noble and stately Fabrick. The Town is named from the small River *Dussel*, that falls here into the *Rhine*, which formerly came close to the Walls, but is now further remov'd. 'Twas anciently an Imperial City, and of good Trade. Here are three weekly Markets for Corn, which is exported hence in great Quantities. The Town is large, and defended by a Citadel, separated from it by a smal Harbour form'd by the *Rhine*; on the other Parts 'tis fortified with fine Bastions and Cavaliers. In the Collegiate Church there are several Monuments of their ancient Dukes; the finest is that of *William*, the last of the Family. Here was formerly a small University, which the Jesuits in vain endeavoured to restore; but they have a College, and a good Seminary for poor Scholars.

2. *Gerisheim*, a noble Village, not far from the Town, comparable to several Cities in the Empire.

3. *Bensburg*, a strong Fort and Monastery, of the Order of the Holy Cross built in 1298, and was the first of its kind in the Empire.

4. *Solingen*, a small City on the River *Wipper*, 15 Miles South-East from *Dusseldorp*, noted for good Cutlers Ware.

5. *Wipperford*, 15 Miles farther South-East on the same River, formerly a considerable City, but now much reduced, having suffered much by the *Normans* in 881.

6. *Essen*, 15 Miles North-East from *Dusseldorp*, on the Borders of *Marck*. 'Tis an imperial Town, and is famous for a noble and rich Nunnery, founded about 877. The Abbess is a Princess of the Empire, and the greatest part of the Town, with several large neighbouring Mannors is subject to her. None are admitted here but the Daughters of Noblemen, who are allowed to marry at Pleasure. The Revenues were settled at first for the Abbess, 52 Nuns, and 20 Canons, but their Numbers are since retrench'd. There are good Fire Arms made in the Town, and the adjacent Country abounds with Wheat and Coal.

XXIV. The City of COLOGNE, is by the *Matricula* reckoned in the Circle of *Westphalia*; but we refer the Description of it, and some other Places reckoned also to *Westphalia*, to the Description of the Electorate of *Colen*, to which they are subject, though that Electorate belongs to the Circle of the *Lower Rhine*.

XXV. The Dutchy of JULIERS, has that of *Guelder* on the North, part of the Electorate of *Treves* and *Cologne* on the South and East, part of *Guelder*, the Bishoprick of *Liege* and Dutchy of *Limbourg*, on the West. 'Tis about 70 Miles long, but much contracted at both Ends, and the greatest Breadth from East to West, is about 30. This Dutchy, with those of *Cleve*, *Berg*, *&c.* was formerly subject to one Family; which being extinguished in 1609, it came to the Family of *Newburg*, as before mentioned in the Account of *Cleve*. This Country abounds with Corn, Hay, Wood, and all the other Necessaries for Life. 'Tis noted for a good Breed of Horses, and store of Dyers Woad, of which they export great Quantities. This Dutchy suffered much by the Ravages of the *French* in 1690.

Places of Note are,

1. *Juliers*, the Capital, near Lat. 51. Long. 6. 43. about 25 Miles West from *Cologne*. Some ascribe the Name and Foundation to *Julius Cæsar*, or *Julia Agrippina*, who founded *Cologne*; the Truth of which is doubted, because the first mention we have of it is in *Antonine's* Itinerary, and *Theodosius's* Tables. The *Germans* call it *Gulick*, from the Latin Name *Juliacum*. It lies on the River *Roer*, is small, but well fortify'd and neat: The Houses of Brick, and the Streets broad and regular. Here's a large Citadel, which contains the Duke's Palace, with a spacious Piazza. 'Tis as strong as the best Engineers of *Germany* cou'd make it, and was 30 Years in building. Prince *Maurice* took it in 1610. The *Spaniards* retook it in 1622, but restored it to the Duke of *Newburg* by the *Pyrenean* Treaty. There's a *Carthusian* Monastery in the Suburb, nobly endowed by their Dukes.

2. *Duren*, on the same River, 9 Miles further South. *Cluverius* takes it to be the ancient *Marcodurum*, *alias Marcomagum*. It pretends to the same Founder and Antiquity with *Cologne*. It was an imperial City, but subdued by the Duke of *Juliers* in 1407. *Charles* V. took it by Storm, put the Garrison to the Sword, and burnt it in 1543; but it was rebuilt, and restored to the Duke. The Streets are neat, uniform, and watered in the middle by Streams. St. *Martin's* Church is the fairest Structure, where they pretend to have the Head of St. *Anne*, Mother to the Virgin, which formerly brought many Pilgrims hither.

3. *Aken*, *Aix la Chapelle*, (Lat. *Aquisgranum*) 20 Miles South-West from *Juliers*, 28 East from *Maſtricht*, and 48 South-West from *Cologne*, Lat. 50. 45. Long. 6 ½. The *Latin* Name is derived by ſome from the old *German* Idol *Apollo Grannus*; but more rationally by others from *Serenius Granus*, Lieutenant General of *Gallia Belgica* under the Emperor *Adrian*. *Granus* having diſcovered the hot Springs here *Anno Chriſti* 53, adorned them like the *Roman* Baths, and built a Palace for himſelf, and Lodgings for his Retinue near them. That called *Turris Grani* at the End of the Town-Houſe, is ſuppoſed to be Part of his Palace; but the Architecture does not look ſo ancient. *Charlemain*'s pragmatick Sanction makes *Granus* Brother to *Nero* and *Agrippa*; and the *Chronicle of Utrecht* ſays, he was baniſhed hither by *Nero*. *Attila* the Hun having deſtroyed this City, it lay in Ruins till the time of *Charlemain*, who hunting in the neighbouring Woods, his Horſe accidentally ſtruck his Hoof into one of the Hot Springs, which the Emperor obſerving, and finding by the Ruins of ſeveral great Buildings, that this muſt have been *Aquis Granum*, he ordered the Baths to be ſearched out and rebuilt. Being much taken with the pleaſant Situation of the Place, he ordered the City alſo to be rebuilt, founded the Collegiate Church of St. *Mary*, endowed it nobly in 804, and at times built all that part of the City which is encloſed by the old Wall. The Town and the Emperor's Palace was burnt by the *Normans* in 882, and after it was rebuilt it ſuffered much by other Fires in 1146, 1172, 1224, 1236, and particularly in 1656, when 20 Churches and Chapels, and 5000 Houſes were burnt, but ſoon after rebuilt. The *French* call it *Aix la Chapelle*, from a Chapel in the Great Church, where there are Multitudes of Reliques. 'Twas noted for ſeveral Councils in the time of *Charlemain* and *Lewis the Pious*, about the Proceſſion of the Holy Ghoſt, Reformation of Manners, Regulating Monaſteries, and againſt ſuch as had ſeiſed the Patrimonies of the Church. This City ſuffered much during the Civil Wars of *Germany*, when moſt of the Citizens were Proteſtants; but the Marquis *de Spinola* took the Town, and re-eſtabliſhed Popery, ſo that the Proteſtants have not ſince been allowed any Place of Worſhip, but go to Church in that Part of *Limburg* which is ſubject to the *Dutch*, about two Miles from the City.

The Emperors were formerly Crowned here, and tho' now Crowned elſewhere, proteſt that it ſhall be without Prejudice to the Privileges of this City. *Charlemain* having been a Canon of the Cathedral, and ordered his Succeſſors to be ſo, they take an Oath as ſuch when Crowned; at which time the Magiſtrates ſend *Charlemain*'s Sword, Shoulder-Belt and Goſpel in Golden Letters to the Elector of *Mentz*, who gives Security for reſtoring them when the Coronation is over.

Dr. *Blondel*, a Phyſician here, wrote a Deſcription of the City and Baths in *Latin*, which was printed at *Maeſtricht* in 1683. He ſays, it recovered its Loſſes thro' the abovementioned Fires, by the Bounty of ſeveral Emperors, and the great Concourſe of People to its Baths. *Frederick* I. built the Outer Walls, Towers and Ditches in 1172. The Circuit of the whole City is a League and a half, and the inner Town three Quarters. The inner Wall has 10 Gates, and the outer 11. The Town-Houſe is a noble Structure of Freeſtone, was built in 1533, and is adorned with the Statues of all the Emperors ſince *Charlemain*. The firſt and ſecond Stories are divided into ſeveral Apartments; the uppermoſt is one Hall, 162 Foot long and 60 broad, where the Emperors, who received their Iron Crown here, uſed to treat the Electors and other Princes. Here are ſeveral Pieces of Painting by *Amiſſaga*, highly valued, among which are that of the Reſurrection, and that of *Charlemain*'s giving the City their Charter. In the Market-Place before the Town-Houſe, there is a ſtately Fountain, noted for its Largeneſs and Workmanſhip, by the fam'd Artiſt *Gerard Coris*. It has four Springs, which run from above into a large Copper Ciſtern, 30 Foot in Diameter, and weighing 12000 Pounds. Round the Edges there's a *Latin* Inſcription, importing the Diſcovery of the Hot Fountain by *Granus*, as above, and the Renewing of the Baths by *Charlemain*, who appointed this City to be the Seat of the Empire on this ſide the *Alps*; that the Cold Fountain did formerly run into the Baths; and that the Senate adorned it with this Ciſtern in 1620. From this Ciſtern the Water runs into a Stone Ciſtern below, and from thence is conveyed thro' the City. On the Top of the Fountain there is a large Braſs Statue of *Charlemain* in Armour, richly gilt, with his Face towards *Germany*.

The Cathedral is a large old-faſhioned *Gothick* Structure. The Steeple at the Weſt End is adorned with ſeveral Pyramids, and on the Top there is a large Globe and Croſs. From this Tower runs a Gallery, ſupported by a long Arch, to the Cupola, near the middle of the Church. The Inſide is beautify'd with a vaſt number of Pillars of Marble and Braſs, gilt Statues, Braſs Doors and Partitions, and abundance of *Moſaic* Work. Over the Place where *Charles the Great* was interred, hangs a large Crown of Silver and Braſs gilt, adorned with 16 ſmall Towers, 48 larger and 32 leſſer Statues of Silver, among which they place 48 Candleſticks, and ſometimes 450 Tapers at great Feſtivals. This was given by the Emperor *Frederick* I. who removed *Charlemain*'s Body, interred part of it in a Silver Coffin under the Altar in the Choir, and the other near the Wall of the old Structure, with the ſame Tomb of White Marble it had before, with the Figure of *Proſerpina* upon it, ſuppoſed to be taken from the Tomb of *Julius Cæſar*. Here is alſo the Monument of the Emperor *Otho* I. in Black Marble. Among other Reliques ſhewed to Pilgrims, there's a Gown ſaid to be worn by the Virgin *Mary* at our Saviour's Birth, made of Wool like that of the Cocoa-Tree, a coarſe Linnen Cloth, with which its pretended our Saviour was girt when crucified, a Piece of the Cord he was bound with, ſome of the Blood of St. *Stephen* the Protomartyr, richly enchaſed in Gold and Precious Stones, upon which the Emperors are ſworn at their Inauguration; the Picture of the Virgin with our Saviour in her Arms, embоſſed upon a Jaſpis two Inches broad, ſaid to be found in *Charlemain*'s Tent, and to be made by St. *Luke*; a noble Manuſcript Copy of the Goſpels, richly covered with gilt Silver, ſaid alſo to be found there; *Charlemain*'s Sword, worn by the Emperors at their Coronation, in dubbing Knights, and conferring other Honours. In the Eaſt End of the Cathedral our Saviour is repreſented ſitting in Majeſty upon a Throne, clad in a long Robe; round the Throne are the four Animals mentioned in *Ezechiel*'s Viſion; and over our Saviour's Head a Circle of Golden Stars. Underneath is the Symbol of the Croſs, which appeared to *Conſtantine* when he defeated *Maxentius*. And near this is a Repreſentation of the twenty four Elders mentioned in the *Revelations*, riſing from their Seats, laying aſide their Crowns, and falling down before the Throne. The Windows about it are curiouſly gilt, and the Pavement of chequer'd Marble artfully wrought. Over the chief Altar there is a Cheſt of Silver and Gold of antique Workmanſhip, and curiouſly engraved: Here they keep the four chief Reliques they ſhew Pilgrims at their Jubilee, which is once in ſeven Years. At the Entrance of the Choir there is a Pulpit covered with Plates of Gold and Silver and adorned with Precious Stones. This was given them by the Emperor *Henry* II. in 1014, and from hence the Subdeacon ſings the Goſpel Solemn Times. The Altar of the Choir is covered with Plates of Gold repreſenting our Saviour's Paſſion: 'Tis ſaid they were found in *Charlemain*'s Sepulchre. In the upper Part of the Church, againſt the Prince's Altar, betwixt two Pillars, there is a Throne of White Marble, placed there by *Charlemain*; the Emperors uſed to ſit in it when choſen.

The Hot Baths here, which bring great numbers of Strangers from all Parts, are deſcribed by Dr. *Brown* and Dr. *Blondel* thus. There are three within the inner Walls, *viz.* the *Emperor*'s, the *Little Bath*, and St. *Quirinus*'s. The firſt is that which *Charlemain* took ſo much Delight in, that he would often invite his Sons and his Nobles to bathe there with him; but 'tis now divided into leſſer Partitions. The *Little Bath* joins to it, and the Springs of both riſe ſo hot, that they let them cool twelve Hours before they uſe them. They are Nitro-Salſo-Sulphureous; and Dr. *Brown* ſays, he ſaw Pieces of Brimſtone an Inch thick, Salt-Petre, and other petrified Subſtances taken out of them. Thoſe in the New Town are Sulphuro-Salſo-Nitrous, not ſo hot and clear as the former, and their Smell is ſomewhat offenſive. Near the Baths in the Old Town there is a Fountain of warm Water, much reſorted to in Summer Mornings, and drank for Chronical Diſeaſes. Near thoſe Hot Springs lie many Cold ones, by which their Heat might be tempered, and with a little Charge may be made the moſt delightful Baths in the World. Theſe Baths are good againſt Convulſions, Palſies of all ſorts, Numbneſs, Tremblings, Gout, Sciatica, Hardneſs or Contractions of the Nerves, Swellings, Diſtempers of the Bowels, Stomach, Spleen, inveterate Head-Achs, Vertigoes, Tingling of the Ears, Nephritical Diſtempers, moiſt and cold Affections of the Womb, Stoppage or Flux of the Menſes, Barrenneſs, Abortion, Scabs of all ſorts, and Dregs of bad Mercury made uſe of in Venereal Diſtempers; but they are not proper for thoſe who have that Diſeaſe upon them.

About a Furlong from the South Gate lies the Village of *Borcet*, where there are a great many Hot Springs, reckoned Salſo-Aluminous, on both ſides of a ſmall Rivulet. Theſe Hot Springs are by Pipes and Conduits conveyed into 14 Houſes, and diſtributed into 28 Baths. They are much hotter than thoſe in the Town, and cool'd 18 Hours before they can be uſed. They are for moſt part 5 or 6 Yards ſquare. There is one called the *Poor Man's Bath* in the open Air, and a Spring ſo hot, that the People ſcald Pigs, boil Eggs with it, and 'tis obſerv'd that they harden the Yolks, but not the Whites of the Eggs. Theſe Baths are not ſo ſtrong as thoſe in the City, and by Conſequence better for Weak People. Perſons of all Ages bath in them for Diverſion without any Danger. They are good againſt the ſame Diſtempers as the other, and particularly againſt Defluxions of the Head and Breaſt, moiſt and ſqueamiſh Stomachs, Dropſies, ſoft Swellings, Diſeaſes of the Womb, *&c.* and may be drank as well as thoſe of the City. The Fountains are ſo copious in both Places, that they are capable of filling ſeveral times in a Day above 50 Baths of 50 or 70 Tun apiece; and moſt of them, but thoſe for the Poor, are ſo contriv'd, that the old Water is drawn off by Conduits under Ground, and the Baths cleanſed from all Impurities. From the Baths in both Places it is computed, that 6000 Tuns of Water flow in a Day, which carry as many Pounds of Salt.

Theſe Waters being drank, are good againſt hot Diſtempers of the Liver, Spleen, Reins and Bowels, Obſtructions of the Meſentery, Pancreas, Liver, Spleen and Reins, the Yellow Jaundice, Cachexy, Dropſie, inveterate ſtubborn Feavers, new Tertians and Quartans, the Whites in Women, bleeding at the Noſe, and Flux of the Menſes; they kill Worms of all ſorts, help Conception, dry over-moiſt Parts, purge the Urinary Veſſels, cure Stranguries, diſſolve and expell the Gravel, help in Melancholy, recover loſt Appetite, quench immoderate Thirſt, cure the Scurvy and Gout, Rheumatiſms and other Diſtempers proceeding from too much Serum in the Blood. They are good againſt the moſt inveterate Cholicks, Aſthmas, Scyrrhous Swellings, Scrophulous Diſtempers, Impoſthumes of the Meſentery, Diarrheas, Ulcers of the Mouth, and Diſtempers of the Gums and Teeth.

This City is a large beautiful Imperial Town, governed by a Mayor put in by the Duke of *Juliers*, under whoſe Protection it is, *ad Vitam aut Culpam*, 2 Burgomaſters, 14 Eſchevins, and 120 Counſellors. The Mayor has the Precedence of the Eſchevins, who officiate as Judges during Life. The Burgomaſters are choſen by the Majority of the Companies, of which there are 15, and continue two Years. The Counſellors are choſen in like manner. The City lies in a Valley ſurrounded with Mountains and Woods, and the Air is very wholſome. They have 20 publick Fountains of good clear Water, beſides many private ones. The Streams that run thro' the Town keep it very clean, and drive ſeveral Mills. Here are 10 Hot Mineral Fountains, and ſome Cold ones without St. *James*'s Gate, beſides ſeveral in the adjoining Fields. The adjacent Country abounds with Corn, Fruit, and Paſturage. The neighbouring Woods and Quarries furniſh them with Materials for Fire and Building. They have alſo rich Coal-Mines, and are well ſupplyed with Neceſſaries by the Neighbourhood of the *Rhine* and *Maeſe*. The Territories of this City are large, and contain near 200 Villages, incloſed on all ſides with Mountains. That of *Borcet*, or *Porcet*, in the Neighbourhood, had its Name from Wild Hogs that formerly abounded in the adjacent Woods. It is well built, has four Churches and a Nunnery of *Bernardines*, whoſe Abbeſs is a Princeſs of the Empire; but there lies an Appeal from her Court to the Eſchevins of the City.

There are alſo in the Neighbourhood, Mines of Lead, Vitriol, Sulphur, and Calmey, or *Lapis Calaminaris*. With the laſt they make Braſs thus: They put 100 Pounds of it to 18 Pounds of *Swediſh* Copper, ſome broken Pieces of Braſs, and a good Quantity of the Droſs of Copper and Calmey; melt them in Crucibles in a hot Furnace, let the Droſs boil over, and pour the Metal into Frames of Stone bordered with Bars of Iron, where they run into large Plates of Braſs.

This

This City is alſo noted for a Peace concluded here in in 1668, betwixt *France* and *Spain*.

Munſter-Eyffel on the River *Erft*, 25 Miles South-Eaſt from *Juliers*, is Capital of its Territory.

The Abbey of St. *Cornelis Munſter*, lies on the River *Denſe*, about 6 Miles South-Eaſt from *Aix la Chapelle*, and is by the Matricula reckon'd one of the States of the *Weſtphalian* Circle.

There are ſeveral other Market-Towns in this Dutchy, of which we have no Deſcription.

XXVI. The Biſhoprick of LIEGE has part of *Brabant* and *Guelderland* on the North, Part of *Luxemburg* on the South, Part of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* on the Weſt, and *Limburg*, *&c.* on the Eaſt. 'Tis about 70 Miles South-Weſt and North-Eaſt, but of a very unequal Breadth, the broadeſt Place being about 35 Miles. Some derive the Name from *Legio*, becauſe a *Roman* Legion was defeated near this Place, and others from a ſmall River of the ſame Name, which falls into the *Maeſe* near the Town. This Country abounds with Brimſtone and Vitriol, dug out of Mines like Coal-Pits from 15 to 20 Fathom deep.. The way of preparing the Vitriol is exhibited in our *Royal Tranſactions* of 1665, N°. II. Here are alſo Mines of Lead and Iron, and Quarries of Marble.

Places of Note here are,

1. *Liege*, alias *Luyck*, (Lat. *Leodium*, *Leodicum*, and *Legia*.) 'Tis the Capital of the Country, lies 15 Miles South-Weſt from *Maeſtricht* upon the *Maeſe*, and 30 Miles North-Eaſt from *Namur*, Lat. 50. 40. Long. 5. 45. The Biſhoprick is ſaid to have been founded by St. *Hubert*, a Prince of *Aquitain*, about 713; but ſome make it much older. The Biſhop is Suffragan of *Cologne*, and has the Title of Prince of the City and Country of *Liege*, Marquis of *Franchimont*, Count of *Loos* and *Haſbaye*, *&c.* He likewiſe aſſumes the Title of Duke of *Bouillon*, and forms Pretenſions on that Dutchy. *La Forreſt* thinks, the Town was founded by *Ambiorix*, King of the *Eburones*, after he had defeated the *Roman* Legion abovementioned, and Walled by St. *Hubert*, Biſhop of *Maeſtricht*. It was ruined by the *Normans* in 881. *Henry* I. Duke of *Brabant*, took it in 1212, and expoſed it to Plunder for ſix Days. Here have been many bloody Quarrels about the Election of their Biſhops, and betwixt them and the Magiſtrates about the Sovereignty of the Town, which they plead to be independent. In 1409, *John* Duke of *Burgundy* killed 36000 *Ligeois* for making War upon their Biſhop; and *Charles the Bold* chaſtiſed them ſo ſeverely on the like Account, that the Town hates the *Burgundians* ever ſince. Of late Years they have generally choſen the Elector of *Cologn* for Biſhop.

The City is beautiful, about four Miles in Circumference, lies in ſuch a pleaſant and fruitful Vale, and abounds ſo with Clergy, that 'tis called *Their Paradiſe*. Within the Walls there are ſeveral Valleys, Hills, and Iſlands formed by the *Maeſe*, which runs thro' it in two Streams. Moſt of the Streets are ſpacious and well built, and have a Stream in the middle with many fine Bridges over them. Moſt of the beſt Houſes have a Fountain or two of cool Spring Water. In the City and Suburbs there are above 100 Churches, 8 of which are Collegiate; ſo that it has this Character given it by Travellers, That for fair Churches, Convents, and other Religious Foundations, no City in *Germany* or *France* can compare with it. The Cathedral is a very ſtately Structure of Red Stone, with much fine Carving, and was dedicated to St. *Hubert* by *Lambert* Biſhop of *Maeſtricht*, who being murdered by the Townſmen, his Corpſe was buried here. The Chapter is compoſed of 60 Canons, all of noble Extraction, or have the Degree of Doctors. They have 12 others named *Canonici Mediocres*, and 12 more called *Minores*; and among them is moſt of the Power and Wealth of the Country. The *Engliſh Jeſuits* have a College here well ſeated on the top of a Hill, and near it there is an *Engliſh* Nunnery. In St. *William's* Convent, without the City, lies Sir *John Mandeville* our *Engliſh* Traveller, whoſe Works are more eſteemed abroad than at home. He choſe this as a Place of Retreat to end his Days in. By his Grave are kept his Saddle, Spurs, and Knife that he uſed in his Travels; and on his Tomb there is an Inſcription in Old *French*, requeſting thoſe who paſs by it to pray for him. Here is an Univerſity, once ſo famous, that the Sons of 21 Kings, 24 Dukes, and 29 Counts, beſides many other Perſons of Quality, are ſaid to have been Students here at once. The Biſhop's Palace is a very noble Structure, with ſeveral Courts, one of them with fine Piazza's, and larger than our *Royal Exchange*. Dr. *Northleigh*, in his Deſcription of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, ſays, they have a Key of a Quarter of a Mile long upon the *Maeſe*. They have a Bridge of ſix Arches, every one twice as large as thoſe of *London* Bridge, and ſo high that Veſſels eaſily paſs under them. He adds, they are not much inferiour to the famous Arch of *Rialto* at *Venice*. The Bridge riſes high in the middle, and is ſo broad, that 5 or 6 Waggons may paſs upon it abreaſt. There is a Battery of Cannon mounted upon it. The Form of the City is Triangular, and they have a ſtrong Citadel on a ſteep Hill. One of the greateſt Curioſities here is, the Variety of Dials invented by the famous Mathematician *Linus*, in the pleaſant Garden of the *Engliſh Jeſuits*. One of them in the middle of the Garden exceeds all the reſt by its ſeveral Ways of ſhewing the Hour, 1. By a Wine-Glaſs, in the middle of which there is perpendicular Gnomon, which directs to the Figures on the Outſide. 2. By a Looking-glaſs, in which one ſees a little Star, cauſed by the Penetration of the Sun-Beams, that points at the Hour; 3. A round Glaſs full of Wine, and ſmall Braſs Bars that ſurround it, from which the Sun-Beams are reflected, as from a Burning-Glaſs, to the Point of Time; ſo that by counting the number of the Bars from the firſt to the Point where the Heat centers, a blind Man may by his Fingers find the Hour of the Day. 4. Reflections on a Globe of Conſtellations for a Night-Dial. 5. By the Elevation of the Pole-Star, and the Light of the Sun trajected .6. By the receding of the *Gnomon* till it caſt no Shadow, the Reverſe of ordinary Dials. The Convent of St. *James* is a noble Fabrick, has ſeveral beautiful Monuments, and abundance of Reliques; but we may judge of them by one, which they pretend to be a Shirt of one of the Children that was ſlain by *Herod*'s Command. They have alſo an *Antipendium*, which they pretend to be made of the embroidered Cloak which King *Charles* I. wore upon the Scaffold; and this they keep among the Reliques of their Martyrs. There are two or three handſome Squares near the City, and abundance of Armourers that were encouraged to ſettle here, becauſe of the neighbouring Coal-Mines. The City is well ſupplied with Veniſon and excellent Mutton from the Foreſt of *Ardenne*, and with a tolerable ſort of Wine from the neighbouring Vineyards. The City was taken by the *French* in 1675, and next Year they deſtroyed the Caſtle. The *French* King obliged the Biſhop in 1619 to demoliſh the Citadel on the ſide next the Country. It ſoon after declared for the Confederates againſt the *French*, who beſieged it in 1691, took the Chartreuſe, and bomb'd the Town, but were obliged to break up on the Approach of the Confederates; but in 1707 it was betrayed to them by Order of its Sovereign the Elector of *Colen*. In 1702 it was taken by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the *French* retired into the Citadel, after burning the Suburbs; upon which the Citadel was ſtormed, and the Garriſon threw down their Arms and begged Quarter. The Confederates found great Plunder here, and particularly 1,500,000 Florins in Money and Bills. Soon after the *French* took the Chartreuſe. The Duke allowed the Citizens an honourable Capitulation. The *French* retook the Town in 1705, but were obliged to quit it before they attacked the Citadel, upon the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Approach. In 1713 the *Dutch* were allowed by the Treaty of *Utrecht* to Garriſon it with the Conſent of the Biſhop, but have ſince evacuated the ſame according to the Treaty of *Baden* in 1715. This City is noted for a Council held here by Pope *Innocent* II. in 1131, when he Crowned the Emperor *Lotharius* II. Their Chapter, according to their Annals, conſiſted then of the Sons of 9 Kings, 14 Dukes, 29 Counts, and 8 Barons.

The chief Manufactures here are Woollen Stuffs, Fire Arms, Iron Ware, and good Beer. 'Tis an Imperial Town, but under the Protection of the Biſhop. The Citizens are formed into 32 Companies of Freemen, among whom the Goldſmith's is preferred.

The Three States of this Dioceſe are compoſed of the Clergy, Gentry and Commons. No Tax can be raiſed, or any thing of Weight tranſacted without their Conſent. The Dioceſe was much larger formerly than now; yet it ſtill contains, or pretends a Right to 52 Baronies, 18 Wall'd Towns, and 400 well-peopled Villages.

2. *Huy*, or *Hoy*, about 15 Miles South-Weſt from *Liege*, ſuppoſed to have been anciently the Potent City called *Beneſactum*, but loſt its Juriſdiction when ruined by the Barbarians. 'Tis Capital of the *Condroz*, is a fair Town in a pleaſant Valley, on the ſmall River *Huy*, that falls into the *Maeſe*, over which there is a fine Stone Bridge that joins the two Parts of the Town. It had formerly Counts of its own, the laſt of whom reſigned it to the See of *Liege*. 'Tis well fortified, has four Churches, and a ſtrong Caſtle on a neighbouring Hill. Moſt of the Inhabitants are employed in the Iron Mines in the Neighbourhood. The *French* took and diſmantled it in 1675. The Biſhop of *Liege* reſortified it. The *French* in 1688 put a Garriſon into it by Force, quitted it afterwards, and took it again in 1693. The Confederates retook it in 1694. The *French* took it again, and the Duke of *Marlborough* recovered it in 1703. The *French* took it again in 1705, but 'twas retaken by the Duke of *Marlborough* the ſame Year. By the Treaty of *Utrecht* the States were to Garriſon the ſame, with the Conſent of its Biſhop; but they afterwards evacuated it in 1715, purſuant to the Treaty of *Baden*.

3. *Dinant*, an ancient Town on the Eaſt ſide of the *Maeſe*, 15 Miles South from *Namur*, and 38 South-Weſt from *Liege*. 'Tis defended by a ſtrong Caſtle on a ſteep Rock, and has a Bridge over the *Maeſe*. The Inhabitants live chiefly by Manufactures of Iron, Braſs, and Black Marble. The *French* diſmantled it in 1554, after which it was more regularly fortified. The *French* retook it in 1675, but reſtored it by the Treaty of *Reſwyck*.

4. *Valkenburg*, or *Faquemont*, 10 Miles Eaſt from *Maeſtricht*, and 25 North Eaſt from *Liege*, upon whoſe Biſhop it formerly depended, though it ſtands properly in the Dutchy of *Limburg*. It is a neat Town, belongs now to the *Dutch*, was taken by the *French* in 1672, who made it very ſtrong; but the *Dutch* retook it ſoon after, and demoliſhed its Fortifications.

5. *Franchimont*, or *Frankenberg*, 8 Miles South-Weſt from *Limburg*, anciently a large and populous Town, and its Inhabitants reckoned the beſt Soldiers in the Dioceſe. It was ruined by *Charles the Bold*, Duke of *Burgundy*, is now only a Village with a ſtrong Caſtle, and gives Title of Marquis to the Biſhop of *Liege*.

6. *Walcourt*, on the ſmall River *Heure*, Capital of the Country belonging to the Biſhop of *Liege*, betwixt the *Sambre* and *Maeſe*, and noted for an Advantage obtained over the *French* by the Confederates here, ſoon after our Revolution.

7. *Tongres*, or *Tongren*, (Lat. *Atuatuca Tungrorum*, and *Tungrorum Oppidum*) the ancienteſt Town in theſe Parts, 10 Miles Weſt from *Maeſtricht*, and 10 North from *Liege*. 'Twas very conſiderable, and had a large Juriſdiction in the time of the *Romans*, as appears by *Cæſar*, *Tacitus*, &c. There was a pav'd Road of 200 Miles betwixt it and *Paris*, ſome Parts of which are ſtill to be ſeen; and many *Roman* Coins and other Antiquities have been found in and about this City: One of them, a remarkable Image, is kept in the Great Church, ſuppoſed to be that of *Hercules*, who had a Temple here. The Ruins of the old Caſtle, and the old Wall of Biſhop *Maternus*'s Chapel, are ſo antique, that the Citizens pretend they were built 1100 Years before Chriſt. Dr. *Northleigh* ſays, he obſerved in the Moulding the Images of *Sol*, *Venus*, and *Jupiter*. About half a Mile from the Town there's a Chalybeat Fountain which tinges the Earth and Stones with an Iron Ruſt. Some take it to be that deſcribed by *Pliny* in his *Nat. Hiſt. Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 2. but moſt Antiquaries think it to be the *Spaw*, which then might be included in the Juriſdiction of this City. *Maternus*, ſaid to be St. *Peter*'s Diſciple, who converted this Country, is ſuppoſed to have founded the Biſhoprick here, which was firſt tranſported to *Maeſtricht*, and then to *Liege*. They ſay it had 100 Churches when deſtroyed by *Attila*, but has little now of its ancient Luſtre. Their old Church is a handſome *Gothic* Structure, and has a Dean and 22 Canons. The *Jeſuits* have a Church here which the *French* demoliſhed, but is ſince rebuilt. The *French* took this Town in 1672, and quitted it next Year. They ſurprized it again in 1703, with a Garriſon of 500 Confederates, but abandon'd it in 1705, upon the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Approach.

8. *Bouillon*, (Lat. *Bullonium*) on the River *Semois*, is by ſome reckoned in this Biſhoprick, and by others in the County of *Luxemburg*. It lies 55 Miles South-Weſt from *Liege*, and 40 Weſt from *Luxemburg*. 'Tis famous for the Birth of that great Prince, *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, who mortgaged

mortgaged the Town and Dutchy to the Bishop of *Liege*, to carry on the holy War in 1096. He succeeded so well, that in 3 Years he drove the *Turks* out of the holy Land, and was made King of *Jerusalem*, but refused to be Crowned there, saying, *He would never wear a Crown of Gold where his Saviour had worn one of Thorns.* His Successors endeavoured to make the Bishop of *Liege* restore it for Money he owed them, but in vain; *William*, Count of *Marck*, enjoy'd it by Treaty in 1484; but *Charles* V. took and restored it to the Bishop. The Mareschal *de la Marck* seiz'd it in 1552, and the Heiress *Charlotte* brought it by Marriage to *Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne*, Viscount of *Turenne*, so well known by the Name of the Mareschal *de Bouillon*. She dying without Issue, his Son *Maurice*, by his Second Wife *Elizabeth* of *Nassau*, exchanged it and *Sedan* with *Lewis* XIII. of *France* for the Dutchies of *Albret*, *Chateau*, *Thierry*, and the County of *Evreux*; so that the Bishop, and the Family of *Sedan*, have only the empty Title. The Town is strong, pleasantly situated, and defended by a good Castle. The Dukes of this Family were formerly zealous Protestants.

9. *Spa*, (Lat. *Spadanus Vicus*) 20 Miles South-East from *Liege*, 25 South-West from *Aix la Chapelle*, and about 10 South-West from *Limburg*. 'Tis a neat Village, in a Valley of the Forest of *Ardenne*, encompassed with Hills; and on the North it has steep high Mountains. 'Tis chiefly remarkable for its Mineral Waters, which are so much frequented, that this Place has always been allowed a Neutrality in time of War, and the Water is transported in Bottles all over *Europe*. Dr. *Brown*, Dr. *Northleigh*, and others give the following Account of these Fountains. The 4 chief are *Geronster*, *Saviniere*, *Tonnelet*, and *Pohunt*. The first is in the middle of a thick Wood, a Mile and a half South from the Village. 'Tis the strongest of all, has a Pavilion over it, supported by 4 Stone Pillars, and a green Place clear'd in the Wood about it, with a House for the Patients to warm themselves in cold Weather. It smells strong of Brimstone, causes some to vomit, and passes chiefly by Urine as the rest do. When mixed with Nut Galls, it strikes a Purple, more inclining to Red than our *Tunbridge* Waters. The Sediment in the Fountain is of a light Blew, but of a dark dirty Red every where else. There's a large Spring in the Wood much like it, but neglected. 2. *Saviniere*, is a Mile and a half East from *Spa*, and has a sort of Tower built over it. The Waters are not so strong as the former, but very good against the Stone and Gravel. 3. *Tonnelet*, lies in a Meadow near the Town, but having no Shades about it, 'tis not so pleasant as the former: 'Tis more nitrous, and causes such a Chilness in the Mouth and Stomach, that few can drink it. 4. *Pohunt*, lies in the middle of the Town, and most of the Water sent abroad is taken up here, unless there be Orders to the contrary. Dr. *Brown* says his Host had 30000 empty Bottles ready to fill with this Water, at the proper times, which are the hottest and driest Season in Summer, and the hardest Frost in Winter; at which times the Water is strongest, sparkling and Brisk. 'Tis sometimes called the Fountain of St. *Remachus*, from a Bishop of *Liege*, who beautified it with handsom Stone Work. Over its Mouth there's this Inscription: *Sanitate Sacrum, i. e.* Consecrated to Health; and the following Distich, with an Account of its Virtues.

Obstructum reserat durum terit, humida siccat,
Debile fortificat; si tamen arte bibas.

That is,

It opens Obstructions, dissolves hard Swellings, dries up too much Moisture, and strengthens weak Parts, if drunk by the Advice of Physicians.

Its Waters taste of Vitriol, and if mix'd with Galls, Oak Leaves, *Balaustium*, *&c.* it turns Black. Those in the Woods are of a sharper Taste and quicker Operation than our *English* Chalybeat Waters. Mr. *Boyle* found by Experiments, that they weigh 2 Grains and 3 Ounces more than *Tunbridge*, and 4 more than the *Islington* Waters; yet both less than common Water by several Grains; but an Allowance ought to be given for what they evaporate while bringing hither. They are clearer on the Place than the *English* Chalybeats, and Dr. *Northleigh* says, 'tis worth Observation, that tho' by the exactest Scrutiny of Glasses, no visible difference has been hitherto found betwixt the Contexture and the minute Parts of common and Mineral Water; yet by Chymical Precipitations, ordinary Solutions, and sometimes by subsiding, considerable Separations of a different Substance, are made without much difficulty. These Waters are much colder than those commonly mix'd with Rhenish Wine upon the *Rhine* and *Moselle*, which generally pass by the Name of *Spa* Water, and make a strong Ebullition with the Wine; whereas the true *Spa*, even tho' mixed with Sugar, occasions no such Ebullition, and is always bottled up on the Place in little wicker Flasks, but the other in Stone Bottles. Near the great Well in the Town, there's a Lesser, arched over, and the Water is stronger than the other. There are several Springs both in the Town and Wood near the Chalybeat ones, but have nothing either of their Taste or Virtue. Since an Earthquake here in 1692, 'tis observed, that the Waters are much better, which is supposed to be occasioned by opening a freer Course to the Springs through the Minerals.

10. *Horn*, a small Town and Castle on the *Maese*, Capital of its County, which formerly had Lords of its own. It lies overagainst *Ruremond* in *Guelderland*.

11. *Maseick*, a little Town within a quarter of a League of the *Maese*, about 20 Miles North from *Maestricht*, and of Importance, because of the Passage there over the River.

12. *Loos*, *Lotz*, or *Borckloen*, a rich little Town, betwixt *Tongeren* and St. *Truyden*, Capital of its County, and had formerly Counts of its own, but is now united to the See of *Liege*, and has a Collegiate Church.

13. St. *Truyden*, *Truysen*, or *Troen*, 20 Miles West from *Maestricht*. Some take it to have been the Seat of the ancient *Centrones*, mentioned by *Cæsar*. Others derive the Name from St. *Trudo*, martyr'd here in the 7th Century. It has a Monastery of Benedictines, consecrated to his Memory. The Town is defended by a good Wall; one half of it is subject to the Bishop, and the other to the Abbot of the *Benedictines*.

14. *Bilsen*, a small Town 7 Miles North-West from *Maestricht*, destroyed by Fire in 1636, but now well rebuilt, and noted for the Nunnery of *Munster Bilsen* in its Neighbourhood, which is richly endowed for young Ladies of Quality, who are allowed to marry at Discretion. Among other Rarities here, they shew an Unicorn's Horn near 7 Foot long.

15. *Hasselt*, a well built and populous Town on the River *Demer*, 16 Miles North-West from *Maestricht*, where the Bishop of *Liege* has a noble Palace in which he sometimes resides. 'Tis noted for the Birth of *Hasselius* and *Titelmannus* two eminent Writers, and the rich *Cistertian* Nunnery of *Herkenrod*, about 2 Miles North-West from it.

16. *Couvin*, in the Forest of *Lagne*, a small City purchased by the See of *Liege* from the Count of *Anhalt*. It lies 12 Miles South-West from *Charleroy*.

17. *Verviers*, a large well built Town on the same River with *Franchimont*.

18. The Abbey of *Stablo*, is one of the States of this Circle, and lies betwixt the Dutchies of *Luxemburg* and *Juliers*, and according to some in *Luxemburg*. 'Tis about 35 Miles South-East from *Liege*, and 20 South from *Limburg*. It consists only of the Town of *Stablo*, and some Villages, which yield the Abbot about 12000 Crowns *per Annum*.

II. *The Circle of* LOWER SAXONY.

HAS the *German* Ocean, part of *Denmark* and the *Baltick* on the North, the Circle of *Westphalia* on the West, that of *Upper Saxony* on the East, and that of the *Lower Rhine* and *Franconia* on the South. 'Tis 190 Miles South and North, and 250 South and West, where longest, but indented on the East side by the Circle of *Upper Saxony*. The King of *Great Britain* being now Duke of *Bremen*, and the King of *Prussia* as Duke of *Magdeburg*, are alternately Directors of this Circle, with the Eldest of the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Lunemburg*. The Air of this Country in general is very cold in Winter, but the Soil for most part fruitful in Corn. The People in general are tall, well built, strong, Lovers of good Cheer, and pretty much addicted to Drink. They are in general *Lutherans*, and there's no Popish Bishoprick neither in this nor *Upper Saxony*, but that of *Hildesheim*. The Learned differ about the Origin of the Name of *Saxons*: Some derive it from the *Latin* Word *Saxum*, because *Upper Saxony*, especially towards *Bohemia*, abounds with Rocks: Others from the Hardiness of the People; but since they were possessed of the Country long before *Rome* was built, this *Latin* Origin is doubtful: Others derive them from the *Sasones* or *Sacæ*, a People of *Asia*: Others from *Askenaz*, supposed to be the Leader of the *Asiatic* Colony into *Germany*: Some derive it from a short Sword and Dagger, which was their peculiar Weapon, and by them called *Seax*. This they support by the ancient Arms of *Saxony*, which were 2 cross Hangers or Daggers, but the Elector of *Saxony* bears those Arms as Hereditary Marshal of the Empire; so that upon the whole, the Name is so ancient, that there's no certainty of its Origin.

The Dominions contained in it are,

I. The Dutchy of HOLSTEIN, which has part of *Denmark* and of the *Baltick* on the North, the River *Elb* on the South and West, the Dutchy of *Mecklemburg* and the Gulph of *Lubec* on the East. 'Tis about 85 Miles from South West to North-East, where it runs out in a Point, and the greatest Breadth from East to West is about 90. The Country in general is fruitful, and well seated for Trade. It abounds with Corn, Orchards, black Cattle and Hogs. 'Tis subject to Inundations, and suffered by 'em in 1717. The Inhabitants are for most part strong, couragious and faithful; so that *Holstein Glaube*, or the *Faithful Holsteiner*, is a Proverb in those Parts. Some derive the Name from the *German* Word *Holt*, *i. e.* a Forest.

'Tis divided into *Holstein Proper*, *Wagria*, *Stormar*, and *Ditmarsh*. *Holstein Proper* is divided into East and West; the former of which belongs to the Duke, and the Second to the King of *Denmark*.

The chief Places in *Holstein Proper* are,

1. *Kiel*, a Town of good Trade, on a Bay of the *Baltick*, Lat. 54. 22. Long. 10. 22. 45 Miles North of *Hamburg*, and 17 East from *Rensburg*. It has a good Harbour, well frequented, is populous, wealthy, and the Place where the States meet. The Town and Harbour are defended by a Castle on a neighbouring Hill. 'Tis divided into New and Old. The new Town is large and pleasant, the Streets being planted with rows of Trees. The old Town lies on a Peninsula, joined to the Continent, where 'tis fortified by deep Ditches, and has fine Walks of Trees on the Harbour. The Duke has a stately Palace here, and established an University in 1669. Here was a *Franciscan* Monastery, turned to an Hospital at the Reformation. The Town is enriched by its Fairs for Cattle, *&c.*

2. *Rensburg*, 17 Miles further West, is the Capital of West *Holstein*, a small but well built Town, and reckoned the strongest in the Country. It has good Ramparts, and is defended by Morasses on one Side. Here is also a neat Castle.

3. *Wilster*, a neat Town on a River of the same Name, which falls into the *Elbe*, about 5 Miles below it. This Town is about 6 Miles North from *Gluckstat*.

4. *Itzehoa*, about 4 Miles East from *Wilster*, 28 North-West from *Hamburg*, and 35 South-West from *Kiel*. 'Tis a small Town defended by a Castle, lies at the Foot of a Mountain, and has some Trade by the River *Stoer*, which fall into the *Elbe* about 7 Miles lower.

The Province of DITMARSH has the *German Sea* on the West, and *Holstein Proper* on the South and East. Some call it *Teutsmarsh*, from the ancient *Teutones*, part of whom dwelt here. 'Twas subdued in 1559 by the King of *Denmark* and the Duke of *Holstein*, who divided it betwixt them. The King having the North, and the Duke the South Part. 'Tis a fruitful, well watered, and populous Province.

Places of Note are,

1. *Meldorp*, the Capital, and a Place of good Trade, 25 Miles South West from *Rensburg*, and 15 Miles North-West from *Itzehoa*. The Courts of Justice sit here. They have a large ancient Church, with a neat Altar, and fine Paintings.

2. *Hayde*, a large but poor City, on the Borders of a large Sandy Desart, which runs thro' the middle of the Province, 10 Miles North from *Meldorp*.

3. *Lunden*,

3. *Lundſen* on the *Eyder*, about 3 Miles Eaſt from *Tonning*, is a large Town, the moſt Northerly of the Province, belongs to the Duke, and has a good Trade by exporting Beer, which is fam'd in this Country.

The Province of WAGRIA, or WAGERLAND, lies in the Eaſt Part of the Country, has the *Baltic* on the North and Eaſt, and *Holſtein Proper* on the Weſt. It was named from the *Wagri*, its old Inhabitants. The greateſt Part of it belongs to the Duke of *Holſtein*, and the chief Places are,

1. *Oldeſloe* on the River *Trave*, 15 Miles Weſt from *Lubeck*, and 22 North-Eaſt from *Hamburg*. 'Tis a fair little Town, and formerly a very flouriſhing Place, but ſuffered ſo much by Wars betwixt the neighbouring Princes, who contended for the Province, that 'tis much decay'd.

2. *Segeberg*, 8 Miles North from *Oldeſloe*, upon the ſame River. It had its Name from the Caſtle built on a neighbouring Hill by the Emperor *Lotharius* about 1134, to check the *Sclavonians*.

3. *Travendael*, within a Mile of *Segeberg* upon the ſame River, noted for ſeveral Treaties betwixt the King of *Denmark* and the Duke of *Holſtein* in 1700, *&c.* for adjuſting the Duke's Rights.

4. *Ploen*, 12 Miles North-Eaſt from *Segeberg*, and 12 South-Eaſt from *Kiel*, on the Front of a Hill on the Banks of the Lake *Ploen*, which almoſt ſurrounds it, and the Lake is encompaſſed with Wood. 'Tis a Place of great Antiquity, gives Title to a Branch of the Family of *Holſtein*, is very ſtrong by the neighbouring Marſh and Lake, and defended by a good Caſtle, the Seat of the Prince.

5. *Oldenburg*, 20 Miles North-Eaſt from *Ploen*. 'Tis an ancient Town on the River *Brockaw*, was formerly very conſiderable, and reckoned the Metropolis of the *Wagri* and *Venedi*, two Warlike People who poſſeſſed moſt of *Mecklemburg*. 'Twas the See of a Biſhop founded, ſome ſay, by *Charlemain*, others, by *Otho the Great*, which was tranſported to *Lubec* in 1162. 'Tis decay'd in its Trade and Populouſneſs ſince Queen *Margaret* of *Denmark* ſtopped up its Harbour; and it has alſo ſuffered much by Fire.

The Province of STORMAR is the South Part of the Dutchy of *Holſtein*, has its Name from the numerous Moraſſes on the Banks of the *Stoer*. The Soil in the main is rich, and improv'd like *Holland*, with Banks and Dykes to keep out the Sea, which ſometimes overflows the Low Grounds. The Inhabitants have a good Trade for their Product by the Neighbourhood of *Hamburg* and *Lubeck*. Moſt of this Province, except *Tritow* and ſome ſmall Places on the Eaſt, belong to the King of *Denmark*. Places of Note are,

1. *Altena* on the *Elbe*, 2 or 3 Miles Weſt from *Hamburg*, from whence the *Calviniſts* come here to Church. 'Tis likewiſe a ſort of *Aſylum* for Bankrupts from that City. 'Tis a ſmall Town, and had very good Buildings till lately deſtroyed by the *Swedes*, who in 1713 burnt here 2000 Houſes with ſeveral fine Magazines and the Popiſh Church; but they ſpared the *Lutheran* and *Calviniſt* Churches, with about 80 Houſes that lay neareſt to *Hamburg*. The *Swedes* demanded 200000 Rixdollars to ſave the Town, and the Inhabitants offered 50000, which, they ſaid, was as much as they were able to pay, but the *Swedes* would not accept it. The Reaſons pretended by the *Swedes* were, that the Magazines with Bread and Beer, *&c.* were preparing there for the *Muſcovites* and *Saxons*. 'Tis noted for a Treaty betwixt the late King of *Denmark* and the Duke of *Holſtein-Gottorp*, in 1689.

2. *Gluckſtadt* on the *Elbe*, about 27 Miles North-Weſt from *Hamburg*, and upon the ſame ſide of the River. 'Tis well fortified, has fine Walks of Trees on the Ramparts, and the *Danes* have uſually 2000 Foot in Garriſon. *Chriſtian* IV. of *Denmark* fortified it ſo well in 1620, that it held out a Siege of two Years againſt the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. and obliged him to riſe from before it. *Chriſtian* V. of *Denmark* endowed it with great Privileges, by which 'tis grown conſiderable; and 'tis reckoned ſo ſtrong, that it cannot be taken unleſs block'd up and attacked by a Fleet. Here are ſeveral Canals, one of which divides the Town into two Parts, and is croſſed by another at the End of the Market-Place, which is very magnificent. At one Corner of it ſtands the Great Church, where the *Calviniſts* and Papiſts are each allowed a Chapel. The Harbour is large and deep, and defended by a Tower built at the End of the Canal, which runs from the Town into it, well mounted with Cannon, which command the River.

3. *Kremp*, or *Krempen*, about 5 Miles North-Eaſt from *Gluckſtadt*, on a ſmall River of the ſame Name. 'Tis ſo ſtrong, that 'tis reckoned one of the Keys of *Denmark*. It held out 13 Months Siege during the Civil Wars of *Germany*, againſt Count *Wallenſteyn* the Emperor's General, but at laſt ſubmitted on honourable Terms.

4. *Pinnenburg*, about 10 Miles North-Weſt from *Hamburg*. 'Tis Capital of its County, which fell to the Crown of *Denmark* by the Death of its laſt Earl in 1640.

5. *Bredenberg*, or *Breitenberg*, 11 Miles North-Eaſt from *Gluckſtadt*, and 5 Eaſt from *Itzehoa*, one of the faireſt little Towns belonging to the King of *Denmark*, the ancient Seat of the noble Family of *Rentzow*, and remarkable for the brave Oppoſition it made to Count *Wallenſteyn* in the *German* Civil Wars, when he took it by Storm, and put the Garriſon to the Sword.

6. *Tritow*, 17 Miles North-Eaſt from *Hamburg*, and 10 South from *Oldenhoe*. 'Tis a large Town, with a Bailiwick of the ſame Name, which belongs to the Duke.

The HISTORY *of* HOLSTEIN.

'TWAS formerly a Part of the *Cherſoneſus Cimbrica*, and called by the *Latins Holſatia*. It was once poſſeſſed by the *Sclavi*, who were outed by the Dukes, and had *German* Colonies planted in their ſtead. The Family of *Holſtein* is ſo ancient, that moſt *German* Authors derive it from *Wittekind the Great*. *Adolph* I. Earl of *Schawenburg*, had Part of *Holſtein* given him, and erected into an Earldom by the Emperor *Lotharius*, about 1133. His Son *Adolph* II. ſubdued the whole Country, but *Adolph* III. was expelled by *Canute* the King of *Denmark*. It came at laſt to be divided betwixt the two Sons of Count *Gerard* I. about 1310. 'Twas invaded by the *Swedes*, but they were expelled in 1381. *Gerard*'s Line failed in 1459, when the laſt Duke of it made *Chriſtian* I. of *Denmark* his Succeſſor, as being deſcended of the Houſe by a Daughter. This Chriſtian was choſen King of *Sweden*, and got *Holſtein* erected into a Dutchy by the Emperor *Frederick* III. His Son *John* was choſen King of *Norway* and *Sweden*, and died in 1521. *Chriſtian* II. his Succeſſor was dethroned, died in Priſon, and was ſucceeded by *Frederick* I. Son to *Chriſtian* I. of *Denmark*, who eſtabliſhed the *Augsburg* Confeſſion in his Dominions in 1523. From him the Royal Family of *Denmark* and that of *Holſtein Gottorp* are deſcended. His ſecond Son *Adolph* ſucceeded to *Holſtein*, and was made Knight of the Garter by Queen *Elizabeth* in 1560. He conquered *Ditmarſh*, and obliged the *Hamburgers* to do him Homage in 1586. *Adolph* his Son ſucceeded, marry'd a Daughter of *Frederick* II. of *Denmark*, and died in 1616. His Son *Frederick* was famous for his Learning, and the Embaſſy he ſent to *Perſia* through *Muſcovy* in 1633. He died in 1659, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Chriſtian Albert*, who was expelled by his Brother-in-Law the King of *Denmark*, but reſtored by the Mediation of neighbouring Princes, eſpecially of the Emperor and King *William* of *Great Britain* in 1689. He died in 1694, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Frederick*, who married *Hedwig Sophia*, Daughter to King *Charles* XI. of *Sweden*, was killed at a Battle in *Poland* in 1702, and ſucceeded by his Son *Charles-Frederick* the preſent Duke. The King of *Denmark* invaded it again in 1700, but the Differences betwixt him and the Duke were adjuſted by the Mediation of neighbouring Potentates. Having afterwards repoſſeſſed himſelf of it, becauſe the Duke Adminiſtrator took part with the *Swedes*, the latter under Count *Steinbok* drove the *Danes* out, but were obliged to quit it again to the Northern Allies.

The other Branches of this Family are thoſe of *Sonderburg*, *Ploen*, *Nortburg*, *Glucksburg*, *Beck*, *Wiſenburg*, *Frantzhagen*, and *Sileſia*.

II. HAMBURGH formerly belonged to *Holſtein*, but is now an Imperial City, govern'd by its own Magiſtrate; ſome derive the Name from the Idol, *Jupiter Ammon*, worſhipped here, till deſtroy'd by *Charles* the Great. Others, from *Hama*, a *Saxon* Champion: Some, from its being a Mart for Hams; and others, from *Ham* an ancient Foreſt in the Neighbourhood. Some Antiquaries ſay it was a conſiderable Town in the Time of *Albion*, the General of the *Albingi*, that it was enlarg'd in 789, by *Otho*, to whom *Charlemain* gave the Neighbouring Country, but was ruin'd by the *Vandals*, and ſoon after rebuilt by that Emperor. *Lewis* the Pious enlarg'd and made it an Archbiſhoprick about 833, but the See was tranſlated to *Bremen*, in 1227. *Waldemar* II. of *Denmark*, took and gave it to *Albert* Count of *Orlemund*, who ſold it back to the Citizens 7 Years after, for 150000 Marks: *Adolphus* IV. of *Holſtein*, confirm'd their Liberties, and when that Dutchy fell to the Crown of *Denmark*, the *Hamburgers* promis'd to continue their Friendſhip, ſo long as the *Daniſh* Kings continu'd their Privileges: *Chriſtian* I. agreed to this, without demanding any Homage, but his Succeſſors frequently endeavour'd to ſubdue the Town. The Dukes of *Holſtein* pretended to Sovereignty of this City, but the Controverſy was ended by their paying Homage and ſwearing Fealty to the Duke, and King of *Denmark*, with a Salvo for the Rights of the Emperor and Empire, and their own Liberties. By this they loſt their Vote in the *German* Dyet, till 1510, when the Emperor *Maximilian* declar'd it a Free and Imperial City, in a Dyet at *Augsburg*, where he ſummon'd the Duke to make good, or renounce, His Pretenſions: Since that Time they have been inveſted with a Sovereign Power within their own Juriſdiction, like other Imperial Cities. By a Grant of *Frederic* I. confirm'd by *Ferdinand* II. they are exempted from paying Tolls on the *Elbe*, betwixt the City and the Ocean, for which they are oblig'd to clear the River of Pirates, as they have often done; yet the Kings of *Denmark* have ſince compell'd them ſeveral Times to pay at his Caſtle of *Gluckſtat*, which commands the Road: In 1645 they paid him 120000 Crowns to buy off his Demands; in 1679 they paid 220000, and in 1686 the *Danes* beſieg'd it, but were bought off by a Sum. The continual Jealouſies betwixt *Sweden* and *Denmark*, are their chief Security; for when the *Danes* attack their Ships from *Gluckſtat*, the *Swedes* protect them from *Stade*, on the other Side the River.

The King of *Denmark* came before it with an Army in 1697, and demanded the ſame Homage which they had formerly engaged themſelves to pay to the Duke of *Holſtein* in 1611: The Citizens refus'd it, and being aſſiſted by the Dukes of *Zell* and *Hanover*, and encourag'd by the Emperor, the King of *Denmark* was obliged to deſiſt. In 1698 he forbad them to ſubmit to the Imperial Commiſſion, for determining Differences among themſelves, but they would not obey him. The ſame Year he rais'd, by his Emiſſaries, ſuch Commotions in the City, that the Mob uſurp'd the Government, and manag'd all by Tumults; upon which the Emperor ſent his Mandate to the Directors of the Circle, who march'd before it with their Troops; but the mutinous Burghers were ſo obſtinate, that they put themſelves in a Poſture of Defence: Upon which the Directors ſent Propoſals to the Deputies of the City, threatning, that if they did not ſubmit, they would reduce them by Force. This brought on a Conference, wherein the Mutineers inſiſted upon the Security of ſome of their fiery *Lutheran* Clergy, particularly one *Krumholtz*, a great Enemy to the *Calviniſts*, and the chief Incendiary; but the Directors inſiſting on the contrary, and threatning to attack the Town next Day, the Majority admitted 2000 Foot and 300 Horſe, of the Troops of the Circle, with ſeveral Pieces of Cannon, who ſeized *Krumholtz* and ſome of the other Mutineers. The King of *Denmark*, at the ſame time, was in Motion with his Troops, claim'd the Town as his own by Hereditary Right, and forbad them to ſubmit to the Imperial Commiſſion, on Pain of his Diſpleaſure: but by the Intervention of the Miniſters of the Emperor, *Great Britain*, *Holland*, and the Princes of the Circle, the Affair was adjuſted, and the Inhabitants oblig'd to pay 200000 Crowns for the Charge of the Troops of the Circle. The Citizens continuing tumultuous, Part of the Troops and the Imperial Commiſſaries continu'd in the City till *October* 1710; which being very burthenſome to the City, the *Britiſh* Miniſter did, by Queen *Anne*'s Order, deliver a Memorial to the Commiſſaries, deſiring that the Affair might be determin'd. They anſwer'd, that one half of the Troops ſhould march out by the middle of *November*, and the reſt as ſoon as the new Regulations for the Militia of the City, *&c.* ſhould be approv'd. In the mean Time *Krumholtz*, the chief Incendiary, was ſentenced to be degraded, and to be a Priſoner for Life at *Rizbuttel*, a Fort belonging to *Hamburgh*, at the Mouth of the *Elbe*; and others of the Mutineers were alſo puniſh'd. In 1712,

the King of *Denmark* came before the Place with his Troops, but agreed to take 246000 Rixdollars, for his Pretenſions, being told by the *Britiſh* Miniſter, that Queen *Anne* would not ſuffer the City to be oppreſſed.

This City lies *Lat.* 53. 40. *Long.* 10. 15. 40 Miles South-Weſt from *Lubeck*, and 70 North-Eaſt from *Bremen*. It is one of the richeſt, and has long been the greateſt Mart in *Germany*; their Haven being crowded with Ships, and their Exchange with Merchants. 'Tis naturally ſtrong, a great Part of it lying upon Iſlands. 'Tis well fortify'd, after the *modern Way*, with ſtrong Ramparts and Outworks, but not fac'd with Stone. It conſiſts of the old and new Town, ſeparated by a Wall, which is well fortify'd: From the Top of the Towers and Walls there's a pleaſant Proſpect every Way: It has only four great Gates, but ſeveral leſſer ones: The Tide runs in Canals thro' moſt of the chief Streets; the Bridges on which, and thoſe that joyn the Iſlands, are almoſt as many in Number as thoſe at *Amſterdam*; the Tide runs 4 Leagues above the City, which makes 22 *German* Leagues from the Mouth of the River, ſo that the *Elbe*, in this Reſpect, exceeds all the Rivers in *Europe*, and the *Thames* comes next to it. The Town is frequently damag'd by Spring Tides; and many Houſes and Families have been ruin'd by Tempeſts, which drive the Sea up into their Channels: They ſuffer'd much this Way in 1651, and in 1717. The Streets are generally crooked, but otherwiſe out-ſtrip all *Germany* for high and ſtately Houſes, moſt of them built of Brick, many of 'em have fine Frontiſpieces and large Halls. The Senate-Houſe is a noble Structure adorn'd with the Statues of the Nine Worthies: Their Exchange is alſo fine, but much ſhort of ours in *London*. 'Tis noted for its fair Churches and lofty Steeples cover'd with Copper; their chief is St. *Peter*'s, which was their Cathedral: They have ſtill a Sort of Dean and Chapter, from whoſe Court there lies no Appeal, but to the Imperial Chamber: Many of the Earls of *Schawenburg* and *Holſtein* are bury'd here, and their Names, after thoſe of *Charles* the Great, and *Lewis* the Pious, are writ in a fair Catalogue, with their other Benefactors, and hung up in the Body of the Church. St. *Catharine*'s Church has a ſtately Front, and on the Top of the Steeple a Crown richly gilt; the Pulpit is of white Marble curiouſly carved and adorn'd with Figures and other Ornaments of Gold; the Organ is reckon'd one of the beſt in *Europe*, and plays above 6000 Notes: The Church of St. *Nicholas* has a Steeple ſupported by large gilt Globes. The Steeple of St. *Michael*'s is 400 Foot high: They have many other fine Churches, and in each of them they keep a Regiſter of the Poor and Diſtreſs'd, who have a Weekly Allowance of Money, and an Annual one for Cloaths and Fewel. Their Hoſpitals are, 1. That call'd the *Oldeſt*, where 114 Poor, old, blind, and dumb People, are maintain'd. 2. That of St. *George*, where there's a great Number of Poor, with Servants and a Miniſter to attend them, and it ſerves for a Pariſh-Church to ſuch as dwell in the Suburbs, and neighbouring Villages. 3. St. *Job*'s, for the Maintenance and Care of poor People that have the *French* Diſeaſe. 4. That of the Orphans, where Abundance of poor Citizens Children are bred up with Nurſes to look after 'em, and a School with five Maſters to teach Reading, Writing, and Accompts; the Annual Revenue is 210000 Crowns; ſometimes they have 310 Infants abroad at nurſe, who are taken into the Houſe as ſoon as able to dreſs themſelves: Such Boys as are capable are put out and maintain'd at the Univerſity, the reſt are put out to Trades, and the Girls, after they can read, ſpin, knit, *&c.* are ſent to Service. 5. The Peſt-Houſe, where thoſe who have the Plague, or other infectious Diſtempers, are taken care of; the Skill and Diligence of their Surgeons, Phyſicians, *&c.* is ſuch, that People of the beſt Rank come hither for Cure, but pay for it to the Houſe. 6. A large and ſumptuous Hoſpital, where is a Phyſician and Surgeon, with neceſſary Medicines, for poor Strangers and Travellers that fall ſick. 7. Another large one, for maim'd, ancient, and decay'd Mariners, and the poor Widows and Orphans of ſuch as have loſt their Parents or Husbands at Sea. Beſides theſe, they have many leſſer Hoſpitals for certain Numbers of poor Widowers, Widows, and Orphans, *&c.* and great Numbers of Free-Schools, where the Children of poor Burghers have their Education, Books, and Cloaths, till fit for the Univerſity, or Trades. They have alſo a Workhouſe for ſuch as want Employment, and for obliging ſturdy Vagrants, or looſe Perſons, to work, on pain of Correction. The Motto over the Door of the Workhouſe, is, *Labore nutrior, I am maintain'd by my Labour*; and that over the Houſe of Correction, *Labore plector, I am puniſh'd by Labour.*

For ſpeedy Reparation of Loſs by Fire, they have formed Societies, on certain Conditions, and any Man being at Liberty to enter into all thoſe Societies, the Sufferers frequently get more than their Damages.

By Means of the *Elbe*, they ſupply moſt of the Empire with foreign Commodities, which makes their Harbour frequented by Ships from the moſt conſiderable Parts of the known World. One of the chief Branches of their Trade is with *England*, and 'tis ſuppoſed they vend annually 100000 Pounds-worth of our Woollen Manufacture: On this Account they allow our *Hamburgh*-Company greater Privileges than other Strangers; ſo that all Suits, wherein they are immediately concerned, are tried before the *Engliſh* Reſident, in a ſtately Hall built by the Company: They are alſo allowed the free Exerciſe of their Worſhip, but others, who are not *Lutherans*, muſt go to *Attena*. Their chief Home-Commodity is Beer, which employs vaſt Numbers of People, is reckon'd the beſt in *Germany*, exported to many Places, and particularly to *Lubeck* and *Frankfort*, on the Main, where 'tis ſold dearer than the beſt *Rheniſh*. The City is well ſupply'd with Sea and freſh-Water Fiſh; and they have Fruit, Herbs, Roots, *&c.* in great Plenty, from their Gardens without the Walls.

Their Government is by 4 Burgomaſters, and 20 Skepens, or Aldermen: They us'd formerly to be *Civilians*, but now are choſen out of the Merchants and Tradeſmen: They have alſo 12 Common-Council Men, or Senators, whom they call *Oberalten*, or chief Elders, who, with the Burgomaſters, are choſen for Life, and take Care of Publick Affairs; but in extraordinary Caſes they call 60 more grave Citizens, named *Burgeralten*, or the Elders of the City, and if they can't determine the Matter, 'tis referr'd to a general Meeting of the Freemen; but in Caſe of inteſtine Broils, which they can't compoſe among themſelves, the Emperor and Empire ſends the Troops of the neighbouring Circle, to ſuppreſs the Seditious, as they did ſome Years ago. When a Citizen dies, he muſt leave the 10th of his Eſtate to the City; and Foreigners not naturalized, muſt pay a certain Sum annually, for Liberty to trade.

Their uſual Way of Reckoning here, is, by what they call *Stivers*, *Lubs*, 48 of which make their *Dollar*, or 4 *s.* 6 *d. Sterling*.

Their Territory is a ſmall Part of *Stormar*, that lies next to the City; it has ſeveral conſiderable Villages and Noblemen's Seats; they have likewiſe many little Iſlands in the *Elbe*, formerly ſubject to neighbouring Princes; they have alſo the ſtrong Caſtle of *Ritzenbuttel*, about 50 Miles below the Town, on a Point of Land betwixt the Mouths of the *Elbe* and *Weſer*; below this, to the North-Weſt, on an Iſland of the ſame Point, they have a conſiderable Fortreſs, called *New-werk*, with a convenient Harbour for Merchant-men. The Cuſtom Houſe of *Tollen-Spikker*, belongs to them, where all Paſſengers pay Toll for themſelves, and what they carry. There are other places of leſs Note equally ſubject to this City and *Lubeck*; their Harbour is ſo commodious, and the River ſo deep, that large Merchant-Ships come up to the Walls, but thoſe of an extraordinary Size anchor at the new Mills 4 Miles below the Town, where they unload in ſmaller Veſſels. This City is able to arm 15000 Men, and has a conſtant Garriſon of 1800. *Albertus Krantzius*, the famous *German* Hiſtorian, and *Peter Lambecius*, who wrote the Antiquites of this City, were born here.

III. LUBECK is alſo in the Boundaries of *Holſtein*, and by ſome reckon'd to the Dutchy of *Mecklemburg*, but being now an Imperial City, 'tis numbred among the States of this Circle. It lies 90 Miles North-Eaſt from *Hamburg*, and 38 Eaſt from *Oldeſlo*, Lat. 54. and Long. 11. 'Tis an ancient Town; the Foundation of it is claimed by the *Poles* to one of their Kings, who conquered this Part of the Country; but the *Germans* aſcribe it to a King of the *Vandals* in 1040. It has been under ſeveral Maſters, as the *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Holſteiners*; but the Emperor *Frederick* II. reſtored it its Privileges in 1209, and it has enjoyed them ever ſince. The Biſhoprick of *Oldenburg* in *Wagerland* was tranſlated hither in 1163, and has been for moſt part poſſeſſed by a Son of *Holſtein* ſince 1596, who is called Duke of *Utin*, the Place of his Reſidence, about 16 Miles from hence. The Chapter reſides in the Town, and his Revenue is about 10000 Crowns *per Annum*; but the Biſhoprick being in a manner ſecularized, the Chapter has only a Shadow of Election, eſpecially ſince the Reformation, which was introduced in 1561. In 1705 there was a great Controverſy about the Succeſſion to this Biſhoprick betwixt the King of *Denmark*, who would have advanced his Brother Prince *Charles*, and the Duke of *Holſtein*, who was for advancing a Brother of his; but 'twas at laſt concluded in favour of the Prince of *Holſtein*, according to an Agreement made with the Chapter in 1647. It made a brave Defence againſt the *Danes* in 1500 and 1519; and before the time of *Guſtavus Erickſon*, King of *Sweden*, it held the Balance betwixt the two Northern Crowns, and was famous for its Commerce, of which *Hamburg* and *Wiſmar* have now a great Part. 'Tis chiefly noted for the College of the Hans Towns, which meet here once in three Years. 'Tis proper here to give an Account of them. They begun a League for mutual Defence and carrying on their Commerce in 1164. They conſiſted of betwixt 70 and 80 in ſeveral Countries. The firſt where they eſtabliſhed their Factories were *London*, *Bruges*, *Norwerg*, and *Novogorod*; and the chief of them included in the firſt League beſides them, were *Antwerp*, *Dort*, *Amſterdam*, *Rotterdam*, *Oſtend*, *Dunkirk*, *Calais*, *Roan*, *St. Malo*, *Bourdeaux*, *Bayonne*, *Marſeilles*, *Barcelona*, *Seville*, *Cadiz*, *Lisbon*, *Leghorn*, *Meſſina*, and *Naples*, beſides others of leſs Note. In 1428 they ſet out 250 Ships of War againſt *Erick* X. of *Denmark*; but *France*, *Spain*, *Denmark*, *Sweden* and *England*, &c. having broke off the Towns of their Dependance from the League, thoſe of the Empire continued in it, ſince which *Lubeck* has been the chief, and keeps their common Stock raiſed by Contributions, with their Records and Alliances. The other chief Towns of the preſent League are *Colen*, *Brunſwick*, *Dantzick*, *Hamburg*, *Roſtoc*, *Wiſmar*, *Lunenburg*, *Stetin*, *Gryphswald*, *Weſel*, *Oſnabrug*, *Dortmund*, *Paderborn*, *Northauſen*, *Ruremond*, *Bremen*, *Magdeburg*, *Hilderſheim*, *Goſlar*, *Minden*, *Emmeric*, *Coln*, *Thorn*, *Coningsberg*, *Riga*; beſides others of leſs Note. The Power of calling the Aſſemblies is in *Lubec*, *Colen*, *Brunſwick* and *Dantzick*, who give Notice of it to the reſt.

No City in the North of *Germany* is equal to this for Beauty, Uniformity of Buildings, and pleaſant Gardens and Groves. The Streets are generally ſtraight, and ſeveral of them adorned with Rows of Lime-Trees on each ſide. Moſt of it being burnt in 1238, the Senate made an Order, that none ſhould be built of Timber, or covered with Thatch; ſo that they are now built with Brick, many of them adorned with Sculpture, and they are generally high and covered with Tiles. They have about 20 Churches well built, with high Steeples and Spires. The Cathedral dedicated to St. *Mary* is of as good Architecture as moſt in *Germany*. Here is a publick Conduit, from whence Water is conveyed in Pipes to every private Houſe, which Example has ſince been followed by *London* and other great Cities. The Town is large, and well fortified by Baſtions, Faus-Brayes, and a deep and large Ditch; but they have no Counterſcarp or Halfmoon, but one at the Gate of *Hamburg*. The Haven is defended by Ramparts, and capable of great Ships which come up the *Trave* about 10 *Engliſh* Miles from the Sea, which advances their Trade ſo much, that this Town and *Hamburg* are reckoned to employ 600 Ships of their own continually. Their chief Home Commodity is Beer, which is very much valued, much of it tranſported, and is uſed medicinally for Wounds and Bruiſes. Their Government is by 12 Burgomaſters and 16 Senators, whoſe Office is for Life. The former are either Doctors of the Law, or grave Citizens, and the latter are half Lawyers, half Gentlemen. Their Territory is about 60 Miles in Compaſs, and contains ſome ſmall Towns. They keep a Garriſon of 7 or 800 Men, and take Place in the Diet alternately with *Worms*. 'Tis remarkable for a Treaty concluded in 1629 betwixt the Emperor and the King of *Denmark*.

IV. The Dutchy of SAX-LAWENBURG has *Holſtein* on the Weſt, *Lubeck* on the North, *Mecklenburg* on the Eaſt, and *Lunenburg* on the South. Moſt of it lies North of the *Elbe*, but it has a ſmall Tract of Land Eaſt of *Lunenburg*, and the Diſtrict of *Hadelen*, the North part of the Dutchy of *Bremen*, on the South of that River. It was anciently Part of the Dutchy of *Saxony*, and poſſeſſed by a Branch of that Family,

ly, from 1260 to 1689. The laſt of them died without Iſſue, upon which it was claimed by the Elector of *Saxony*, the Prince of *Anhalt*, and the laſt Duke of *Lunenburg-Zell*; but the latter taking Poſſeſſion, the Elector of *Saxony* quitted his Pretenſions in 1697, and the Duke of *Wolfenbuttel* had 20000 Crowns for his; ſo that it now belongs to King *George* of *Great Britain*, as Heir to the Duke of *Zell*. In 1716 the Emperor granted King *George* another Voice in the Dyet for this Dutchy. That Part North of the *Elbe* is 32 Miles South and North, and 26 where broadeſt in the South Parts; but it contracts gradually towards the North.

Lawenburg, the Capital, which gave it Name, lies at the Conflux of the *Stekenitz* and *Elbe*, in the South-Eaſt Corner of the Dutchy, 30 Miles South-Eaſt of *Hamburg*, and 18 North-Eaſt of *Lunenburg*. It was built by *Henry the Lion*, Duke of *Saxony*, and from him called *Lionburg*; but being much damaged by War, *Bernard* Prince of *Anhalt* rebuilt and enlarged it. The Town is ſmall, but populous, has a good Trade, and is defended by a ſtrong Caſtle on a neighbouring Hill, over againſt the ſtrong Fortreſs of *Artemberg* on the other ſide the *Elve*, in the Dutchy of *Lunenburg*.

Other Places of Note are,

1. *Mollen*, 14 Miles farther North, noted for the Quarrels about it betwixt the Dukes of this Country and the City of *Lubeck*.

2. *Wittenberg*, a pretty neat Town with a Caſtle near the *Elbe*, Weſt from *Lawenburg*.

3. *Ratzeburg*, on a great Lake of the ſame Name, 15 Miles North from *Lawenburg*. *Henry the Lion* made it a Biſhoprick, Suffragan of *Bremen*; but it was Seculariz'd by the Treaty of *Munſter*, the Biſhoprick given to the Duke of *Mecklenburg-Swerin*, and the Town and Caſtle to the Duke of *Lawenburg*. 'Twas ſeiſed and fortified by the Duke of *Lunenburg* in 1689, beſieged in *September* 1693, by the *Danes*; but upon an Agreement next Month both the *Lunenburghers* and *Danes* quitted the Town, and 'twas diſmantled, but reſtored in 1700 to the Duke, who refortified it, ſo that 'tis now a very ſtrong Place. In 1701 the Duke of *Mecklenburg-Swerin* gave this Biſhoprick to the Duke of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, after a long Diſpute. 'Tis Capital of a ſmall Principality of the ſame Name, and was the Burial-Place of the Dukes. The Town lies on an Iſland in the Lake, is joined to the Land by a Bridge, and defended by a Fort on the Land ſide.

This Country is much of the ſame Nature with *Holſtein*, and is well ſupplied with Wood and Water. It embraced *Lutheraniſm* in 1566.

V. The Dutchy of MECKLENBURG has *Holſtein* and *Lawenburg* on the Weſt, *Pomerania* on the Eaſt, the *Baltick* on the North, the Dutchy of *Lunenburg* and part of the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg* on the South. 'Tis 120 Miles Eaſt and Weſt where longeſt, and 30 South and North where broadeſt. The Name comes from *Mecklenburg*, a ſmall Village near *Wiſmar*, but formerly a large Merchant-Town, as the Name ſignifies, and the Ruines are to be ſeen for ſeveral Miles round, it having been the Seat of the *Vandal* Princes. This Country has more of Profit than Pleaſure, abounds with Corn, Fruit, Fiſh and Fowl, but having many large Lakes, the Air is unhealthful in Summer, and cold in Winter. The Lakes abound ſo with Fiſh, that at the Marriage of one of their Dukes, 5000 freſh Breams, taken out of the Lake of *Swerin*, were ſerved up at Table. They are well ſupplied with other Fiſh by the *Baltick*, the *Elbe*, and many ſmall Rivers. This Dutchy was ſequeſter'd into the Hands of the Directors of the Circle in 1699. The ſame Year the Dyet ordered, that the Duke ſhould lay no more Conſtraints upon his Subjects; that the Money he had levied on them by Military Execution, *&c.* ſhould be carried into the Publick Treaſury; that he ſhould reſtore things to their former State, aboliſh all Innovations, and give Security to obſerve this Sentence, on condition that his Subjects ſhould preſent him 35394 Rixdollars to maintain the Fortreſs of *Domitz*. The Difference between the Dukes of *Mecklemburg-Guſtraw* and *Strelitz* was adjuſted in 1701 by a Treaty betwixt them both at *Hamburg*, and ratified by the Emperor; purſuant to which the Dutchy of *Guſtraw* was to remain entire to the Duke of *Swerin*, who granted to the Duke of *Strelitz* the Biſhoprick of *Ratzeburg* ſeculariz'd, the Diſtrict of *Stargard*, and 40000 Crowns *per Annum* from the Tolls, the Sovereignty of the Lands that fell to his Share, and the Right of a Seat and Voice in the Dyet of the Empire. In 1708 a Treaty was renewed betwixt the Duke of *Mecklemburg-Swerin* and the King of *Pruſſia*, according to former Treaties of 1441 and 1693, by which the two Families were to ſucceed one another in caſe of Failure of Male Iſſue; upon which the King of *Pruſſia* inſerted the Title and Arms of *Mecklemburg* amongſt his own. In 1709 the Nobility of this Dutchy fearing that their Duke, now ſupported by his Alliance with the King of *Pruſſia*, would totally ſuppreſs their Liberties, which he had already very conſiderably incroach'd upon, obtained a Commiſſion from the Emperor, call'd *Protectorium & Conſervatorium*, directed to the Elector of *Hanover*, the King of *Sweden*, and the Duke of *Wolfembuttle*, as Directors of the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, whereby they were impowered to preſerve the Nobility's Rights, and protect them againſt all Incroachments. The Duke and the King of *Pruſſia* remonſtrated againſt it, and at the ſame time the Nobility publiſhed their Reaſons for it, with an Account of their Oppreſſions. The Duke came to a ſort of Submiſſion, and promiſed to ſend away a Regiment of *Pruſſian* Dragoons, which was ſent to aſſiſt him. The Duke continues however to oppreſs his Nobility, which has forced moſt of them to quit his Country. The Directors of the Circle received freſh Orders in 1718 to put the Imperial Mandate in Execution againſt him, but upon the Death of *Charles* XII. of *Sweden*, on whom he relied, he is like to come to an amicable Accommodation with his Subjects. This Prince put away his Wife ſome Years ago for her Infidelity, and, tho' ſhe be not divorced, married the Dutcheſs of *Courland*, Niece to the *Czar*, in 1716, kept *Muſcovite* Troops in his Country, and terribly oppreſs'd his Subjects, who had formerly ſuffered very much in the War of the North, and particularly by the *Swedes*; but the Troops of the Circle reduced him to Reaſon in 1719.

Some fabulous Antiquaries derive their Dukes from one of *Alexander the Great*'s Companions, who, they ſay, was the firſt Duke of the *Heruli* in theſe Parts, and founded the Town of *Mecklemburg* 300 Years before Chriſt. The *Heruli* drove out the *Angli* and *Varini*, the ancient Inhabitants. The *Atlas Hiſtorique* ſays, there is nothing of their Genealogy certain till the time of *Udo* King of the *Heruli*, from whom comes the preſent Line. They were called Kings of the *Heruli Obotrites* till 1450, that the Duke of *Saxony* and Marquis of *Brandenburg* forced them to lay it aſide and take that of Duke. Some of them were great Princes, and *Albert* II. was choſen King of *Sweden*, but obliged to renounce by *Margaret* of *Denmark*, who took him Priſoner. The Branches of the *Vandals* and *Stargard* were united in that of *Mecklemburg* about 1429. *Lutheraniſm* was introduced here by Duke *John Albert* in 1547. He gave the Revenues of the Abbeys to the Univerſities of *Roſtock*. Since then they have been divided into the Branches of *Guſtrow*, *Swerin*, *Strelitz*, that of *Guſtrow* was extinguiſhed in 1688, which occaſioned Differences about the Succeſſion betwixt the Deſcendants of the Line of *Strelitz*.

The Places of Note are,

1. *Wiſmar*, 35 Miles Eaſt of *Lubeck*, on a Bay of the *Baltick*, Lat. 54. near Long. 12. ſuppoſed to be built out of the Ruins of *Mecklenburg*, about 1250. *Henry* of *Mecklenburg* called *Hieroſolymitanus*, from his great Exploits in the *Holy Land*, modelled its Government in 1266 after that of *Lubeck*, ſo that it ſoon became one of the chief Hans Towns, the Harbour for their Men of War, and was ſtrongly fortified. 'Twas taken by the Imperialiſts in 1629 during the Civil Wars, but retaken by the Duke of *Mecklenburg* and the *Swedes* in 1632, and given to the latter by the Treaty of *Munſter*. *Chriſtian* V. of *Denmark* took it afterwards, and reſtored it by Treaty in 1679, but it was left in the Hands of the *Danes* till the Arrears due by the *Swedes* were paid. In 1690 the Magazines being blown up by Lightning, moſt of the new City was deſtroy'd, with one of the Gates, the Arſenal, and many other Churches and Houſes were damaged, 30 People were killed, and 200 wounded. In 1711 it was beſieged by the *Danes*, and ſurrender'd to the Allies in 1716, who found in it 300 Cannon, a vaſt Quantity of Bombs, Grenadoes and Ammunition. Next Year its Fortifications were demoliſhed. The Harbour is reckoned the beſt in *Germany*. The Town lies among Fens, is well fortified, and has a ſtrong Citadel with five regular Baſtions.

2. *Roſtock*, an ancient City, walled by *Burevinus*, King of the *Heruli*, about 1160, and modelled by the Laws of *Lubeck*, as appears by its Charter dated in 1218. It lies 35 Miles North-Eaſt from *Wiſmar*, upon a Bay of the *Baltick*, is a Hans Town, and divided into the Old, New, and Middle City, conſiſting of 14 Streets, and many thouſands of ſtately Houſes. They value themſelves on ſeven times ſeven remarkable things; *viz.* 7 Doors in St. *Mary*'s Church; 7 large Streets that center in the great Market; 7 Gates; 7 Bridges over the River *Warna*; 7 Towers on the Town Hall; 7 Great Bells belonging to the Town Cocks, which chime at certain Hours; and 7 vaſt Lime-Trees in their common Garden. Their chief Commodity is Beer, which they export in great Quantities. They have 250 privileged Brewers, who brew as many thouſand Tuns *per Annum*, beſides what particular Perſons brew for their own Uſe. This Town and Dutchy was ſeiſed by the Imperialiſts in 1629, but retaken by the *Swedes* in 1631. Moſt of the Town was burnt in 1677, but is ſince rebuilt. The River is navigable to the Walls, but large Ships come no farther than *Warnemunde*, a little Town 7 Miles lower, at the Mouth of the River, where the *Swedes* built a Fort after the Treaty of *Munſter*, and demanded a Toll of all Ships, which much leſſened the Trade of the Town. The Univerſity here is one of the beſt and largeſt in *Germany*, was founded in 1419; and the City being at half the Charge, have the Choice of half the Profeſſors, who are 18, and their *Rector Magnificus* is choſe every half Year by turns out of them. He appoints their Meetings, takes Care of their Treaſury, and in great Matters is aſſiſted by a Promoter choſe out of the Eldeſt Profeſſors. The Biſhop of *Swerin* was by the Charter made perpetual Chancellor, and deputed one of the Eldeſt Profeſſors, as Vice-Chancellor. The Government of this City is by 24 Aldermen choſen out of the Nobility, Univerſity-Men and Merchants. Four of them are Burgomaſters, two Chamberlains, two Stewards for the River. The Chamberlains collect and pay the Publick Money. The Stewards take Care of the Haven at *Warnemunde*, and cleaning the River, and the Judges determine all Cauſes Civil and Criminal. Theſe 24 are called the Upper Houſe, determine all Controverſies finally, coin Money, and chuſe Officers; but on extraordinary Matters of Common Concern there is a Lower Houſe of 100 Common Council-Men, choſen out of the Trades, and are ſummoned to give their Opinion. In 1712 this Place was ſeiſed by the *Swedes*, on Pretence of having furniſhed their Enemies with Proviſions; and in 1715 the Duke of *Mecklemburg* being not ſtrong enough to defend it againſt the *Danes*, agreed they ſhould have a Garriſon and Magazine here, but have nothing to do with the Civil Government.

3. *Swerin*, on a great Lake of the ſame Name, 12 Miles South from *Wiſmar*, and 40 South Weſt from *Roſtock*. 'Tis Capital of the Principality of that Name, was fortified by *Henry the Lion*, Duke of *Saxony*, in 1163, when he beſtowed it with its Territory on *Guncelme*, one of his Generals, whom he made Earl of *Swerin*. He was ſucceeded by his Son *Henry*, the Favourite to the Emperor *Otho* IV. He defeated and took *Waldemar* of *Denmark* in his own Kingdom, and brought him Priſoner to the Caſtle of *Danneburg*, till his Subjects redeemed him by a large Ranſom. This Town and Earldom came to *Albert* Duke of *Mecklemberg* in 1355, by marrying the Heireſs. The Biſhoprick was tranſlated from *Mecklemburg* to this City in 1062. Their firſt Biſhop *Johannes Scotus* was murdered by the *Wendiſh* Apoſtates in 1066. *Henry the Lion* built and endowed a new Cathedral, and drove the Pagan *Mecklemburgers* by Thouſands into a Place of the Lake, where they were baptized by Biſhop *Benno*, or *Bruno*, from whence that Part of the Lake is ſtill called the *Font*. The Duke of *Mecklemburg* has a Caſtle here, in which he impriſoned the Burgomaſters of *Roſtock* in 1716, and after ſix Months Impriſonment freed them, on renouncing their Privileges and Liberties upon Oath.

4. *Butzow*, a conſiderable Town and Fort, 21 Miles North-Eaſt from *Wiſmar*, was the uſual Reſidence of the Biſhops till the Biſhoprick was ſecularized by the Biſhop of *Munſter*, and given to the Duke of *Mecklemburg-Swerin*, who reſides here.

5. *Guſtraw*, 35 Miles South-Eaſt from *Wiſmar*, and 20 South from *Roſtock*, is a well fortified Town and Caſtle, and was the Reſidence of the Duke of *Mecklemburg-Guſtraw*, whoſe Line failed in 1688. In *Feb.* 1697, upon the Death of the Duke of *Guſtraw*, the Emperor adjudged the City of *Guſtraw* and its Dependencies to the Duke of *Mecklemburg-Swerin*, who reinforced the Garriſon; but the Troops of *Sweden* and *Lower Saxony* refuſed to quit the Place. The Duke however continued in the Town till *April*, when 3000 of the Troops of the Directors of the

the Circle attacked and obliged him to ſurrender, and forced the Duke and the Imperial Miniſter to quit the Place, into which they put a Garriſon, and deſired that the Emperor wou'd name Commiſſioners to take the Adminiſtration upon them till the Succeſſion was ſettled, which was in 1701.

6. *Domitz*, on the *Elbe*, 30 Miles South from *Swerin*. 'Tis a ſtrong Caſtle where the Duke makes Ships pay Toll.

7. *Travemund*, is reckoned in this Dutchy, tho' it depends on *Lubeck*. It lies on the Weſt ſide of the Mouth of the *Trave*, 11 Miles North-Eaſt from *Lubeck*, and 40 Weſt from *Wiſmar*. 'Tis a ſmall Town, and fortify'd with 4 good Baſtions. It was ſeiz'd by the *Czar* in 1617, in order to ſecure Tranſports for his Troops, but he was perſwaded to quit it. There are ſeveral other Towns of leſs Note, which don't merit a Deſcription.

8. *Gadebuſh*, 22 Miles Weſt from *Wiſmar*, remarkable for a great Victory obtained near it by the *Swedes* over the *Danes* in 1712.

VI. The Dutchy of *BREMEN* has the River *Weſer* on the Weſt, the *Elbe* and part of *Lunenburg* on the Eaſt, the *German Sea* on the North, and part of *Oldenburg* and *Verden* on the South. The greateſt Extent from South to North is about 78 Miles, and from Eaſt to Weſt about 45. The Country is divided into, 1. The Land of *Bremen*, properly ſo called, which lies ſome Miles round the City. 2. *Wurſterland*, along the Coaſt from the *Weſer* to the Mouth of the *Elbe*. 3. *Hadeland*, or *Hadelen*, the North part of the Dutchy, on the Mouth of the *Elbe*, part of which belongs to *Hamburg*, and part to the Dutchy of *Saxe-Lawenburg*, where the Caſtle of *Otterndorf* commands moſt of the Diſtrict; ſo that thoſe of *Bremen* have little here, but the Village and Caſtle of *Nyenhuys*, on the Mouth of the *Oſte*. 4. *Kedingerland*, in which lies the City of *Stade*. 5. *Altland*, a pleaſant and fruitful Country about 14 *Engliſh* Miles long. Betwixt *Bremen* and *Stade*, the Country is deſart and ſandy, but the other Parts towards the Rivers are very pleaſant, and abound with Fields, Meadows, and Orchards. The People in general are as brave as any in the Empire, and formerly relied ſo much on their Valour, that they ſcorn'd to build any Strength. When it was ſubdued by *Charles* the Great, he is ſaid to have imployed *Willibaldus*, an Engliſhman, ſent over by the Archbiſhop of *York*, to convert them. He was their firſt Biſhop, died there in 790, and they pretend ſtill to ſhew his Tomb. The Emperor *Ludovicus Pius* gave this Country to *Anſgarius*, the firſt Archbiſhop of *Bremen* and *Hamburg*, whom he made Metropolitan of *Denmark*, and all the other known Countries to the North. He died in 865, and his Day is as much obſerved by the common People as that of *Chriſtmas*. The Biſhop of *Colen* controverted the Primacy of this See, and alledged it was ſubject to him, but was oppoſed in it by the Emperor. *Denmark* and *Sweden* were made Independent upon this See when *Eric* King of *Denmark* got *Lunden* made an Archbiſhoprick. This Country continued ſubject to its Archbiſhops till 1644, that by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, it was, together with the Biſhoprick of *Verden*, ſeculariz'd, and given to the Crown of *Sweden*, for reſtoring the Peace of the Empire, and giving up other Places they had taken during the War. They had frequent Wars with their Archbiſhop, in defence of their Liberties, and pleaded for the ſame Exemptions when made ſubject to the *Swedes*, who continued their Maſters till the preſent War, when the King of *Denmark* conquered this Country and *Verden* in 1712, ſold them in 1715 to our King *George*, to whoſe Dominions they lie contiguous, and his Family have formerly been poſſeſſed of 'em. This Country ſuffered much by Inundations in 1717.

Places of Note are,

1. *Bremen*, which gives Name to the Dutchy, and lies on the North ſide of the *Elbe*, Lat. 10. Long. 9. 10. about 50 Miles South-Weſt from *Hamburg*, 60 from *Lunenburg*, and 68 South-Eaſt from *Embden*. Some think it to be *Ptolomy's Phabiranon*. 'Tis ſo ancient, that Geographers can't agree when it was founded. The old Town is ſaid to have been Wall'd in the time of *Henry the Fowler*, about 1000, when he ordered other Towns in theſe Parts to be fortify'd againſt the *Vandals*. It had been a free City long before, as appears by the *Statua Rolandina*, in the Market-place, with an Inſcription in old *Saxon* Verſe, thus, *I am a Teſtimony of the Liberty which* Charles the Great *and many other Emperors have granted this City, for which I adviſe you to return God thanks*. The People have a Tradition, that this *Roland* was a Giant, Nephew to *Charles the Great*, and one of his Generals, who conquered much of this Country; upon which he ordered his Statue to be ſet up in the noted Towns he ſubdued, and gave them larger Privileges than others, on condition of keeping up thoſe Statues. *Goldaſtus* thinks, that 'tis an Appellative Name, denoting Cities on the Borders of the Empire, where Courts of Juſtice were eſtabliſhed, and that their Authority was repreſented by thoſe Gigantic Statues. The firſt great Privileges of this Town were granted by the Emperor *Henry* V. in 1111, as appears by their Charter, for their brave Atchievements in the Holy War by Sea and Land. That call'd St. *Stephenſtadt* was built long after the main Body of the Town. The *Newſtadt* was built not much above 100 Years ago, and with the Suburbs of St. *Nicholas*, which make a conſiderable Part of the City, was not Wall'd in till 1623. 'Tis a free Imperial City, and the 3d of the Hans Towns. 'Tis divided into the old and new Town by the *Weſer*. The new Town lies on the South ſide, and is joined to the Old by Wooden Bridges, on the largeſt of which there's an Engine that raiſes Water, and diſtributes it all over the City. The Streets of the old Town are large, and centre in the Market-place, where they have a Town-houſe of fine modern Architecture with ſpacious Rooms; in the firſt of which they have the Picture of *Willibaldus*, their Apoſtle, with an old *Saxon* Inſcription over it not now underſtood. The Front of the Houſe is very handſome, and faces the Market. The Council Chamber is very ſtately, and has the Pictures of many Emperors. Here alſo ſtands the Cathedral, an ancient Structure, dedicated to St. *John*, and in this is *Willebald's* Tomb. In the new Town are the Arſenal and the Univerſity, which was only a free School, built after the Reformation in 1552, afterwards made a *Schola Illuſtris*, but has ſince been ſo much endowed by the Citizens, that 'tis one of the beſt Univerſities in *Germany*, and has produced ſeveral great Men. This City had many ſtruggles with their former Archbiſhops for their Liberties, and bravely defended the Reformation againſt one of them, for which *Charles* V. ordered the Duke of *Brunſwic* to beſiege the Town, but he was obliged to deſiſt after a Year's continuance. When it was given to the *Swedes*, they pleaded their former Privileges according to the Treaty of *Oſnaburg*; but the *Swedes* beſieged it in 1666, and by the Advice of neighbouring Princes, the City agreed to a Diminution of their Privileges, and was not to enjoy its Freedom as an Imperial City till 1700. 'Tis governed by 4 Burgomaſters and 24 Common Council-Men, 1 Burgomaſter and 6 of them being appointed for each Quarter of the City. If any of thoſe die, or become uncapable, they muſt chuſe another in 24 Hours. One Elector is choſen out of each Claſs by Lot, and muſt ſwear to chuſe one of the moſt conſiderable Freemen whom they think fitteſt for the Place, are ſhut up in a Chamber, and not allowed to ſee any Man till the Election be over. The City is ſtrong by Nature, becauſe they can lay the adjacent Country under Water. The River overflows its Banks once a Year, which much improves the adjacent Fields. They have good Ramparts of Earth, a large deep Ditch, and a good Counterſcarp. Here's a Garriſon of 600 Men, Detachments of which lie without the City, and 200 of the Burghers keep guard Day and Night. The Territory of the City extends about 10 Miles round, and abounds with good Paſtures, is well ſtock'd with Cattle, which with their Naval Trade, makes the City rich and populous. There are abundance of Gardens, and pleaſant Seats about the City. The great Floods do frequently fill the River with Sand, which puts the Town to great Expence to clear it. Larger Ships come only within 6 Miles, where they unload at the Cuſtom-houſe, and the Goods are brought up in flat bottomed Veſſels. The Town is well ſupplied with Fiſh by the Sea and River; and they have every Month ſeveral Sorts in Seaſon; abundance of Salmon and Lampreys are taken within the Town, pickled or dried, and exported. They are excellent here at dreſſing Leather and Cloth, which is brought hither from other Parts for that end. Their chief Commodities are ſtrong Beer, of which they tranſport great Quantities, Corn, Minerals, Wool, Timber, Leather, and Linnens brought from *Oſnaburg*. The General Cuſtom in the Hans Towns of ſwearing new Comers by Bread and Salt, and making them Free on paying a Fine in good Liquor to the Company, is ſaid to have begun here. They coin a little Piece of their own, worth about a Half penny, which they call a Groat, and their Rixdollar is 4 *s.* 6 *d.* Sterling. All the Magiſtrates and moſt of the People are *Calviniſts*, but out of Complaiſance to the King of *Sweden*, the *Lutherans* were allowed the Cathedral, under which there's a Vault where dead Bodies keep uncorrupted above 60 Years.

2. *Bremerfurd*, or *Bremer Verden*, a ſtrong Town 30 Miles North from *Bremen*, where the Chancery of the Dutchy is kept. Here's a Palace where the Archbiſhop uſually reſided, and a Caſtle where the *Swediſh* Governour uſed to dwell and keep a ſtrong Garriſon. The chief Subſiſtance of the Town was from this and Paſſengers betwixt *Bremen* and *Stade*. 'Twas taken by the *Danes*, but reſtored by the Treaty of *Roſchild*, and afterwards by the Troops of *Zell* and *Hanover* in 1676, but reſtored in 1679.

3. *Stade*, the ſecond Town of the Dutchy, at the Mouth of the *Zwinga*, where it falls into the *Elbe*, 40 Miles North-Eaſt from *Bremen*, and 10 South-Weſt from *Hamburg*. 'Tis ſuppoſed to be the *Statio*, where the *Romans* kept part of their Ships to guard the *Elbe*. 'Twas afterwards ſubject to its own Princes; and *Latin* Authors called the People of the Town and Diſtrict *Stadenſes* and *Stadingi*. In 1234 it revolted from the Archbiſhop of *Bremen*; and after a long and bloody War, wherein they engaged, ſeveral of their Neighbours were excommunicated by the Pope, and forced to ſubmit without much Advantage to the Archbiſhop: for tho' *Philip* Duke of *Swabia*, their Earl, annexed the County to the Archbiſhoprick in 1248, he kept the City, and allowed them their Privileges as an Imperial Town; and among others, to be an *Aſylum* for Criminals that eſcaped thither. 'Twas one of the 1ſt that entred into the Hans League, and tho' very ſtrong, was taken in one Day by the *Swedes* in 1645, and continued under them till 1676, that it was ſurpriz'd by the Dukes of *Brunſwick*, but reſtored in 1679, when moſt of it was burnt down. They pretended to a Right of Toll from every Ship that went to *Hamburg*, which occaſioned a Quarrel betwixt the two Cities, that was afterwards compoſed; yet the great Trade of *Hamburg* did ſo drain it, that they were forced to ſell their publick Stock and ſubmit to the Archbiſhop. But the *Engliſh* Merchants being diſobliged at *Hamburg*, removed hither, by which it recovered its Riches and Grandeur; and tho' the *Engliſh* did again ſettle at *Hamburg*, it has ſtill a conſiderable Trade. The Inhabitants are reckoned the moſt courteous of all this part of the Empire. Their Harbour is capable of larger Ships than *Hamburg*, and very commodious. 'Tis defended by a ſtrong Fort at the Mouth of the *Zuinga*. The Town is well fortified, the Market-Place, Town-Houſe, and Churches are very handſome, and worth a Traveller's View; and there are fine Orchards and Gardens without the Walls. The *Danes* took it, and made the Garriſon Priſoners of War in 1712, and ſold it with the reſt of the Country to King *George* of *Great Britain* in 1715.

4. *Ottersberg*, a ſmall fortified Town, 12 Miles Eaſt from *Bremen*. It has a ſtrong Caſtle, formerly the Reſidence of the Archbiſhop, againſt whom it joined with *Bremen* for many Years, but ſubmitted on Conditions in 1547. 'Twas taken twice by the Imperialiſts, and once by the *Swedes*, in the Civil Wars of *Germany*.

5. *Rottenburg*, a ſmall fortified Town on the *Wein*, 35 Miles Eaſt from *Bremen*. It had a Palace belonging to the Archbiſhop, is pretty populous, and a Place of Trade.

6. *Boxtehude* on the *Eſſa*, near the *Elbe*, 40 Miles North-Eaſt from *Bremen*. The adjacent Country is pleaſant, fruitful, and reckoned one of the Granaries of *Hamburg*. 'Tis a pretty large Town, has broad Streets, ſurrounded with a Ditch and Wall, upon which there are old ruinous Towers. 'Twas taken by the Duke of *Brunſwick* in 1676, but reſtored to the *Swedes* in 1679.

7. *Carlſtadt*, or *Carlsburg*, on the *Weſer*, 28 Miles North-Weſt from *Bremen*, near the Sea, founded by *Charles* X. of *Sweden*, taken by the Dukes of *Brunſwick* in 1676, and reſtored by Treaty as the reſt in 1679. In 1698 *Charles* XII. of *Sweden* granted Liberty of Conſcience, with 30 Years Exemption from Taxes to all Proteſtants that would ſettle here.

VII. The

VII. The Bishoprick or Principality of VERDEN or FERDEN, it properly belongs to the Circle of *Westphalia*, but being united to the Dutchy of *Bremen*, we chuse to describe it here. It lies South from *Bremen*, is 22 Miles South-West and North-East, and 18 North and South. 'Twas formerly a Bishoprick, but seculariz'd and given to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of *Westphalia*. The Town which gave its Name is on the East side of the River *Aller*, 20 Miles South-East from *Bremen*. 'Twas anciently strong, populous, and an Imperial Town, but afterwards subject to its Bishop. The See was removed hither from *Baidewick* or *Konende* about 776. 'Tis pretty large, and supplied with Goods from *Bremen* by the *Aller*. The Imperialists took it by storm in 1626, and again in 1631; since which it has never recovered its ancient State. The *Swedes* took it in 1634. The Duke of *Brunswick* seiz'd it in 1678, and restored it in 1679, for which he had the *Bailiwick* of *Tiddinghouse* betwixt the *Aller* and *Weser*. It was taken by the *Danes* in 1713, and purchased from them by our King *George* in 1715, which with the Dutchy of *Bremen*, may be of vast Advantage to the Trade of *England*, and convoy our Cloth, *&c.* by the adjoining Rivers through the Empire; it having been computed, that in 1713 the Value of 688737 *l.* of our Cloth, Gloves, Leather, Tobacco, and Sugar has been carried through those Countries to other Places of *Germany*. There's no other Town of Note here.

VIII. The Dutchy of LUNENBURG, has *Bremen* and *Verden* on the West, *Brandenburg* on the East, *Holstein*, *Lawemburg*, and part of *Mecklenburg* on the North, and *Zell* on the South, is about 60 Miles South and North, and 110 where longest from East to West, according to *Molls*'s Map of the King's *German* Dominions. The Country abounds with Woods and Forests, which afford good Fir, Oak and Elm, that they sell to the *Hamburghers* and *Dutch*, all sorts of Deer, wild Swine, and other Venison. The Inhabitants are well supplied with Fish, and breed store of Pheasants. Some Parts of it have vast Heaths and Wastes, the largest of which lies West from the City of *Lunenburg*; yet in general, 'tis well inhabited, and abounds with Villages. The Inhabitants were reckoned to be the most rustical both in Habit and Language of any in the Empire, but are much improved both ways, the Troops as well clad as any in *Germany*, and the People in general are very brave. The *Cherusci* who contributed to the Defeat of *Varus* and the *Roman* Legions, inhabited here.

Places of Note are,

1. *Lunenburg*, which gives Name to the Country. It lies Lat. 53. 20. Long. 10. 40. 30 Miles South-East from *Hamburg*, 70 East from *Bremen*, and 75 North-East from *Hanover*. Some derive the Name from *Luna* the Moon, which was worshipped there by the old *Pagan* Inhabitants; others from the River *Lina*, now *Elmenow*, on which it stands: Some ascribe the Foundation of it to *Julius Cæsar*; but whatever be in that, 'tis a very ancient City, and is mentioned in the Reign of the Emperor *Henry* II. and afterwards as the greatest City belonging to *Otho*, Duke of *Saxony*. It was fortified by *Henry the Lion*, who built a Castle in 1189 on the Mountain of *Calkberg* which lies near it. The Annals of the Cathedral of *Verden* say, the Image of the Moon stood on this Mountain, was destroyed by one of the 70 Disciples as they alledge, but set up again when the Inhabitants relapsed to Idolatry, and was removed at last by *Swibert*, Bishop of *Verden*, who built St. *Mary*'s Monastery in its Place, about 780. This Town was afterwards an Imperial City, but now subject to its own Prince, and allowed great Privileges. 'Tis about two *English* Miles in compass, the Streets broad, and most of the Houses well built. The Town-House is a fine Structure. Over-against it stands the Duke's Palace. Here's also a fine University, and a stately Bridge over the River, which is navigable here, and falls into the *Elbe* about 13 Miles below the Town. Their chief Trade is in Salt made from Springs that rise within the Walls. The Water is greenish, and has a Mixture of Lead which purifies it, and makes it preferable to that of all other Salt Springs. Their Salt-Houses are fenc'd, and constantly guarded, being the main Support of the City, a considerable Branch of their Duke's Revenue, and a constant Employment for the Poor. 'Tis the best for Colour and Taste in *Germany*, and much exported.

2. *Bardowick*, 4 Miles further down the River, formerly a strong and populous City, built, as 'tis pretended, 990 Years before Christ. It had 9 Churches, of which the Cathedral is only left. It has 8 Residentiary Canons, and a few Vicars. Over the Gate there are some barbarous *Latin* Verses in an old *Gothic* Character, which say, it was built 235 Years before *Rome*, and destroyed by *Henry the Lyon* in 1189. 'Tis supposed to have been a College of the ancient Poets, called *Bards*.

3. *Harburg*, about 28 Miles North-West from *Lunenburg*. It lies on the *Elbe*, almost over-against *Hamburg*, has a strong Castle, is fortified, and the strongest Frontier of the Country on this side. It has great Privileges, is populous, and enjoys a pretty good Trade, being a tolerable Harbour for Ships. It formerly gave Title to a Branch of the Family.

4. *Ultzen*, on the River *Elmenow*, 30 Miles South-West from *Lunenburg*. 'Twas formerly called *Lawenwald*, *i. e. Lyon Forest*. The present Name comes from a Monastery in the Neighbourhood, formerly called *Old Ultzen*. Most of it was burnt down in 1646, and never since wholly rebuilt, but the Streets are larger, and the Houses more splendid and regular than before. The Inhabitants pretend, that the first *English Saxons* went from hence to *Britain*, and those who returned, hung up a Tin Ship in the Market-place as a Memorial of their Success, and that it continued there till the abovementioned Fire.

5. *Walstrode*, near the Frontiers of *Bremen*, on the River *Bohme*, 27 Miles North-West from *Zell*. It was formerly a Monastery, built by *Walo*, a Prince of *Anhalt* in 986, as appears by an Inscription on his Statue in the Church. 'Tis now a considerable Town seated in a pleasant Valley, encompassed with Woods and Mountains. Its chief Trade is in Honey, Wax, Wool, and Beer.

6. *Danneburg*, the Capital of its County, which is the most Easterly part of the Dutchy. It lies about 50 Miles South-East from *Lunenburg* on the River *Jetze*, that falls into the *Elbe*, 15 Miles below the Town, which with the County, was given by its Count to *Otho* Duke of *Brunswic* in 1462, and since gave Title to a Branch of the Family.

7. *Snackenburg*, near the *Elbe*, 32 Miles South-East from *Danneberg*. 'Tis a large trading Town on the Conflux of the *Wechte* and *Elbe*. There are several other considerable Towns in this Dutchy, of which we have no Description.

IX. The Dutchy of ZELL lies South from *Lunenburg*, but as they have been a long time possessed by the same Family, our Maps have not fix'd the Boundaries betwixt them. The Rivers *Aller* and *Weser* separate them; on one Part 'tis 84 Miles East and West, and 24 South and North.

Zell, the Capital, lies in a Sandy Plain near the Conflux of the *Aller* and *Fuse*, which falls into the *Weser* below *Verden*, Lat. 52 ½. Long. 10 ½. 42 Miles South from *Lunenburg*, 20 North-East from *Hanover*, and 30 North-West from *Brunswic*. 'Tis an old Town, has a Charter dated in 1203, kept in the Duke's Archieves, wherein 'tis called *T'selle*. It consists of 3 parallel Streets, is well fortified, and has large Ramparts well mounted with Cannon. The Duke has a noble Palace here, 'Tis a square Pile moated round, and has 4 Plat-forms. In the lower Court beyond the Ditch, there's a fine riding-House, and many curious Gardens, Orchards, and Grottoes near the Palace. 'Twas built by Duke *Henry* in 1485, was the usual Residence of the Dukes of *Lunenburg*, and the chief Courts of Judicature are held here. There are no other remarkable Towns in this Dutchy, but it abounds with Villages, Woods and Forests, and the Product is the same with that of *Lunenburg*. *Eberenburg*, *Goar*, *Brackhausen*, and *Ebstort*, are Seats belonging to the Duke in this Dutchy, and the Duke of *Zell* received King *William* at the latter in 1698 with very great respect.

X. The Dutchy of CALEMBURG or HANOVER has that of *Zell* on the North, *Grubben-Hagen* on the South, the County of *Schawenburg* on the West, and the Dutchy of *Brunswic* and Bishoprick of *Hildesheim* on the East; is about 33 Miles South and North, and 18 East and West. 'Tis more fruitful than *Lunenburg*, has fine Meadows and Fields, breeds excellent Horses, and affords Sheep and Wool for Export, with Salt and Tobacco, enough for the Inhabitants.

Places of Note are,

1. *Hanover* the Capital, which lies on the River *Lina*, 20 Miles South-West from *Zell*, 32 West from *Brunswic*, and 35 East from *Minden*; was formerly called *Lawenroda*, from a neighbouring Castle, subject to Counts of that Title, and had its present Name in *Henry the Lyon*'s Time, because of a Ferry here. It has been the Residence of the Court since the Reign of *George* Duke of *Brunswic-Calemburg*. The City is handsome and well built, divided into the new and old Towns by the River, which is navigable here by small Boats. Most of the Houses are of Timber, interlaid with Plaister, but there are many of Brick and Stone. The Streets are regular, broad, and well furnished with Lanthorns for the Winter Nights. 'Tis regularly fortified, and the Ravelins before the Gates well mounted with Cannon. The Elector's Palace is at one end of the City near the Ramparts. 'Tis a large Structure of free Stone, with several square Courts, and fine Stair Cases. 'Twas formerly a large Monastery, but so much beautify'd and altered, and has so many Apartments with rich Furniture, that 'tis one of the most splendid Courts of the Empire. Here's a pretty Theatre with handsome Accommodations for Persons of all Ranks; and the Court being at the Charge, no Money is taken for seeing the Plays. The House for the Opera is visited by all Travellers, the Paintings and Contrivance being reckoned the best of its kind in *Europe*. Here's also a Closet of Rarities, with a noble Collection of Medals, ancient and modern. The Elector's Court was very splendid, there being all the Officers of State usual in the Courts of Kings, a Troop of 150 Horse-guards, all proper Men, with good Horses, and fine Equipage, 2 Regiments of Foot Guards of 1 Battalion each, clad in Red, lined with Blue, he usually kept 6000 Horse, and 6000 Foot in time of Peace, before the Dutchies of *Lunenburg* and *Zell* fell to him. The most remarkable Churches here are, *first*, St. *James*'s, in which there are 2 Crucifixes, with fine Pictures of the Apostles, and many Saints, but the *Lutherans* give them no Adoration. *Secondly*, That of the Holy Cross, much finer and neater than the other; it has a double Row of Galleries round from the Altar, and upon the first, the History of the Gospel in 53 Parts, painted by the ablest Masters. Here are four Fairs *per Annum*, much frequented by Foreigners, and the Town has a good Trade by a pleasant Malt Liquor called *Brewhan*, which they export in great Quantities.

About 2 Miles from the City, lies *Herrenhausen*, a pleasant Country Seat of the Electors, with delicate Gardens, noble Water-Works, Fountains with very large Basins, a Wilderness well contrived and adorn'd with Ever-greens, and fine Gravel Walks. Here are many beautiful Cascades, one of the best Orangeries in *Europe*, and a perfect Theatre cut out into green Seats, with dressing Rooms for the Actors, being Arbours and Summer-houses on both sides, the Whole set off with fine Statues, many of them gilt; and behind, there's an excellent Water-work. Her Royal Highness Princess *Sophia*, Mother to King *George* of *Great-Britain*, delighted much in this Seat and Gardens, where she fell into an Apoplexy as she was walking, of which she died *June* 8, 1714.

2. *Calemberg*, a Town with a strong Castle, 12 Miles South from *Hanover*, which gives Title of Duke to the Family.

3. *Lavenstein*, 15 Miles South-West, noted for Salt-Pits.

4. *Hamelen*, an ancient City, at the Mouth of the *Hamel*, on the Banks of the *Weser*, 27 Miles South-West from *Hanover*. 'Tis the Key of the Country on that side, and therefore the best garrisoned and fortified. Their Records give an Account of a strange Accident there, *June* 26, 1284. The Town being much pestered with Rats, a Stranger undertook to destroy them for a Reward, which being promised him, he play'd on a Taber and Pipe; and going to the River, the Rats followed his Musick, and were all drowned; but being denied his Reward, he left the Town in a Rage, and threatened Revenge. He returned accordingly next Year, and with the same Musick enticed most of the Children of the Town after him to the Mouth of a great Cave, on the top of the neighbouring Hill of *Coppleberg*, where he and they entered, but were never more heard of. In remembrance of this, the Citizens for many Years after, dated all their publick Writings from the Day they lost their Children, as is evident by many old Deeds and

Records. The Streets through which the Children paſſed is ſtill called *Taberſtreet*, and at the Mouth of the Cave there's a Stone Monument, with an Inſcription in barbarous *Latin* Verſe, relating this Tragedy, and their Loſs of 130 Boys. In 1633, the *Swedes* gain'd a great Victory over the Imperialiſts near this Town, and that ſame Year *George* Duke of *Brunſwick* retook it. In 1703 the Elector received at his Palace here, the Emperor *Charles* VI. in his way to *England* for *Spain*.

His Majeſty's other Dominions in this Country are the Principality of *Grubenhagen*, and what ſome call the Dominions of *Brunſwic-Lunenburg*, which lie South from *Hanover*, the Biſhoprick of *Hildeſheim*, and thoſe of *Brunſwick-Wolfembuttle*. Theſe Dominions are not exactly divided in our Maps, partly becauſe they belonged to the ſame Family, and partly becauſe they are interſperſed with ſome other petty Dominions, and little Parcels belonging to the Biſhoprick of *Hildeſheim*, and the Duke of *Wolfembuttle*; but we ſhall take them as they lie in the Map, and begin with the Principality or Dutchy of *Grubenhagen*. It lies South from *Hanover* and *Hildeſheim*, gave Title to a Branch of the Family, and had its Name from a Wood or Foreſt belonging to a conſiderable Family, called *Grube*, who built a Caſtle there, 48 Miles South-Eaſt from *Hanover*. Moſt of the Country is overgrown with Wood, Fir and Pine, formerly a Part of the *Hercynian* Foreſt, now called *Hartz*, becauſe of the great quantity of Roſin and Pitch, diſtilled from the Trees.

In this Country are moſt of the Mines of Silver, Copper and Lead, belonging to our King, as Prince of that Country. The chief of them are *Rammelsberg*, *Wildman*, and *Zellerfield*. *Rammelsberg* is a high Mountain, near the City of *Goſlar*, 43 Miles South-Eaſt from *Hanover*. The Mines here were diſcovered by one *Ramme*, a Hunter, whoſe Horſe's Foot ſtruck up a Piece of Ore in 972, in the Reign of the Emperor *Otho* I. who employ'd ſome *Franks* that underſtood the Buſineſs to refine the Metal, and from them the Town of *Frankenburg* in the Neighbourhood had its Riſe and Name. The Miners increaſing, they found out that of *Wildman*, 5 Miles Weſt from the former, in 1045, and that of *Zellerfield*, 5 Miles South-Eaſt from *Wildman*, in 1070. This is the Chief of them, the Place where the Overſeer keeps his Court, and pays the Workmen every *Saturday*. The Principal Minerals in thoſe Mines are Silver, Litharge, Lead, and two ſorts of Copper, one melted from Ore, and the other made by Vitriol Water, in which they ſteep great Plates of Iron in Troughs made on purpoſe. There are many other Minerals here, which yield a great deal of Money, but are dangerous to the Workmen, becauſe of the nauſeous Smells. The chief of thoſe Minerals are, 1. Grey Vitriol. 2. The Ink Stone of many Colours, from which two, brayed and boiled together, they make Green Vitriol. 3. Another ſort of Vitriol which grows like Icicles, and is uſed without any further cleanſing. 4. Blue Vitriol from Copper Ore. 5. White Vitriol from Lead Ore. 6. *Myſi*, of the Nature and Colour of Brimſtone. 7. Brimſtone, from a peculiar ſort of Ore, from whence the *Flores Sulphuris* drop like Icicles.

The Mines of *Wildman* and *Grind*, 2 Miles South-Eaſt from it, *Clauſthall* and *Zellerfield* are Silver, and many of them very rich. There's above 110 named Capital Mines, ſeveral of which have many ſmaller ones belonging to them. Some of them are wrought at his Majeſty's Charge, and the reſt farmed out; ſo that they bring in a great annual Revenue, 900000 Dollars having been coin'd in one Year from that of *Clauſthall*, which lies 4 Miles South from *Zellerfield*. His Majeſty's Revenues before the Addition of the Dutchy of *Zell* and *Lunenburg*, which chiefly aroſe from thoſe Mines, and others that lie betwixt the ſaid Mines and the Mountain. *Blockenberg*, ſuppoſed to be *Ptolomy's Melibocus*, and reckoned one of the higheſt in *Germany*. This Part of the Country is famous for giving Birth to the great *German* Hero, and General, *Arminius*, honourably mentioned by *Tacitus* and other *Roman* Authors for his great Exploits in War.

Other Places of Note in this Dutchy are,

1. *Embeck*, named from the Conflux of a great many Rivulets near it, 28 Miles South-Eaſt from *Hamelen*, and 42 South from *Hanover*. 'Tis well fortified, was formerly an Imperial Town, but ſubmitted to the Duke of *Brunſwic* for Protection. The neighbouring Country is fruitful in Corn, and noted for Bruhan.

2. *Lutterberg*, formerly Capital of a Country, on the Frontiers of *Anhalt*, about 60 Miles South-Eaſt from *Hanover*.

3. *Andreasberg*, a ſmall Town with rich Iron Mines, 5 Miles further North.

4. *Clauſthall*, 8 Miles North-Weſt from *Andreasberg*.

5. *Altena*, 2 Miles South from *Andreasberg*.

6. *Oſterod*, 7 Miles South from *Clauſthall*, and 9 South-Weſt from *Andreasberg*. The three laſt are inhabited by Miners, who live ſo much under Ground, that they content themſelves with very indifferent Houſes above it. The Country abounds with Wood for working thoſe Mines.

The County of *Blanckenburg* and *Rhinſtein*, lies in the Eaſt part of this Dutchy, is 24 Miles South and North, but narrow at both Ends, and not above 9 Miles where broadeſt. 'Twas anciently called *Hartſgow*, *i. e.* the *Hercynian* County, but the preſent Name comes from the Towns and Forts of *Blanckenburg* and *Rhinſtein*. The former lies 7 Miles Weſt from *Quedlingburg*, and gives Title of Dutcheſs of *Brunſwic-Blanckenburg* to the preſent Empreſs's Mother. This County was formerly much larger, and included the County of *Weringenrode*, which lies Weſt from it, but ſtill includes its Capital *Elbingerode*, which lies near its Frontiers almoſt 10 Miles South-Weſt from *Quedlinburg*. *Haſelfeld* in the South part of this County, near the Frontiers of *Anhalt*, is alſo noted for Iron Mines. The Air of this Country is very ſharp, being ſo much expoſed to the North Winds, that the Snow lies on the Mountains till Midſummer. The Inhabitants are ſtrong and vigorous, ſo that many of them live to above 100 Years. There's little Corn here, but the Foreſts abound with Cattle and Veniſon of all ſorts. The greateſt Curioſities of Nature here, are, 1. Two high Rocks fronting one another near *Blanckenburg*, which repreſent 2 Monks in their Habits, as if they had been form'd by Art, and therefore are called the *Monks* Craggs. 2. A huge Cave, betwixt *Blanckenburg* and *Elbingerode*, called *Buman's* Hole, from *Buman* the Diſcoverer. The Mouth is ſo narrow, that one muſt creep in; ſoon after they come to a dark high Gallery, the End of which has not yet been found, though ſome of the Miners have confidently affirmed, that they have gone under Ground as far as *Goſlar*, which is 21 Miles. A young bold Fellow going into it alone, his Light went out, and he wandered 8 Days before he could find his Way back. At his Return his Hair was perfectly Gray, and he told many frightful Stories of Spirits, ſome of whom condemned him to be hang'd, but let him go. Others pretend alſo to have met with Spirits there but more civil ones. In this Cave are frequently found large Bones of ſtrange Creatures, which the neighbouring Gentry keep for Rarities, and among others the Skeleton of a Giant. The Country abounds with high and inacceſſible Rocks, on the tops of which there are old Forts and Caſtles, but ſcarce any of them habitable, except that of *Blanckenburg*. Many of them have been hewn out of intire Rocks. The moſt remarkable of thoſe ruinous Caſtles is that of *Hartzburg*, near *Brocksburg* or *Blockenburg*. The Inhabitants ſay, it was built by the *Chauci*, a Branch of the *Saxons*, 300 Years before Chriſt. Here they had alſo a Temple of *Saturn*, whom they worſhipped for Security and Plenty. The Hiſtory of this Idol was curiouſly embroidered with Needle-work in a rich Silk Coat by *Mechtilda*, Daughter to the Emperor *Henry the Fowler*, and lodged in the Cathedral of *Goſlar*, whence the *Swedes* took it during the *German* Wars. The Idol and Temple were deſtroyed by Order of *Charlemain*. A Salt Fountain was diſcovered at the Bottom of this Hill in the Time of *Julius*, Duke of *Brunſwic*, who built a ſmall Town for the Workmen, called *Julius Hall*, which is now grown rich and large by their Trade in Salt, Copper, Kettles, Pots, Wire, *&c.*

XI. GOSLAR, an Imperial Town, is by ſome placed in this Country, Lat. 52. Long. 11. 20 Miles South from *Brunſwic*, and 35 South-Eaſt from *Hanover*. It lies on the River *Goſe*; is governed by Magiſtrates independent on the Dutchy of *Brunſwic*; and beſides the ſame Privileges with the other Imperial Towns, has an exemption from Tolls in all the Markets of the Empire but three. In all Imperial Writs 'tis called *nobile Membrum Imperii*, and is ſuppoſed to have been built by the Emperor *Henry* I. who had a Palace here. The Houſes are covered with a glittering Slate, very ornamental, but in Sun-ſhine dazzles one's Eyes. Moſt of the Inhabitants ſubſiſt by digging, cleanſing and tempering Minerals. *Ganderſum*, or *Ganderſheim*, 18 Miles South-Weſt from *Goſlar*, a Monaſtery founded for Ladies of noble Families. It embraced the Reformation in the 16th Century.

Hohenſtein County, lies in the South-Eaſt part of the King's Dominions, has part of *Grubenhagen* on the Weſt, *Anhalt* on the North, and *Thuringia* on the South. 'Tis about 18 Miles South and North, and 20 where broadeſt from Eaſt to Weſt. 'Tis well inhabited. *Northauſen*, is by ſome reckoned its Capital, and by others placed in the County of *Stolberg* in *Saxony*. 'Tis an Imperial City, ſaid to have been built by the Emperor *Theodoſius* II. or by *Merovius*, King of *France*, about 447. 'Tis noted for ſome Dyets that have been held here, but otherwiſe not remarkable. It lies on the Eaſt ſide of this County, 30 Miles South-Eaſt from *Goſlar*, and 70 from *Hanover*.

Gotingen, with its Diſtrict, in the South-Weſt part of this Country, 45 Miles South from *Hanover*. 'Tis ſuppoſed to be the *Munitium* of the Ancients. 'Tis a ſtrong Town, and was beſieged in vain by the Imperialiſts in 1641. *Munden*, at the Conflux of the *Fulda* and *Weſer*, 17 Miles South-Weſt from *Gottingen*, and 65 South from *Hanover*. 'Twas almoſt entirely deſtroyed by the Imperialiſts under Count *Tilly* in 1625.

Having thus given the Geography of his Majeſty's *German* Dominions, we ſhall only add, that the Extent of them from South to North is about 190 Miles, and where broadeſt from Eaſt to Weſt, about 160; but they are intermix'd with the Biſhoprick of *Hildeſheim*, and the Dominions of *Brunſwic-Wolfembuttle*, which both together, don't exceed 65 Miles from South to North, and 120 from Eaſt to Weſt; but both Ways they are very unequal, being indented by the Dominions of his Majeſty and others.

XII. The Biſhoprick of HILDESHEIM, has the Dutchy of *Hanover* on the Weſt, that of *Brunſwic* on the Eaſt, the Dutchy of *Zell* on the North, and *Grubenhagen* on the South; ſo that 'tis incloſed by the Dominions of the Houſe of *Brunſwic*, and was in their Poſſeſſion many Years; but frequent Quarrels ariſing about it, the Elector of *Cologne* was made Adminiſtrator by Treaty in 1653, and his Suffragan is the immediate Governour. 'Twas founded by the Emperor *Lewis the Pious*, about 822, is 36 Miles South and North, and 37 where longeſt from Eaſt to Weſt. The Town lies 15 Miles South-Eaſt from *Hanover*, and being a Hans Town is governed by its own Laws. The Biſhop is a Prince of the Empire. The Imperialiſts took it in 1632, but the Duke of *Brunſwic* retook it next Year. Its chief Trade is in Corn. The Houſes are old-faſhioned, but neat. The *Jeſuits* have a College here. In the Cathedral there are the Reliques of the old *Saxon* Idol *Irmenſul*. The Reformation was introduced in 1552, in oppoſition to the Chapter. The Magiſtrates are *Lutherans*, as is the greateſt part of the People and Dioceſe, and are allowed their Liberty by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*; but the preſent Elector of *Cologne* having oppreſſed them, the Elector of *Hanover*, now King *George*, ſent Troops to garriſon the Town in 1711, and ſee them righted: The Elector of *Cologne* complained of it to the Dyet, but King *George* publiſhed a *Manifeſto*, wherein he juſtified his Proceedings to be according to Agreements with the See of *Cologne* in 1643, and ſince, upon which the Proteſtants were reſtored to their Liberties, and the *Hanover* Troops withdrawn.

Other Places of Note are,

1. *Peyna*, the *Caſtrum Peynum* of the *Latins*, 12 Miles North-Eaſt of *Hildeſheim*, and 15 Weſt from *Brunſwic*. 'Tis a little Town, with a ſtrong Caſtle on a Hill, and the chief Strength of the Biſhoprick. *Maurice*, Elector of *Saxony*, was defeated and killed near it in 1553, by *Albert* Marquis of *Brandenburg*.

2. *Eltz*, on the Borders of *Calenberg*, 8 Miles South-Weſt from *Hildeſheim*, formerly called *Aulica*, when *Charlemain* ſojourned here during his War againſt the *Saxons*, and founded the Biſhoprick here or at *Peyna*, which was afterwards tranſlated to *Hildeſheim*.

3. *Sarſtede*, 6 Miles North-Weſt of *Hildeſheim*, noted for a Victory gained here over the Imperialiſts by the Duke of *Brunſwic-Lunenburg*, during the Civil War. Here are ſeveral little Towns, Capitals of their Diſtricts, not worth deſcribing. Near the Caſtle of *Marienburg*, in this Country,

Country, there's a Hill full of Marble Beams, and when a Stone is broke, it ſmells like burnt Horn, and in the middle of the Stone there's a black Earth.

XIII. The Dutchy of *Brunſwic*, taken at large, includes both that and *Hanover*, and the Principality of *Grubenhagen*, and the Counties of *Blanckenburg* and *Reinſtein*; and ſometimes the Name is given to all the Dominions of the ſeveral Branches of the Family, who each of them have Title of Duke of *Brunſwic*; but the Dutchy properly ſo called, is poſſeſſed by the Duke of *Brunſwic-Wolfembuttle*. This Dutchy like that of *Hanover*, is populous and fruitful. Their Wheat and Rye grow ſometimes to ſuch a Height as to exceed the talleſt Man on Horſeback. A great part of the *Hercynian* Foreſt did formerly run through this Country, and is now divided into Woods and Parks, which yield Timber for all Uſes, ſtore of Deer, wild Swine, Hares, *&c.* and Fowl of all ſorts. Here are alſo rich Mines of Iron, Salt and Coal, and their Rivers abound with Fiſh. The Ruins of many old Caſtles and Forts appear on the tops of Hills and craggy Mountains here, which ſome think were built by the *Romans*, and others by *Charlemain* in his War with the *Saxons*. The Inhabitants are warlike, and of a larger ſize than moſt other *Germans*. They are capable of all Fatigues, being uſed to cold Lodgings and coarſe Diet, which is uſually dry'd Bacon and Sauſages, and black coarſe Bread mix'd with Rye and Wheat. Here grows no Wine, but they have plenty of good Beer of ſeveral ſorts. They are not reckoned ſo complaiſant as other *Germans*, but very hoſpitable and ſincere. *Luther*'s Reformation was introduced here by Duke *Julius*, who died in 1599; many of them are rigid, but thoſe named *Calixti* about *Helmſtat*, *&c.* are moderate, have a good Opinion of the *Calviniſts*, and are much increaſed of late.

Places of Note are,

1. *Brunſwic*, Lat. 52. 20. Long. 11. 30 Miles Eaſt from *Hanover*. It was ſo named from *Bruno*, one of its Princes. *Dankquardh*, Duke of *Saxony* was the firſt who wall'd it in 861, and called the Caſtle *Dankquardh-Croſs*. It was augmented by ſucceeding Princes, became an Imperial City, and one of the greateſt Hans Towns. The Emperor *Frederic* II. made the Town a Dutchy. Duke *Otho* the Couragious, gave the City liberty to chuſe their own Magiſtrates, and to govern according to their own Laws, which pretending to be Independent, it was 6 times beſieged by the Dukes, and at laſt taken by Duke *Rodolphus Auguſtus* in 1671. He frequently reſided here, and kept a ſtrong Guard. The Town is divided into 5 Corporations, who have each their Hall, and are governed by diſtinct Magiſtrates, and 5 different Courts of Judicature, but they unite on extraordinary Occaſions. The River *Ocker* runs through the City, which is ſtill rich and populous, tho' much ſhort of what it was when free, the chief Merchants having removed to other Places, ſo that moſt of their noble Houſes and Warehouſes are now empty. They value themſelves on being the firſt Town of Note that embraced *Luther's* Doctrine. The Houſes are generally well built. The Palace is a ſtately ancient Fabrick, and the Town-houſe magnificent. Here are many fine Churches. The City is well fortified, ſurrounded with double Walls and a Ditch, and defended by a ſtrong Citadel. Their chief Trade is in tanning Leather, and brewing Mum from Barley and Wheat-Malt mixed. There is one ſort thin and weak for their ordinary Drink; but what they call Ship-Mum is very thick, and ſcarce drinkable till purified at Sea. Of this they tranſport great Quantities, and Hops is a great Commodity here. There is a ſet number of Brewers, who have the Privilege of making it from the beginning of *October* to the end of *March*, but muſt ſell none till it be old enough, to keep up the Reputation of the Liquor. They have alſo a ſweet ſort of Beer, called *Brewhan*. Moſt of their Halls are now turned to other Uſes; one of them made a Fleſh-Market, and the chief an Houſe for an Opera. Their annual Fairs ſerve for little other uſe than Diverſion to the neighbouring Princes and Nobility.

2. *Wolfembuttle*, upon the ſame River, 9 Miles South-Eaſt from *Brunſwic*, is the ancient Seat of the Dukes, ſtrong by its Situation near Marſhes, and ſo well fortified, that it is reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt Towns in *Germany*. 'Tis divided into two Parts, one called *Arx Guelphica*, which is the Duke's Palace, and was ſo named from Duke *Ecbert* of the Family of the *Guelphs*; the other *Henrickſtat*, from Duke *Henry* the Founder. The new Church here is an admirable piece of Architecture. In a Vault under it there lie 21 Dukes and Dutcheſſes in Coffins of Lead, with Inſcriptions upon them. The Palace, which is the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſtately that belongs to the Family, has noble Apartments, rich Furniture, and coſtly Paintings. The Library here, founded by the Learned and Brave Duke *Auguſtus*, is reckoned one of the beſt in *Europe*. *M. Haniſius*, the Library Keeper in 1604, gave an Account, that it contained 124000 Volumes; but *Conringius*, who publiſhed an Account of it in 1660, mentions only 27666 Volumes, and 115504 Treatiſes by 56393 Authors. There are 2000 Manuſcripts, of which ſome of the moſt curious are, *Firſt*, 438 Folios of *French* Embaſſies, tranſcribed from the *French* King's Library at the Charge of the Founder. 2. A *Latin* Pſalter *in Notis Ciceroneanis*. 3. The four Evangeliſts in *Syriac*, given by *A. Kircher*, in 1666. 4. An ancient Copy of the *Edda Iſlandorum*, with the *Skialdi* annexed, much better than that publiſhed by *Reſenius* in 1665. There are alſo 41 Volumes writ by the Duke himſelf, 12 of which are on Muſick. He gave alſo a ſhort Account of the moſt conſiderable Authors in his Library in 4 large Volumes, and an Alphabetical Catalogue of their Names in a 5th. He wrote alſo a Commentary on *Trithemius's Cryptography*, with other Works upon the like Subject, under the covert Name of *Guſtavus Selenus*. He wrote a very Learned Piece of the Antiquity and Myſtery of the Game called Cheſs. Under his Picture in the Library an ingenious Gentleman writ this Diſtich:

Tota tuos Europa *Duces Rezeſq; recenſe,*
Hic ſenio cunctos vicit & ingenio.

He died in 1666, aged 88.

3. *Helmſtat*, 20 Miles Eaſt from *Brunſwic*, is reckoned the oldeſt Town in the Circle next to *Bardowic*. *Charlemain* founded it in 782, and named it ſo from the Multitude of Elms about it. Its chief Ornament is the Academy of *Julia*, founded by Duke *Julius* in 1566. Among other Privileges granted it by the Emperor *Maximilian* II. the Rector is to have the Title and Dignity of a Count Palatine. The Duke's Eldeſt Son *Henry-Julius* was the firſt Rector, and founded the fair College called *Julium Novum*. His Father and he furniſhed it with a conſiderable Library. Among ſome Hundreds of Manuſcripts they have an ancient *Hebrew Pentateuch* in Vellum, of two Volumes, in a very fair Character, for which ſome *Jewiſh* Rabbies, well verſed in Antiquity, offered a great Sum. 'Tis agreed by the *Brunſwic* Family, that each of the Dukes Regent ſhall be Rector in their turns for a Year. No Univerſity in the Empire has bred more Learned Men ſince it was founded. The Faculty of Divinity here being charged with having given their Opinion in the Caſe of the Marriage of the Princeſs of *Brunſwic-Wolfembuttle* with the preſent Emperor, then King of *Spain*, that a Proteſtant Princeſs might with a ſafe Conſcience embrace the *Romiſh* Religion, they diſclaimed it in 1708, by a publick Declaration under their Hands and Seals, as a Popiſh Forgery.

Having thus finiſhed the Deſcription of the Dominions of his Majeſty in *Germany*, 'tis proper to add an Account of his Majeſty's other Pretenſions, which, according to the *Atlas Hiſtorique*, are as follow: 1. On the County of *Staden*, againſt the Archbiſhop of *Bremen* formerly, and now againſt the King of *Sweden*. 2. Upon the County of *Poitou* in *France*, by Donation from *Richard* of *England* to *Otho* I. of *Brunſwic* in 1190. 3. On the Succeſſion of *Maud*, Dutcheſs of *Lombardy* in *Italy*. 4. On the Dominions which formerly belonged to *Henry the Lion*, Duke of *Brunſwic*, who married *Maud* of *England*. 5. Upon the County of *Eichsfelt*, poſſeſſed by the Elector of *Mentz*. 6. On the County of *Regenſtein*, poſſeſſed by the King of *Pruſſia*. 7. On the Principality of *Taranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, by a Treaty made in 1337. 8. Upon the Biſhoprick of *Hildeſheim* and *Hoxter*, as mentioned already.

A brief HISTORY *of the Family of* BRUNSWIC.

THIS illuſtrious Family is ſo ancient, that Antiquaries are at a Loſs about its Origin. The *Germans*, in a Genealogy printed lately at *Brunſwic*, derive it, according to the Humour of their Country, from *Wodin*, or *Odin*, whom the old Pagans took to be a God, and others fancy him to have been one of *Noah*'s Sons or Grandſons, who peopled this part of the World. The Author of this Genealogy mentions 11 Princes after *Odin*, and then comes to *Horſa* and *Hengiſt*, the Founders of the *Saxon* Government in *England*, and ſo goes on till he brings the Genealogy to *Margaret* the Wife of *Malcomb* III. King of *Scotland*, and Siſter to *Edgar Atheling* the true *Saxon* Heir, and to *Maud* the Daughter of *Henry* II. of *England*, who married *Henry the Lion*, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, from whom our King is lineally deſcended.

The firſt part of this Account, as to *Odin* and his immediate Succeſſors, muſt be own'd to ſmell of the Fable; there is however a great deal of Truth in the latter part; and had the *German* Author been acquainted with the *Britiſh* Hiſtory, he might have deriv'd his M. jeſty's Genealogy, by *Margaret* of *Scotland* and *Maud* of *England*, much higher from the old *Britiſh* and *Scotch* Royal Families, long before the *Saxons* had any Footing in *England*; for the *Britiſh* and *Scotch* Royal Blood was mix'd very early, according to *Leſley* and *Buchanan*, who ſay, that *Durſtus*, the 11th King of *Scotland*, who began his Reign 107 Years before our Saviour's Birth, married *Agaſia*, Daughter to a King of the *Britons*; and *Voada*, the famous King of the *Britons*, mentioned by the *Roman* Hiſtorians, was Siſter to *Caractacus*, who came to the *Scots* Throne *A. D.* 29. *Carantius*, choſe King of the *Britons* in the Reign of the Emperor *Valerianus*, was Son to *Athirco*, who came to the Throne of *Scotland A. D.* 221. But if this be objected againſt as dubious, becauſe of its Antiquity, there is leſs reaſon to doubt what follows; for the Hiſtorians of both Nations agree, that *Aurelius Ambroſius*, who was choſe King of the *Britons* when the *Romans* left the Iſland, had no Iſſue but 2 Daughters; *Anna*, the Eldeſt, who married the King of the *Picts*, and *Ada*, the youngeſt, who married the King of the *Scots*. *Mordredus* King of the *Picts*, Grandſon to *Aurelius* by his Daughter *Anna*, did after his Grandfather's Death claim the Crown of the *Britons*, wherein he was ſupported by the *Scots*; but the *Britons* rejected and kept him out by the Help of the *Saxons*. *Hungus*, afterwards King of the *Picts*, and deſcended from *Aurelius* as above, married his Siſter *Ferguſiana* to *Achaius* King of *Scots*, and dying without Iſſue, the *Scots* Line had by this means both what's called the Hereditary and the Collateral Claim to the Crown of the *Britons* by *Aurelius's* two Daughters, and alſo to that of the *Picts* by *Ferguſiana*. Her Son *Alpin*, who ſucceeded as King of the *Scots* in 830, did accordingly claim the *Pictiſh* Crown, but fell in the Quarrel; yet his Son *Keneth* II. who ſucceeded in 834, made good his Title by an abſolute Conqueſt of the *Picts*. So early had the *Scots* Line, from whom his Majeſty is deſcended, the Hereditary Title to the Sovereignty of *Great Britain*, as being next in Blood to the Crowns of the *Picts* and *Britons*.

After this the *Scots* Kings fell Heirs both to the *Daniſh* and *Saxon* Kings of *England* thus. King *Malcolm* III. of *Scotland*, who came to the Crown in 1061, married *Margaret* Siſter to *Edgar Atheling*, the true Lineal Heir both of the *Daniſh* and *Saxon* Race; which *Edgar* dying without Iſſue, the Right fell to Queen *Margaret*'s Poſterity, in whom centred at once the Hereditary Titles of the *Scotiſh*, *Pictiſh*, *Britiſh*, *Daniſh* and *Saxon* Royal Families.

Thus his Majeſty's Genealogy from the ancient *Britiſh*, *Scots*, *Pictiſh*, *Daniſh* and *Saxon* Royal Families of this Iſland, before *William* the *Norman*'s Time, as he is derived from the Royal Line of *Scotland*, is made evident. We come next to ſhew his Deſcent from the *Scotiſh*, *Norman*, and *Welſh* Royal Families after *William the Conqueror*'s Time, which will appear thus.

Henry I. of the *Norman* Race, and youngeſt Son to *William* ſurnamed the *Conqueror*, marry'd *Mathilda* Daughter to *Malcolm* III. King of *Scotland*, by his Queen *Margaret*, Siſter to *Edgar Atheling* abovementioned. *Henry* I. had by this Queen *Mathilda* his Daughter of the ſame Name, known by the Name of *Maud* the Empreſs, and afterwards Queen of *England*. Her Son *Henry* II. had a Daughter called alſo *Maud*, married to *Henry the Lion*, Duke of *Bavaria*, *Saxony*, *Brunſwic-Lunenburg*, *&c.* the greateſt Prince of the Empire in his time, from whom, by this Princeſs *Maud*, King *George* is lineally deſcended.

That his Majeſty is alſo derived from the Kings and Princes of *Wales* after the *Saxon* and *Norman* Conqueſt, appears thus: *Walter*, who by Office was Great Steward of *Scotland*, and from whom the Royal Family

Family of *Stuart* had their Origin and Name, was deſcended, according to the *Scots* Hiſtorians, from *Banquho*, Thane of *Lochaber*, whoſe Son *Fleanchus* fled from the Tyranny of *Mackbeth*, that had uſurped the Crown of *Scotland* in 1046, and retiring to *Wales*, married there a Daughter of the Prince of that Country, from whom *Robert Stuart* the firſt *Scots* King of that Family was the ſeventh Deſcendant.

His Majeſty is alſo deſcended from the *Plantagenet* Family by *Joan*, Daughter to the Earl or Duke of *Sommerſet*, Son to *John* of *Gaunt*, who was Queen to King *James* I. of *Scotland*. His Majeſty is twice deriv'd from *Margaret* Queen of *Scotland*, Daughter to King *Henry* VII. of *England*, firſt by King *James* V. her Son, and then by Lady *Margaret Douglas*, her Daughter by her ſecond Husband the Earl of *Angus*, this Lady being Mother to *Henry Stuart*, Lord *Darnly*, Father to King *James* V. of *Scotland*, Great Grandfather to King *George*. By *Margaret*, Daughter to *Henry* VII. who was the true Heireſs of the Family of *Lancaſter*, and of *Cadwallader* the laſt Prince of *Wales*, his Majeſty is again derived from the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, and the Royal Blood of *Wales*; and by her Daughter Lady *Margaret Douglas*, he is alſo derived from the Royal Family of *Baliol*, two of whom were Kings of *Scotland*; and by *Mary* Queen of *Scots* he is alſo deſcended from the Royal Family of *Bruce*, two of whom poſſeſſed the *Scotiſh* Crown; and by his own Mother the late incomparable Princeſs *Sophia*, Daughter to the Lady *Elizabeth*, who was Daughter to King *James* the Firſt of *Britain* and the Sixth of *Scotland*, his Majeſty has in his Veins the Blood of all the Royal Families that ever reigned in *Great Britain*, unleſs it be that of ſome of the petty Kings before the *Roman* Conqueſt, or during the *Saxon* Heptarchy.

Having thus traced his Majeſty's Genealogy from the Kings of *Great Britain*, we come next to the Family of *Brunſwic*. The *Atlas Hiſtorique* ſays, ſeveral Authors derive this Family from *Actius* King of *Alba*, Grandfather by the Mother's ſide to the Emperor *Auguſtus*. The Founder of the Family is by moſt Authors allowed to be *Azo*, or *Albert d'Eſte*, Great Marquis of *Lombardy*, Son to *Hugh* Marquis of *Ferara*, whom they derive from *Auguſtus*'s Grandfather as above. Others ſuppoſe him to have been of *German* Extraction, and deſcended from *Charlemain*. Moſt of them agree, that he was a very powerful Prince in *Lombardy*, and Marquis of *Tuſcany*; that when the Emperor *Conrad* the Second returned to *Germany*, *Azo* followed him, and there married *Cunigunda*, the only Daughter of *Guelph* II. Earl of *Altorf* and *Ravenſberg*, and Siſter to *Guelph* III. who poſſeſſed himſelf of the Dutchy of *Carinthia* and the *Veroneſe*. This Lady being Great Grand-daughter to *Otho* I. ſirnamed *the Great*, brought the Imperial Blood of *Saxony* into the Family; and her Brother *Guelph* III. dying without Iſſue in 1055, his Dominions paſſed in her Right to her Son *Guelph* IV. from whom the ſecond, or preſent *Guelphic* Family, the moſt Illuſtrious Houſe of *Brunſwic* is deſcended. *Albert*, after *Cunigunda*'s Death, married another Lady named *Ermengard*, by whom he had a Son called *Azo*, or *Fulco*, Lord of *Eſte*, from whom the Dukes of *Modena* in *Italy* are deſcended. *Guelph* IV. called *the Valiant*, ſucceeded his Father *Albert*, and was the firſt Duke of *Bavaria* of this Family, that Country and Title being given him by the Emperor *Henry* IV. in 1701, upon the Proſcription of the former Duke, whoſe Daughter *Guelph* married, but had no Iſſue by her. His ſecond Wife was *Judith* of *Flanders*, by whom he had *Henry the Black*, who married *Wulfield*, Daughter of *Magnus Billing*, Duke of *Eaſt Saxony*, which includes *Lunenburg* and *Brunſwick*. This Lady by her Father's ſide brought the Royal Blood of *Denmark* and *Norway*, and by the Mother's ſide that of *Hungary* into the Family. *Henry the Proud* ſucceeded his Father *Henry the Black* in 1191. He married *Gertrudis* Daughter to the Emperor *Lotharius* II. with whom he received the Dutchies of *Saxony* and *Brunſwic*, ſays the *Atlas Hiſtorique*. *Lotharius* deſigned him Succeſſor to the Empire, and ſent him the Imperial Ornaments; but *Conrad* III. being elected, he demanded them back, and being refuſed, complained of it to the Dyet of *Goſlar*, charged *Henry* with a Deſign to overturn the Conſtitution of the Empire, and alledged, he was incouraged to it by his overgrown Dominions, which reached from *Denmark* to *Sicily*, and by his Relation to many great Families in *Germany* and *Italy*. He alſo took notice of the Trouble that *Henry*'s Anceſtor *Hugo*, Marquis of *Ferrara*, had given the Emperor *Henry* II. and prevailed with the Dyet to deprive *Henry* of the Dutchies of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*. *Henry* died this Year, but his Brother *Guelph* maintained his Pretenſions, carried on a War againſt *Conrad* with various Succeſs, but being cloſely beſieged by *Conrad* in *Wemsberg*, *Anno* 1140, he ſurrendered, on Condition that his Lady and others ſhould have leave to march unmoleſted thro' the Emperor's Camp with their beſt Jewels; upon which his Lady and the reſt came out with their Husbands at their Backs, and left all their Riches behind. This generous Stratagem ſo pleaſed the Emperor, that he pardoned *Guelph* and his Officers, and entred into an Alliance with him. *Guelph* recovered *Saxony* and *Bavaria* afterwards by Arms; but the Emperor obliged him to quit the latter, and took him with him to the *Holy Land*, where he died.

Henry the Lion, Son to *Henry the Black*, ſucceeded, and married *Maud* Daughter to *Henry* II. of *England*. He made a Journey to the *Holy Land* with a great Retinue of Princes, *&c.* The Emperor *Barbaroſſa* ſent an Embaſſy on his behalf to the *Greek* Emperor, who received him with the greateſt Magnificence. He performed the uſual Devotions at the Holy Sepulchre, was at great Expence in beautifying and repairing the Place, had a ſplendid Reception from the *Sultan* of the *Turks*, who called him Brother, made him many rich Preſents, and congratulated his Eſcape from an Ambuſh laid for him by a treacherous *Saracen*. He was by far the moſt powerful Prince of the Empire, his Dominions extending from the *Elbe* to the *Rhine*, beſides the Dutchies of *Holſtein* and *Mecklemberg* beyond the *Elbe*, which he conquered; and in length they reached from the *German* Ocean to the Confines of *Italy*. This overgrown Power drew upon him the Envy of other Princes, who incenſed *Frederick Barbaroſſa* againſt him, ſo that in a Dyet at *Wurtsburg* in 1179, or 1180, he was proſcribed, and his Dominions divided among other Princes. Upon this he retired to *England*, and by his Father-in Law's Interceſſion had *Brunſwic* and *Lunenburg*, and moſt of *Lower Saxony*, reſtored to him. *Radovicus de Geſtis* Fred. I. *Imper. Lib.* 4. *Cap.* 42. gives him the following Character. He was of a graceful Preſence, a ſtrong Body and extraordinary Genius. He affected generous Exerciſes, abhorred Sloth and Luxury, was modeſt and grave, had a Manly Severity of Temper, was a conſtant Terror to Offenders, and exceedingly beloved by good Men, whom he protected. His Courage was great, and his Actions conſiderable; yet was more deſirous of doing things that merited Applauſe, than of receiving it, and never loved to ſpeak of himſelf, but did Great Things with Little Pomp and Noiſe. This Author being his Cotemporary, deſerves the more Credit in what he ſays of him.

He had by *Maud* of *England* three Sons; 1. *Henry*, who was Count Palatine of the *Rhine* in Right of the Heireſs which he married. He had no Iſſue but 2 Daughters, one of whom married *Otho* the Illuſtrious Duke of *Bavaria*, and the other *Herman*, Marquis of *Baden*. *Henry the Lion*'s ſecond Son was *Otho* IV. choſen Emperor of *Germany* in 1198. He was much favoured by his Uncle *Richard* I. of *England*, who made him Earl of *Poictou* in *France*, and *York* in *England*, where he was when elected Emperor againſt *Philip Swabia*, who with all his Adherents was Excommunicated by Pope *Innocent* III. becauſe he would not ſubmit to him. *Otho* maintained his Title with various Succeſs; and tho' at laſt forſaken by the Pope and moſt of his Friends, he would never quit his Claim, but held it reſolutely till the Death of his Rival *Philip* in 1208, when he was unanimouſly re-elected. He went to *Rome*, where the ſame Pope received him with great Joy, and Crowned him there in 1209. The ſolemn Oath which the Pope then impoſed upon him, contained among other Articles, that he ſhould obey the Holy See, and reſtore to it entire the Patrimony of St. *Peter*, which had been detained by ſeveral preceding Emperors; and alſo that he ſhould aſſert with all his Power the Dignity of the Empire, recover its Rights however diſperſed or alienated, and vigorouſly defend the ſame. The Pope did not conſider how far this laſt Clauſe extended; for after the Ceremony was over, *Otho* enquired carefully what Imperial Fiefs had been alienated and uſurped, and diſcovered the Biſhops of *Rome* to have been the chief Uſurpers; that they had poſſeſſed themſelves of *Apuglia* and *Calabria*, and diſpoſed of them as Fiefs of the Church to the King of *Sicily*; and that what they called the Patrimony of St. *Peter*, was a great Part of *Italy*, *viz.* the Mark of *Ancona*, the Dutchies of *Tuſcany* and *Spoletto*, *&c.* which were Imperial Fiefs, but had, contrary to all Right, been given in 1077 to the See of *Rome* by *Mathildis*, Wife to *Guelph* V. Brother to *Henry the Black* of *Brunſwic*, and Grand-Uncle to *Otho*. This Lady inherited the abovementioned Dominions with *Lucca*, *Mantua*, and *Ferrara* from her Father; but being Fiefs of the Empire, ſhe had no Right to diſpoſe of them without Conſent of the Dyet; therefore ſeveral of *Otho*'s Predeceſſors had juſtly reſeiſed them, and the Houſe of *Brunſwic*'s Pretenſions to them were confirmed by the Donation of the Emperor *Frederick* I.

Otho underſtanding this, did ſoon perceive that one part of his Oath muſt neceſſarily be broke, as inconſiſtent with the other; and conſidering that his Duty to the Empire was much leſs diſputable than his Obedience to the See of *Rome*, he not only refuſed to reſtore the Mark of *Ancona*, but recovered by Arms other Fiefs of the Empire which the See of *Rome* had uſurped. Upon this the Pope excommunicated him, pronounced him to have forfeited the Imperial Dignity, abſolved his Subjects from their Allegiance in 1210, and ſet up *Frederick* II. then King of *Sicily*, againſt him. *Otho* returned to *Germany*, where the Papal Faction prevailed. Rebellions were raiſed on every ſide by the Intereſt and Power of the Clergy, and many of the ſecular Princes fell off from him. On this Occaſion *Otho* made a pathetick Oration to the Dyet at *Nuremburg* in 1212; wherein he repreſented to them the Grounds of his Quarrel with the Pope, the unſufferable Avarice and Uſurpations of the See of *Rome* upon the Empire, how mean it was for the *German* Princes to be led and directed as Slaves to the Papacy, and what Dangers muſt enſue to their Right of Election, if they ſuffered the Popes to nominate and dethrone Emperors at Pleaſure. But notwithſtanding the Influence which this Speech had on ſeveral of the Princes, moſt of them, eſpecially the Archbiſhops of *Mentz* and *Treves*, and other Biſhops, elected *Frederick*. *Otho* being thus deſerted by thoſe whoſe Rights he maintained, and who, contrary to ſolemn Promiſes and perſonal Obligations, fell in with his Rival, ſaw it was in vain to ſtruggle at Home; therefore he joined his Forces with the *Engliſh* againſt his old Enemy *Philip* of *France*, and fought valiantly at *Bovines* in 1214; but the *French* getting the Victory, he retired to his own Dominions in *Saxony*, and retained the Imperial Title and *Regalia* till he died in 1218.

Otho leaving no Iſſue, his Brother *William* of *Lunenburg*, *Henry the Lion*'s third Son, ſucceeded to his Dominions. He was born in *England* *Anno* 1184, during the Exile of his Parents, was ſirnamed *Longſword*, married *Helena* Daughter to *Woldemar* I. of *Denmark*, was taken in the Wars of *Hungary* in 1205, ranſomed himſelf by a great Sum, and died in 1213.

His Son *Otho* ſucceeded, but was ſoon involved in War. The two Sons-in-Law of *Henry* Count Palatine abovementioned, ſold their Rights in *Brunſwic* to the Emperor *Frederick* II. But *Otho*, unwilling to ſuffer ſuch an Alienation, ſeiſed that City in 1227, turned out the Emperor's Garriſon, and kept the Town till 1235, that by the Advice of his Friends he ſubmitted to the Emperor, who took it ſo well, that he reſtored him the Town; and for his Aſſiſtance againſt the Pope, who had ſet up *Frederick*'s Son as his Rival, he created him Duke of *Brunſwic*. Thus, ſay *Meibomius* and *Spener*, thoſe Dominions which before this were Free and Hereditary to the Family, became Imperial Fiefs. *Otho* married *Maud* of *Brandenburg*, had Differences with the Archbiſhop of *Bremen* for the County of *Stade*, which he pleaded belonged to his Family. He had four Sons, the firſt of whom, *John*, was called Duke of *Lunenburg*, becauſe that Part of the Dominions fell to his Share, and continued in his Line for ſome time. But we paſs over that, and his Female Iſſue, and keep directly to thoſe who continued the Line from whom his Majeſty is deſcended.

Albert, ſirnamed *the Great*, ſecond Son to *Otho*, who died in 1252, ſucceeded to the Dominions of *Brunſwic*. He married *Adelheid*, Daughter to *Henry the Magnanimous*, Duke of *Brabant*, whoſe Portion was to be paid by his Kinſman *Henry* III. of *England*, who adviſed him to the Match. He made War upon the Archbiſhop of *Mentz* and Count *Eberſtein*, took them both Priſoners, and ordered the latter to be hung up by the Feet. He afterwards died of a Wound receiv'd in Battle againſt the Marquis of *Miſnia* in 1279. He had ſix Sons and a Daughter: The firſt Son was *Henry the Wonderful*, who founded the Line of *Grubenhagen*, which failed in 1596, when that Part of the Dominions returned

return'd to the Line of *Brunſwic*. 'Tis proper here to obſerve, that *Albert*'s Lady, after the Death of her Husband, wrote to *Edward* I. of *England*, deſiring him to take her Sons under his Protection, and putng him in mind to pay the Portion which he had jointly promis'd her, with his Father. And here we muſt alſo take notice, that *Bremen* muſt then have been in Poſſeſſion of the Family, becauſe *Albert* wrote to *Edward* I. in the behalf of the Townſmen, whom he calls his Subjects, there being then a Controverſy betwixt them and the *Londoners* about Trade.

His Second Son, *Albert the Fat*, continued the Line of *Brunſwic*, and inherited by his Father's Will the County of *Gottingen*. He marry'd a Princeſs of the *Vandals*, took *Brunſwic* and *Wolfembuttel* from his Brother *William*, dy'd in 1318, and left 8 Sons, who all dy'd without Iſſue, except the Eldeſt, *Otho the Liberal*, who had only a Daughter, that could not ſucceed by the Laws of the Country. *Erneſt* of *Gottingen*, the eighth Son's Line fail'd in his Grandſon, ſo that the ſeventh Son, *Magnus*, continued the Line: He ſucceeded his elder Brother, marry'd a Daughter of *Brandenburg*, dy'd in 1368, and left four Sons; the Eldeſt, *Lewis*, dy'd without Iſſue in 1358.

Magnus, ſirnamed *Torquatus*, the ſecond Son, ſucceeded: His Sirname was occaſion'd thus: He was very diſorderly in his Youth, and being much addicted to Arms, made his Father's Subjects and Neighbours very uneaſy; upon which that Prince endeavour'd to reclaim him by Admonitions and Letters; but finding it in vain, threaten'd to hang him if ever he caught him in the Field in a hoſtile Manner; which *Magnus* made ſo little Account of, that he put a Silver Chain about his own Neck, by way of Deriſion, ſaying, if his Father caught him he ſhould not be at a Loſs for ſomething to hang him by. After the Death of his Brother and Father, he had a great Controverſy with his Couſin *William* Duke of *Lunenburg*, and *Albert* Duke of *Saxe-Lawenburg*, about the Succeſſion of *Lunenburg*. Duke *William* favour'd *Albert* of *Saxony*, third Son of his ſecond Daughter, and ſollicited the Emperor *Charles* IV. to inveſt him as his Heir. The Emperor accordingly inveſted *Albert*, but Duke *William* changing his Mind he gave it to *Magnus Torquatus*. The Emperor taking this as an Affront, put Duke *William* into the Ban of the Empire. The *Lunenburgers*, not knowing what to do, demanded Security from Duke *Magnus*, that they might be indempnified if they acted contrary to the Emperor's Mind. He promis'd they ſhould, and on Duke *William*'s Death took Poſſeſſion. The Dukes of *Saxe-Lawenburg* diſputed it, and procur'd the Emperor's Mandate for Admiſſion, but *Magnus* ſtill kept them out: Having ſeveral of his great Men taken in his War with the Duke of *Mecklemburg*, he agreed to pay him a Sum for their Ranſom; and becauſe the Senate of *Lunenburg* would not advance it, he quarrel'd with them, upon which they admitted Duke *Albert* of *Saxony*, abovemention'd, to be their Prince: *Magnus* drove him out by Force, for which he was put under the Ban of the Empire. In 1372, the Difference was referr'd to the Deciſion of the Emperor, who ſummon'd both to appear; but *Magnus* failing to do ſo, Judgment was given againſt him: Upon this a Battle enſued in 1373, wherein Duke *Magnus* was baſely ſtabb'd in the Back, as he ſingled out Count *Otho* of *Schawenburg*, who took part with *Albert*. *Magnus* marry'd a Daughter of *Brandenburg*, by whom he left four Sons: The firſt *Frederick* was elected Emperor, but was ſlain in his Return from the Dyet, and left only two Daughters, one married to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and another to the Count of *Schwartsburg*, ſo that his ſecond Brother *Bernard* I. ſucceeded. He marry'd a Daughter of *Saxony*, was taken Priſoner in Battle, ranſom'd himſelf for 7000 Livres of Gold, dy'd in 1434, and left two Sons, the firſt dy'd without Iſſue, and the ſecond, *Frederick*, ſucceeded. He was a very pious Prince, marry'd *Magdalen* Daughter to *Frederick* I. Elector of *Brandenburg*, built a Cloyſter at *Zell*, to live retired, in 1458, and reſigned the Government to his Son *Bernard* II. who dying in 1464, without Iſſue, *Frederick* reſumed the Government, and afterwards put it into the Hands of his ſecond Son, *Otho*, named the *Conqueror*, or *Magnanimous*, who marry'd *Anne* Daughter to *John* Count of *Naſſau-Dillenburg*, and dy'd in 1471, before his Father, who dy'd in 1478.

His Son *Henry* Duke of *Lunenburg* ſucceeded, marry'd *Margaret* Daughter to *Erneſt* Elector of *Saxony*, aſſiſted his Kinſman *Henry* Duke of *Wolfembuttle* againſt the *Frieſlanders*, and dy'd in 1532. He left three Sons: The firſt was *Otho*, who affecting Retirement, reſign'd the Dutchy to his ſecond Brother *Erneſt*, contented himſelf with an annual Penſion, and a Reſidence at *Harburg*, was twice marry'd, and founded the Line of *Harburg*, which was extinguiſhed in 1642.

His ſecond Brother *Erneſt* continued the Family, marry'd *Sophia* Daughter to *Henry* Duke of *Mecklemburg*. He was the firſt Proteſtant Prince of this Family, and his Brother *Otho* abovementioned, and his other Brother Duke *Francis*, were of the ſame Religion. *Erneſt* and he, with the Elector of *Saxony*, *George* Marquis of *Brandenburg*, and the Prince of *Anhalt*, were amongſt thoſe who ſign'd the Proteſt, in 1529, againſt the Dyet of *Spire*, for hindering the Reformation; from which Proteſt the Name of Proteſtants was firſt deriv'd. Duke *Erneſt*, and thoſe Princes, did likewiſe ſubſcribe the famous Confeſſion of *Augsburg*, and preſented it to the Emperor *Charles* V. in the Dyet at *Augsburg*, *Anno* 1530; wherein they were join'd by *John Frederick* Duke of *Saxony*, the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, and the Senates of *Nuremberg* and *Rentling*. They alſo ingaged in the League of *Smalcald*, made betwixt ſeveral Proteſtant Princes and Cities, for mutual Defence, if attack'd on account of Religion. Among thoſe Cities were *Brunſwic*, *Gottingen*, and *Hanover*, all in the Dominions of the Family. Duke *Erneſt* dy'd in 1546, and left by his Wife, four Sons, all Proteſtants: The two eldeſt dy'd without Iſſue, and the third, *Henry*, reſolving at firſt upon a ſingle Life, gave up the Dutchy of *Lunenburg* to his younger Brother *William*, reſerving to himſelf the ſmall Principality of *Danneberg*; but changing his Mind afterwards, he marry'd a Daughter of the Duke of *Saxe-Lawenburg*, and by her Iſſue formed the Line of *Wolfembuttle*.

William, abovemention'd, founded the Branch of *Zell*, and from him our King *George* is deſcended. *William* marry'd *Dorothy* Daughter to *Chriſtian* III. of *Denmark*, became Heir to the Dominions of *Frederick* Count of *Diepholt*, and dy'd in 1592. He had ſeven Sons, all Proteſtants, who all died without Iſſue, except the ſixth, *George* Prince of *Calemberg*, or Duke of *Hanover*, on whom the Dominions devolved: He was the firſt of that Line, continued the Family, and was Grandfather to our King *George*: He marry'd *Anne-Eleanor* Daughter to *Lewis* Prince of *Heſſe D' Armſtad*, gave Proofs of his Valour at the taking of *Colmar*, deliver'd *Lunenburg* from the *Swedes*, and died in 1641. He left four Sons: 1. *Chriſtian-Lewis* Duke of *Lunenburg-Zell*, a Proteſtant, who died in 1665, without Iſſue. 2. *George-William* who ſucceeded his Father, marry'd *Eleanora-Deſmires* Daughter to *Alexander* Lord of *Olbreuze*, by whom he had *Sophia-Dorothea* his only Child, born in 1666, and married in 1682, to *George-Lewis*, now our King, Son to his Brother *Erueſt-Auguſtus*, of whom more anon. *George-William* died in 1705, and our King, in Right of his Lady *Sophia*, became Heir to the Dutchies of *Luuenburg* and *Zell*.

George Prince of *Calemberg*'s third Son, was *John-Frederick* Duke of *Hanover*, a Papiſt. He married *Benedicta-Henrietta-Philippa* Daughter of *Edward* Prince *Palatine*, Brother to the Princeſs *Sophia* our King's Mother. He left only two Daughters: The firſt married to the Duke of *Modena* in 1695; the ſecond *Wilhelmina-Amelia* married in 1699, to the late Emperor *Joſeph* then King of the *Romans* and *Hungary*, and is now Empreſs Dowager.

Duke *George*'s fourth Son was *Erneſt-Auguſtus* a Proteſtant, and Father to our King. He married in 1658, *Sophia* Daughter to *Frederick* V. Elector *Palatine*, (Crown'd King of *Bohemia* in 1619.) by *Elizabeth* only Daughter to King *James* I. of *Great Britain*. He was made Biſhop, or rather Prince of *Oſnabrug* in 1662, and ſucceeding his Brother Duke *John*, who had no Male Iſſue. He was afterwards created Elector of *Brunſwic-Lunenburg*, of which 'tis proper here to give a ſhort Hiſtory.

THE Proteſtant Powers in the Empire, having loſt Ground by the Devolution of the Electorate *Palatine* to the Popiſh Line of *Newburg*, upon the Death of the Proteſtant Elector *Charles-Lewis*, Nephew to the Princeſs *Sophia* of *Hanover*, without Heirs Male, it was thought reaſonable that a new Proteſtant Electorate ſhould be erected. This was concerted by the late King *William* of *Great Britain*, and other Potentates, in a Congreſs at the *Hague*, *Anno* 1691. They agreed that the fitteſt Perſon was Duke *Erneſt-Auguſtus* of *Hanover*, becauſe he had married a Proteſtant Daughter of the *Palatine* Family, ſhe being alſo Grandaughter to King *James* I. of *Great Britain*: They conſider'd likewiſe, that Duke *Erneſt*'s Perſonal Merit was uncontrovertible, and the Dignity of the Family of *Brunſwic* ſuch, that they had the firſt Seat in the College of Princes at the Dyet, and were one of the moſt conſiderable in the Empire for Antiquity, Wealth and Power. This being repreſented to the Emperor *Leopold*, he was willing to teſtify his Gratitude to the Proteſtants for their gallant Aſſiſtance in his War againſt *France*; and being alſo deſirous to engage them further in his Intereſt, he readily agreed to it; but ſeveral *German* Princes, among whom was the Duke of *Brunſwic Wolfembuttle*, oppos'd it, out of Spite and Envy. The Emperor order'd it, however, to be put to the Queſtion in the College of Electors, where it was carried in the Affirmative, and a Reſolve accordingly drawn up in Form, and ſign'd at *Ratisbon*, *Octob.* 17. 1692, thus; "That in Conſideration of the great Merit of his Highneſs the Duke of *Hanover*, and his Predeceſſors, as alſo of his Power, "the conſiderable Rank which he held in the Empire, the Succours "which he had already granted, and others which he had promiſed, "and for other weighty Reaſons, the Dignity of *Elector* ſhould be "conferr'd on him and his Heirs Male.

The College of Princes immediately entered their Proteſt againſt this Reſolve, as contrary to the Laws of the Empire, becauſe done without their Conſent: Nevertheleſs, the Emperor gave the Inveſtiture at *Vienna*, *December* 29. 1692, by delivering the Electoral Cap to the Duke of *Hanover*'s Plenipotentiaries, and declaring him Elector and *Gonſalonier*, or STANDARD-BEARER, of the Empire. The Pope ſtorm'd, proteſted, and would have annull'd the Imperial Decree; by another from the Vatican; but not daring to venture upon that, he forbad all Perſons to own the new Elector. But notwithſtanding all the Oppoſition of the Pope, and other Princes, yet *June* 30, 1708, the three Colleges of the Empire agreed to the Eſtabliſhment of this new Electorate, in the Perſon of that Elector's eldeſt Son, *George-Lewis*, (now King of *Great Britan*) with all the Formality and Strength which the Laws of the Empire could give it. But the Title and Office of Standard-Bearer, which was annexed to the Dignity of this Electorate, being alſo claimed by the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, as belonging to his Family, that of ARCH-TREASURER of the Empire was given to the Elector of *Brunſwic* inſtead of it, in 1709. The Elector *Palatine*, who had it before, being, upon the Proſcription of the Elector of *Bavaria*, reſtored to the ancient Prerogative of the *Palatine* Family, as firſt Secular Elector, and Arch-Steward: But the Elector of *Bavaria* being ſince reſtored, and the Elector of *Hanover*'s Pretenſions to the Office and Dignity neglected at the Treaty of *Utrecht*, the Controverſy with the Elector *Palatine*, about that Affair, is not yet determined.

Duke *Erneſt*, Father to our King, had five younger Sons, the ſecond, fourth and fifth were killed in the Emperor's Service againſt the *Turks* and *French*, and left no Iſſue. The third, Prince *Maximilian* turned Papiſt, and is now one of the Emperor's Generals, but not yet married; the ſixth, Prince *Erneſt*, a zealous and learned Proteſtant, is, according to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, choſen Biſhop of *Oſnabrug*, and not yet married. Duke *Erneſt* had only one Daughter, *Sophia-Charlotte*, married to *Frederick* King of *Pruſſia*; ſhe died in 1705, and left Iſſue, of which in their Place.

George-Lewis, the Elector *Erneſt*'s eldeſt Son, now our King, has by Princeſs *Sophia-Dorothea* of *Zell*, 1. His Royal Highneſs *George-Auguſtus* Prince of *Wales*, born *October* 30, 1683, he married, *Auguſt* 22, 1705, *Wilhelmina-Charlotta* Daughter of *John-Frederick* Marquis of *Brandenburg-Anſpach*: Her Royal Highneſs, beſides being an accompliſh'd Princeſs in all other Reſpects, has this further Merit, that tho' the preſent Emperor, when King of *Spain*, propoſed Marriage to her, ſhe preferr'd her Religion to the greateſt Dignity in *Chriſtendom*; which raiſed her Character ſo high in the Eſteem of the Elector of *Hanover*, that he juſtly conceived her to be the fitteſt Match for the Prince, whom Heaven has bleſſed with the following Iſſue by her. 1. Prince *Frederick-Lewis*, born *January* 19, 170$\frac{6}{7}$. 2. Princeſs *Anne*, born *October* 22, 1709. 3. Princeſs *Amelia-Sophia-Eleanora*, born *May* 30, 1711. 4. Princeſs *Elizabeth-Carolina*, born, *May* 30, 1713.

His Majesty King *George* has also a Daughter, Princess *Sophia-Dorothea*, born *March* 16, 168⅞. and marry'd in 1706, to *Frederic-William* King of *Prussia*, Son to *Frederick* King of *Prussia*, by her Aunt *Sophia-Charlotta* above-mention'd, and has Issue by him one Son, *Charles-Frederick*, born *Jan.* 13, 17¹¹₁₂. and two Daughters, *viz. Frederica-Augusta*, born *June* 22, 1709, and *Frederica-Louisa*, born *Septemb.* 17, 1714.

'Tis fit to observe here, that as his Majesty's Grandfather *Frederick*, Elector *Palatine* and King of *Bohemia*, and his Grandmother Princess *Elizabeth* of *Great Britain*, were deprived not only of the Elective Crown of *Bohemia*, but of their Hereditary Dominions in *Germany*, by the House of *Austria*, for their firm Adherence to the Protestant Religion; his Majesty, by the over-ruling Hand of Providence, is not only advanced to the Dignity of an Hereditary Elector in the Empire, but to the Hereditary Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, by the Concurrence of the same House of *Austria*; so that the Protestant Offspring of those Royal Confessors is amply rewarded and advanced to an higher Degree of Honour than what they themselves lost: for besides his Majesty's Advancement, their Grandaughter, his Sister, was honour'd with the Hereditary Crown of *Prussia*, and their Great-Grandson and Great Grandaughter are now possess'd of the same Dignity; and besides his Majesty, now happily in Possession of the *British* Sceptre, there are already 11 other Protestant Princes and Princesses of the King and Queen of *Bohemia*'s Offspring, entitled to the Reversion of it by our Laws.

Having brought his Majesty's Genealogy and Line as far as we can, we shall next take a short View of the other Branches of the illustrious House of *Brunswic*.

The first is that of *Grubbenhagen*, descended from *Henry the Wonderful*, Duke of *Brunswic*, eldest Son of *Albert the Great*, the Line of *Brunswic* being continued by the second Son *Albert the Fat*, as above. *Henry the Wonderful* dy'd in 1322, and by his Wife *Agnes* of *Misnia* had four Sons and three Daughters; one of the latter, call'd *Adelheid* by the *Germans*, and *Irene* by the *Greeks*, was married in 1318 to *Andronicus* II. of the *Paleologi*, Emperor of *Constantinople*. His eldest Son, call'd *Henry the Younger*, accompany'd his Brother-in-Law *Andronicus* to the Holy Land, dy'd in 1357, and by his Wife *Helena* of *Brandenburg* left two Sons, *Otho* and *Balthasar*. *Otho* succeeded, was also Prince of *Tarento* in *Italy*, and marry'd *Joan* I. Queen of *Naples* in 1376. He was very kind to Pope *Urban* VI. before his Exaltation to the Pontificate: But that Pope was so ungrateful and insolent, that *Otho* holding the Cup to him at Dinner on his Knee, he let him kneel so long before he took it, that the Cardinals, asham'd at his treating so great a Prince in that manner, told him it was time for him to drink. *Urban* used him worse afterwards, for *Otho* perceiving he was like to have no Children by his Queen, perswaded her to adopt his Cousin *Charles de Duras*, and marry him to her Neice. Notwithstanding this extraordinary Kindness, *Charles* was prevail'd on by the Pope to rebel against *Otho* and *Joan*. Upon this *Otho* besieg'd *Charles* in *Naples*, and brought him to great Distress; but the Rebel deliver'd himself by the following knavish Stratagem: He suborn'd an old *Neapolitan* Soldier, in whom *Otho* and *Joan* had much Confidence, to counterfeit the Signet of the Queen, then besieg'd in *Castelnuovo* by *Charles*'s Adherents, and in her Name to write to *Otho*, that with six of his Confidents he should come to her that Night, by a secret Way that she nam'd, otherwise she must surrender, and fall into the Hands of her Enemies, but had something to propose to him that would prevent it. *Otho* believing this, went accordingly, was intercepted by an Ambush, and put in Prison. This made his Men break up the Siege, which gave *Charles* an Opportunity to take and put the Queen to Death. *Otho* escap'd from Prison after three Years, renew'd the War, punish'd the Chief *Neapolitans* severely for their Treachery, and pardon'd the rest, upon their Petition, but upbraided them with Tears in his Eyes, for their Treachery to himself and his Queen, who had used them so tenderly. Many Years before this, *Otho* challenged *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster* to a Combat, for some injurious Words: the Place appointed was the *Clergy's Mead* near *Paris*, where both appear'd; but the Duke of *Lancaster* denying the Words, King *John* of *France* put an End to the Quarrel, with a Salvo for both their Honours, and declar'd that it proceeded from Misinformation. *Otho* dy'd in 1388, without Issue, as did his second Brother *Balthasar*, Count of *Fundi* in Right of his Wife, being put to Death by the Rebel *Charles* in 1381. So that the Line was continued by his fourth Brother *Ernest*; but the Male Issue failing in 1596, the Principality came to *Julius* Duke of *Brunswic*, of which Line we come next to give an Account, after it came to be distinguish'd from *Lunenburg*. The former was founded by *Magnus Torquatus*'s third Son *Henry*, who dy'd in 1416, and the latter was continued by *Torquatus*'s second Son *Bernard*, who dy'd in 1434, as we have heard before in our King's Genealogy: the eldest Son *Frederick* the Emperor having left no Male Issue, *Henry* of *Brunswic* marry'd *Sophia* Daughter to the Duke of *Pomerania*, dy'd in 1473, and was succeeded by his Son *William*, call'd *the Victorious*, because he defeated the *Hussites* in *Bohemia*: He marry'd *Cecilia* Daughter to *Frederick* I. Elector of *Brandenburg*, dy'd in 1482, and was succeeded by his Son *William*, who marry'd a Daughter of *Pomerania*, laid Siege to *Brunswic*, rais'd it on Conditions, dy'd at the Siege of *Orth* in *Friesland*, in 1514, and was succeeded by his Son *Henry*, who lived a most violent Papist, but dy'd a Protestant in 1568. His Son *Julius* by *Mary* of *Wirtemberg* succeeded, was a zealous Protestant, marry'd *Hedwige* Daughter to *Joachim* the Second, Elector of *Brandenburg*, founded the University of *Julius* at *Helmstad*, and dy'd in 1589. His Son *Henry-Julius* succeeded, marry'd first *Dorothy* of *Saxony*, then *Elizabeth* of *Denmark*, besieged *Brunswic* in vain, dy'd in 1613, and left four Sons, all Protestants, none of whom having Issue, the Dominions fell to *Augustus* of the Line of *Lunenburg-Daneberg*, in 1634, now call'd the House of *Brunswic-Wolfembuttle*: Which Line we shall next describe.

It was founded by *Ernest* of *Lunenburg*'s third Son *Henry*, a Protestant, who resolving at first on a single Life, gave up to his younger Brother *William* the Dutchy of *Lunenburg*, as already mentioned, reserving to himself only the small Principality of *Daneberg*, but afterwards marry'd a Daughter of *Sax-Lawemburg*, dy'd in 1598, and was succeeded by his Son *Augustus*, who dy'd in 1666, and by his second Wife *Dorothy* of *Anhault* had a Son named *Rudolphus-Augustus*, who succeeded, took the Town of *Brunswic*, dy'd in 1704, and having no Male Issue, the Dominions came to his second Brother *Anthony Ulrick*; he marry'd a Daughter of *Holstein-Norburg*, had the Character of a very learned Prince, was famous for his noble Library, and continued a Protestant till the 76th Year of his Age, when some cunning Priests taking the Opportunity of his Dotage, prevail'd upon him, by Promises of great Advantages to his Family, to turn Papist: he seem'd however to be but an awkard Convert, dy'd in 1714, and was succeeded by his Son *Augustus-William*, a Protestant, who marry'd a Daughter of *Holstein-Gottorp*: He left also another Protestant Son call'd *Lewis-Rodolphus*, marry'd to a Daughter of the Prince of *Oetingen*. Duke *Anthony* left three Daughters, 1. *Elizabeth-Christiana*, who turn'd Papist, and marry'd the present Emperor *Charles* VI. by whom she has a Daughter. 2. *Charlotta-Christiana*, a Protestant, who in 1711 marry'd *Alexius-Petrowitz*, late Prince Royal of *Muscovy*; she dy'd in 1716, but has left a Son by him, who was declared uncapable of the Succession, and the same was settled by the Czar on another Son of his own by a second Marriage; but he died since in 1719.

The next Branch is that of *Bevern*, which was founded by *Ferdinand-Albert*, third Son to Duke *Augustus* of *Brunswic-Wolfembuttle*; he marry'd a Daughter of the Landgrave of *Hesse*, dy'd in 1687, and is succeeded by his Son *Ferdinand-Albert*, a Lieutenant General in the Emperor's Service.

By all this it appears, that the Family is one of the most ancient and illustrious in *Europe*, is descended from, and has intermarry'd with most, if not all, the Sovereign Families in Christendom; that there have been two Emperors of *Germany*, and an Empress of *Constantinople* of this Family, besides an Empress Dowager of *Germany*, and an Empress Consort now living; that the Kings of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Poland*, and *Prussia*, the Electors of *Bavaria* and the *Palatinate*, the Dukes of *Modena*, the Families of *Hesse*, *Baden*, *Mecklemburg*, and several Princes of the House of *Saxony* are also descended from them. It appears likewise, by the Genealogies of the Family, exhibited by the *Atlas Historique*, and Mr. *Disney*, that there has been one Cardinal, 18 Archbishops and Bishops, all Princes of the Empire, of the House of *Brunswic*; but 'tis particularly to be noted, as to his Majesty's Line, that it exceeds all the other Branches of the Family for Antiquity and Splendor of Descent, as having not only all that they can pretend to, but also the additional Honour of being descended from all the Royal Families that ever bore Sway in *Great Britain*; that he is the 20th Sovereign of the Family of *Brunswic* by Lineal Descent, the 50th Sovereign of *England*, and has the Blood of all the *English* Princes in his Veins since the Heptarchy was united in the Person of *Egbert* till the Reign of King *Charles* I. and that he is the 112th King of *Scotland*, as appears by the History and Genealogy of those Kings, by whom he has also the Blood Royal of *France* and *Burgundy*. And this is farther to be said for his *German* Ancestors, that they have always signaliz'd themselves by their Bravery, and by their stedfast Adherence to the Reformation, almost from the Beginning: And it was a particular Providence that brought his Majesty to the Throne of *Great Britain*, for the Support of the Protestant Interest, when it was in the greatest Danger that it has been at any time since the Reformation began in *England*.

XIII. The County of WERNIGENROD, is for the most part inclosed by his Majesty's Dominions, except on the West, where it has part of *Halberstad*, and on the North has that part of the King's Dominions call'd *Hartzwalt*; it is about 16 Miles from South to North, and 10 where broadest, from East to West: It belongs to the Count of *Stolberg*. It has only some Villages; for *Elbingrod*, formerly reckon'd its chief Town, lies in the King's Dominions, about 4 Miles South-West from *Blankenburg*, and is not considerable; therefore this County is commonly reckon'd a Part of that of *Blankenburg* or *Reinstein*.

XIV. The Dutchy of MAGDEBURG, has Part of *Brunswic* and the Marquisate of *Brandenburg* on the West, Part of the same Marquisate on the North and East, and the County of *Barbi* and the Principality of *Anhalt* on the South and South-East. 'Tis of a very unequal Form, because much indented by those Dominions: 'Tis near 70 Miles long from South to North, and 60 where broadest, from East to West. This Country is very fruitful in Corn, abounds with Wood in the Eastern Parts, and is well inhabited. The Name is derived from its Capital, in Lat. 52. 15. Long. 12 ½. 50 Miles East from *Brunswic*: 'Tis as ancient a City as most in *Germany*; some take it to be *Ptolomy*'s *Vesovium*, others say it was founded by *Drusus* and his Son *Germanicus*, in the Time of *Augustus*. The Name signifies Maiden Town, which some ascribe to *Venus*'s being worshipped there, till her Image and Temple were destroy'd by *Charlemain*'s Order, who built St. *Stephens* Church there, with its Treasure. It was first wall'd, about 940, by the Emperor *Otho* the First, and inlarged by his Empress *Edgitha*, Daughter to our *Saxon* King *Edred*. The Cathedral is supposed to be of her Foundation, for Dr. *Brown* observes, 'tis a very fair Structure, after the *English* Model, and has the Effigies of that Empress in Stone, with a Representation of a great Sum of Gold, which she gave for building it. That Emperor prevailed with the Pope to make it the See of an Archbishop, who was to be Primate of *Germany*, and subject to none in Spirituals but the See of *Rome*. This was opposed by the three Spiritual Electors, and the Bishop of *Saltzburg*, who refused to own him as Primate. The first Tournaments in *Germany* were appointed here, by the Emperor *Henry the Fowler*, in 638, where none were admitted but the ancient Nobility, of a clear Reputation, especially in their Conduct towards Ladies: One only of a Family was allow'd at a time. Princes were allow'd 4 'Squires, Counts and Barons 3, Knights 2, and Gentlemen 1. Those who enter'd the Lists gave in their Names and Quality at the President's Lodging, in the Presence of three Heralds, who were to see that he was Noble both by Father and Mother. The Heralds held their Helmets and Swords till they confess'd themselves, and then they enter'd the Lists. Their Horses were to be without Defect, their Furniture according to Rule, their Saddles without rising before or behind; and after Performance the Judges gave Sentence, and the Conqueror had the Prize given him by some Lady, or the Prince who furnish'd it; but these Pastimes were abolish'd afterwards, because they raised such an Emulation and Envy amongst the Nobility, that

that ſeveral of them kill'd one another, on the Spot. This City had formerly the ſupreme Juriſdiction in Spirituals and Temporals, over all *Saxony*, and *Otho* I. made it Imperial. Their Archbiſhop was a Count Palatine, and determined all Cauſes; but theſe things are altered ſince the Chapter embraced *Luther's* Reformation in *1566*, when they choſe *Joachim-Frederick*, Son to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, Adminiſtrator; for which, and refuſing the Interim, it loſt the Title of an Archbiſhoprick. *Joachim* ſucceeding to the Electorate, they choſe his Brother *Chriſtian-William*, who held it till *May* 10, 1631, that *Tilly* the Imperial General ſtormed the Town after a long Siege, and ordered his Men to ſpare neither Age nor Sex, Church or private Houſe, and to extirpate the Name of the Inhabitants. They ripped up Women with Child, murdered ſucking Infants before their Parents Faces, and raviſhed young Women in the open Streets; to prevent which many of them run into the *Elbe*, and others into the Fire, before *Tilly's* Face. Sixteen Churches and Chapels, many of them cover'd with Lead, and one with Copper, were burnt down, as were all the Houſes, except a few Fiſhermen's Cottages; and of 40000 Citizens, not above 400 eſcaped, deſtitute of all Support. The brutiſh Popiſh General did afterwards boaſt of it in his Cups, and call'd it the Marriage-Feaſt of *Magdeburg*, alluding to the Name of the Town. He ſpared the Cathedral for the ſake of its Altars and Reliques: 'Tis a very magnificent Structure, has Forty nine Altars, and the High-Altar in the Choir, of one Stone of divers Colours curiouſly wrought, 9 *Hamburgh* Ells long, four broad, and one thick, ſo that 'tis valu'd at two Tun of Gold. Here is alſo in one of the Chapels a Tomb of the Emperor *Otho* and his Wife *Edgitha*. Dr. *Brown* ſays, that in the Cathedral of St. *Maurice*, there are the Statues of the five wiſe Virgins ſmiling at the five fooliſh ones lamenting, extremely well done. Among other Reliques they pretend to ſhew the Baſon in which *Pilate* waſh'd his Hands, and the Ladder on which the Cock crow'd when St. *Peter* denied his Maſter. In the Ruins of the *Auſtin* Friars, of which *Luther* was one, there's his Chamber, Bedſtead, and Table, with an Inſcription over the Door in *German* Verſe, importing ſo much. When the Town was ſtorm'd, the Adminiſtrator was carried Priſoner to *Auſtria*, where he turn'd Papiſt, after which the Chapter choſe *Auguſtus*, Son to the Elector of *Saxony*, who continued till his Death in 1680. By the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, the Archbiſhoprick was ſeculariz'd, and annexed as a Dutchy to the Electorate of *Brandenburg*, which it was accordingly, upon the Death of the laſt Adminiſtrator, and has added 600000 Crowns *per Ann.* to the Revenue of the Family. The Electors of *Brandenburg* have been very liberal to the Town, and fortified it well, ſo that it has a good Trade, and is of conſiderable Extent, but it has never recovered its ancient State. The Inhabitants have built one ſtately Church, and the Jeſuits have a very fine one, the three Religions being allowed here according to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*. The City is now govern'd by Burgomaſters and Magiſtrates, under the Elector. There are twenty eight other Towns in this Dutchy, but don't merit a particular Deſcription.

XV. The Principality of HALBERSTAT lies South from *Brunſwic*, and South-Weſt from *Magdeburg*, is about 40 Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and 15 where broadeſt from South to North. It is fruitful in Corn, abounds with pleaſant Foreſts and Plenty of Veniſon. *Hækel*, a large Park in the middle of the Country, gives name to the ancient Family of *Hackelborne*. The North-Weſt Part is full of Fens and Marſhes, thro' which there are Dykes and Roads caſt up to *Brunſwic*, *Helmſtad*, &c. The Name comes from the Capital; Lat. 52. Long. 11. 45. 30 Miles North-Weſt from *Magdeburg*, 30 South-Eaſt from *Brunſwic*. 'Tis ſuppoſed by ſome to be *Ptolomy's* Φυγεσγ; but others think 'tis derived from the *German* Word *Halbſtad*, which ſignifies half the Town, becauſe the firſt Foundations were double the Extent of the preſent Town. 'Twas made a Biſhoprick by *Charlemain* in 780, who transferred the See hither from *Oſterwic*. Hiſtorians give an Account of 48 of their Biſhops, moſt of them of the Houſe of *Brunſwic*, and more remarkable for their Exploits in War than their Learning. Their 15th Biſhop *Ramhard*, defeated the Emperor *Henry* V. in the Woods of *Welfo*. Their 18th *Ulrick*, was routed by *Henry the Lion* Duke of *Brunſwic*, who burnt the Town, with the Citizens and Clergy that fled to the Cathedral. Their 29th, *Albert* of *Brunſwic*, fought twenty Battels, and gain'd moſt of 'em over his Rivals, whom ſeveral Popes ſet up againſt him. Their 31ſt, was *Albert* a great Philoſopher, who being defeated by *Gerrard the Eloquent*, Biſhop of *Hildeſheim*, it occaſioned a Jeſt, That *Rhetorick* was too hard for *Logick*. Their 44th, was *Henry-Julius* of *Brunſwic*, elected when two Years old, and when of Age, he introduced *Luther's* Reformation in 1591. He was ſucceeded by his Son, an Infant, who ſoon died, and then by two of his Brothers, the laſt of whom, *Chriſtian*, took part with the Proteſtants in the Civil Wars of *Germany*, was a great, but unfortunate, Captain. Their 48th and laſt Biſhop was *Leopold-William* of *Auſtria*, who being put in by the Imperialiſts when they took the Town, reſtored *Popery*, but the *Swedes* retook the City, re-eſtabliſh'd *Lutheraniſm*, and kept Poſſeſſion till the Biſhoprick was ſecularized and given to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*. The Town is well built, lies upon the ſmall River *Hotteim*; the Streets are ſtreight and uniform, and many of the Buildings ſtately. The moſt remarkable Thing here, is the Inn, named the *Commiſs*, reckoned the largeſt in *Europe*, and having the moſt and beſt Accommodations of the Sort, ſo that Count *Wallenſtein*, the Imperial General, kept his Court in it for ſome Months, and found Lodgings there for all his Attendants and Guards.

Other Places of Note are,

1. *Gruningen*, 10 Miles farther Eaſt. 'Tis a ſmall Town, with a large Caſtle, formerly the Reſidence of their Biſhops. Here's a curious Chapel gilt all over on the Inſide, with fine Galleries, and a large gilt Organ. 'Twas built by Biſhop *Henry-Julius*, and here's alſo a large Tun for Wine, in Imitation of that at *Heidelberg*, but not ſo large, yet it contains *966* Hogſheads of Wine.

2. *Oſterwick*, a ſmall ſtrong Town, formerly the Biſhop's See, on the River *Iſle*, 15 Miles Weſt from *Halberſtad*.

3. *Guedenburg*, a ſmall City near the Frontiers of this Principality, purchas'd in 1698, by the King of *Pruſſia* from the Elector of *Saxony*.

XVI. The Abbacy of *Quedlinburg* lies in the Confines of this Principality, but being Part of the Circle of *Upper Saxony*, we ſhall deſcribe it there.

III. *The Circle of* UPPER SAXONY,

LIES Eaſt from that of *Lower Saxony*, and part of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, and North-Eaſt from that of *Franconia*. Its Extent from the Borders of *Franconia*, on the South-Weſt, to the furtheſt Part of *Pomerania*, on the North-Eaſt, is 370 Miles; but the Breadth is very unequal, being contracted in the middle, and indented with other Dominions on all Sides. The greateſt Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, is in the Dominions of the Houſe of *Saxony* on the South, where it is about 170 Miles, and in the Dominions of the Houſe of *Brandenburg*, on the North, where the Extent is much the ſame; the Elector of *Saxony* is the ſole Director of this Circle. The Country in general is fruitful in Corn, eſpecially in the Dominions of the Houſe of *Saxony*. Here are alſo Vines in ſome Parts, and Mines of Tin and Lead. The Inhabitants, in general, are Brave and Warlike, but reckon'd very haughty, and the *Saxons*, in particular, accounted the greateſt Drinkers in *Germany*. We ſhall deſcribe the Dominions contain'd in this Circle, beginning at the North.

I. POMERANIA or POMEREN, divided formerly betwixt the King of *Sweden*, and the Elector of *Brandenburg*, from whence the Weſt Part was call'd *Swediſh*, and the Eaſt, *Brandenburg-Pomerania*. The Extent of both from Eaſt to Weſt, is about 175 Miles, and the greateſt Extent from South to North, about 65, it being indented by a great Bay of the the *Baltic*, with ſeveral Iſlands on the North. It has *Mecklemberg* and Part of the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg* on the Weſt, Part of *Pruſſia* and *Poland* on the Eaſt, and of the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg* on the South. The Name is derived from its Situation on the Coaſt. Hiſtorians ſay it was anciently ſubject to *Poland*, and had afterwards Dukes of its own. It was then of a much larger Extent, including *Pomerania*, *Caſſubia*, and a great Part of both Old and New *Brandenburg*; it lay alſo farther into the *Baltic*, but thoſe Parts, with ſome of the Iſle of *Rugen*, were ſwallow'd up by the Sea. The Air is reckon'd the coldeſt in *Germany*. The Soil in moſt Parts is ſandy, and their Corn-Fields frequently ſpoil'd by Sand in tempeſtuous Winds. In other Parts they have enough for their own Conſumption and Tranſport. Here are many large Woods and Foreſts, which abound with Deer, wild Boars, Hares, Foxes, Wolves, wild Horſes, wild black Cattle and Fowls of all Sorts: Here are alſo Bevers, and ſuch Plenty of Water-Fowl, that they reckon twenty Sorts of wild Ducks. They have great Plenty of Salt and Freſh Water Fiſh, and particularly *Salmon* and *Lampreys* of a very great Size, eſpecially in the Bay of *Stetin* and Lake of *Laſſen*; and about *Grypſwald* and *Rugen* they have good *Herring*-Fiſhing. There are many fair and fruitful Meadows betwixt the Branches of the *Oder*, and as great a Quantity of Fruits of all ſorts as any Province in *Germany*. They have no Wine of their own Growth, but excellent Mum, and Beer of ſeveral Sorts. There are ſome Iron Mines in *Upper Pomerania*. This Country abounds with Amber, as well as *Pruſſia*, eſpecially on the Coaſts of *Brandenburg-Pomerania*, about *Dantzic* and *Oliva*, &c. where it is not only thrown up by the Sea, and found among the Sea-Weeds and Sands, but alſo dug out of the Rocks and Mines. The Way of finding out the Veins, was diſcover'd by the Care of the late Elector of *Brandenburg*, *Frederick-William*, who appointed Officers to overſee the Workmen, and to prevent their imbezzling the Amber when found: He made likewiſe excellent Regulations about it, and raiſed conſiderable Sums from it: 'Tis frequently dug out of the Ground at a great Diſtance from the Sea, and many times found by the Husbandman as they plow their Land. In ſome Places 'tis found in a Matrix of Wood, which the skilful know at Sight, and take it out of the Wood. Authors differ about the Derivation of it, as we have mention'd already in the Deſcription of *Pruſſia*. The Curious may ſee a large Diſſertation upon this Subject in *Lowther's Philoſoph. Tranſ.* Vol. II. *p.* 473, *&c.* by Mr. *Philip-Jacob Hartman*, who was upon the Spot, and ſaw many Sorts of it. He is of Opinion, that there is none of it ſoft, and that what other Authors have ſaid of ſoft *Amber*, is a Miſtake; for he found, upon Tryal, that what they call by that Name, is to be referred to another Claſs: He found many Pieces with the Draughts of Shrubs, Leaves, Animals, Clouds, and *Latin*, *Arabic*, and *Hebrew* Letters naturally form'd in them; and on one Piece he ſaw the Repreſentation of an old Man with an Infant in his Arms, which put him in mind of old *Simeon* and our Saviour: He has alſo ſeen Pieces of it repreſenting all ſorts of Fruits, and obſerves, that *Amber* has been found in the Entrails of Birds and Fiſhes, and that the Country People take notice that Ravens and Crows are very greedy of it, and ſmall Pieces are ſometimes found in their Excrements. He alſo obſerves, that there's Vitriol, Nitre, Bitumen, Allom, and Foſſile Wood in this Country, and that Diamonds and Jaſpers are many times found here. The chief of the ancient Inhabitants were the *Rugij*, *Reudigni*, and *Longideduni*, who lived under ſeveral Princes for many Centuries, but we have little of their Hiſtory. The firſt of whom we have any Certainty, is Duke *Barnimus*, of the ancient Family of the *Gryphones*, frequently mention'd in their Annals, and the Country bears ſtill a *Griphon* for their Arms. He reigned about 933, and his Grandſons *Bogeſlaus* and *Wartiſlaus* divided the Country betwixt them: The former had *Pomerania*, and retained the Laws and Cuſtoms of his Countrymen, the *Sclavonians*: The latter had *Lower Pomerania*, and conform'd to the Laws and Cuſtoms of the *Saxons*, upon which his Sons had the Title of Dukes, and were made Princes of the Empire by the Emperor *Frederick-Barbaraſſa*. It continued under their two Branches, called the Houſes of *Wolgaſt* and *Stetin*, for about 200 Years; but that of *Stetin* failing in 1464, his Dominions were given by the Emperor *Frederick* III. to *Frederick* II. of *Brandenburg*. This occaſioned Wars betwixt the Elector and the Houſe of *Wolgaſt*, which were concluded by Treaty, on Condition that both ſhould retain the Title and Arms, but the Poſſeſſion was to remain to the Duke of *Wolgaſt*, and upon the Failure of his Male-Iſſue, come to the Houſe of *Brandenburg*. Accordingly, when Duke *Bogeſlaus* XIV. died in 1637, the Elector of *Brandenburg* put in his Claim; but the *Swedes* having aſſiſted Duke *Bogeſlaus* during the Civil Wars in *Germany*, *la Forreſt* ſays, he made the King of *Sweden* Heir by his Will. The *Swedes* being thus in Poſſeſſion, would not part with it; ſo that by the Treaty of *Munſter* it was agreed, that *Lower Pomerania*, with the Iſles of *Rugen* and *Wollin*, ſhould be annex'd

to

to the Crown of *Sweden*, and *Upper Pomerania* likewiſe, upon Failure of the Male Iſſue of the Houſe of *Brandenburg*, which was allow'd to enjoy the Title and Arms, and had *Magdeburg*, *Halberſtat*, and *Minden* given them in Compenſation, with 4 more Votes in the Dyet, for his new Principalities, of which tho' the Revenues may be as large, the Elector would rather have had *Lower Pomerania*, that he might have been conſiderable at Sea, becauſe of its good Harbours, and at the ſame time be deliver'd from the Neighbourhood of ſo great a Prince as the King of *Sweden*. It continued thus for ſome time, till the late Elector of *Brandenburg*, *Frederic-William*, Grandfather to the preſent King of *Pruſſia*, made War upon the *Swedes*, then in the Intereſt of *France*, and took the chief Towns, with moſt of *Swediſh Pomerania*, but reſtored them by the Treaty of *St. Germain en Laye* in 1679. It continued in Poſſeſſion of the *Swedes* till the preſent King of *Sweden*, *Charles* XII. did, by the Influence of *Lewis* XIV. of *France*, kindle a War in thoſe Parts at his Return from *Turkey*; upon which the Northern Confederates drove him out of the whole Country, which is now poſſeſſed by the King of *Pruſſia*, under a ſort of Sequeſtration, ſince 1713.

SWEDISH or HITHER POMERANIA, is about 100 Miles long, from South Eaſt to North-Weſt, but the Breadth not proportionable, the greateſt being but 30 Miles. It lies along the Coaſt of the *Baltic* and the Mouth of the *Oder*, which divides it from *Brandenburg-Pomerania* on the Eaſt, and has *Mecklemburg* and part of *Brandenburg* on the Weſt, and part of *Brandenburg* on the South.

Places of Note in *Swediſh Pomerania* are,

1. *Stettin*, Lat. 53. 31. Long. 15. 15. 70 Miles North-Eaſt from *Berlin*. It is Capital of its Dutchy, lies on the Weſt ſide of the *Oder*, and was ever reckon'd the Metropolis of all *Pomerania*. 'Tis ſo ancient that its Origin is not known; but about 400 Years ago it had a quite different Situation, for the Church of St. *Peter*, now without the Walls, was then in the middle of the Town. The *Saxons* brought hither by the Dukes of *Stetin*, to reform the Language and Manners of the Inhabitants, contributed much to its Beauty, Strength, and Trade, which was the moſt conſiderable of any in thoſe Parts, till the Settlement of the *Dutch* Republic, which has alter'd the courſe of Commerce in thoſe Countries. 'Tis a Hans Town, ſtands on the Riſing of a ſmall Hill, and has ſtill a great Trade in Goods of all ſorts, particularly Fiſh, ſalt and freſh, Wood and Timber for Fuel and Building, Maſts, Linen, Canvas, Honey, Wax, Corn, *&c.* and is a proper Centre for exchanging the Commodities of *Poland* and *Germany* with thoſe which are brought from the *Baltic*, by the Conveniency of the River *Oder*. They have large Granaries, Store-houſes, an Arſenal, and a Dock for building Ships. 'Tis ſtill ſo populous that many of the Inhabitants are obliged to live in Cellars and Vaults. The Caſtle, formerly the Duke's Palace, and lately the Reſidence of the *Swediſh* Governour, is one of the beſt Pieces of Architecture in the North, and vies with moſt of its kind in *Italy*. The Inhabitants are noted for their Civility to Strangers, and their Bravery in defending themſelves when attack'd. The River *Oder*, which advances the Trade of the Town, is very broad here, and has many Iſlands; about 15 Miles below the Town, it forms a Lake call'd the *Groſs Haffe*, about 30 Miles long and 10 broad, which empties itſelf by 3 Currents into the *Baltic*, one of 'em betwixt the Iſlands of *Uſedom* and *Wollin*, and another on each ſide of 'em, and forms the three ſafe Harbours of *Divenow*, *Swine*, and *Penemunde*.

The Imperialiſts beſieged this Town in 1659, 4 Months in vain, and it held out againſt *Frederic-William*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, from the 7th of *July* 1677, till the 26th of *December*. 'Twas one of the moſt remarkable Sieges that had been in *Europe* till then. He carry'd on the Siege with 32000 Men, 8000 of 'em *Danes*, and 4000 *Lunenburgers*. He was alſo aſſiſted with *Daniſh* Men of War, who fought the *Swedes* in the River, moſt of which were ſunk by the Cannon of the Elector's Forts. The *Swedes* before the Siege ſent out all uſeleſs Perſons, and had 3000 Men in Garriſon, beſides the Burghers, who were more reſolute than they. On the 14th of *Auguſt* his Guns ſunk and ſhatter'd moſt of their Ships in the River, and on the 15th many Houſes and the Great Church were burnt by his Granadoes. The Elector being griev'd at it, offer'd them honourable Terms, which they refuſed. The Town having ſuffer'd much, he ſent to them on the 22d, expreſſing his Pity for them; but they were obſtinate, made it Death for any one to talk of a Surrender, ſecured ſuch of their Wives and Children as remained, in Places prepared for them under Ground, and made vigorous Sallies, but were repulſed. The 6th of *Septemb.* he ſent a Trumpet to forewarn them of their Danger, and offer'd them larger Priviledges than they had, but they ſtill refuſed. The 22d the 8000 *Danes* landed to aſſiſt him, of which he gave the City Notice, and ſummon'd them again, but to no purpoſe. His Men ſuffer'd much by the great Rains, but he augmented their Pay, and promiſed them the Plunder of the Town, if he took it by Storm. He took the Counterſcarp the 2d of *October*, upon which the Governour ſent to the *Swediſh* General for Relief, which was promiſed, but never came. The Garriſon made a vigorous Sally, drove the *Lunenburgers* out of their Trenches, took one of their Generals, 40 Officers, and 2 Cannon. The Elector undermined the Wall, fill'd the Ditch, took a Demi-baſtion, ſummon'd them again on the 1ſt of *Nov.* and threaten'd their Ruin, if they refuſed his new Proffers. They reply'd, that they would hold out to the End of the Year, and hoped to have the ſame Terms then. The Elector had then loſt 7000 Men, and many of the reſt were ſick and wounded; but tho' the Town was in Ruins, and 1400 Citizens kill'd, beſides Soldiers, they continued reſolute, and made vigorous Sallies, hoping the Rigour of the Seaſon would force the Elector to break up. On the 20th a Quarrel happen'd betwixt the Garriſon, who were for Capitulating, and the Burghers that oppoſed it, ſo that ſeveral fell on both Sides. One of the Citizens, a chief Officer, being at his Poſt on the Wall when News was brought him that his Wife and Children were kill'd in his Houſe by the Enemies Fire, would not quit his Poſt, but ſaid he could meet his own Death with as little Concern as he heard of theirs. The 30th the Garriſon ſally'd, took a ſmall Man of War, and the Elector's Foot being reduced to 10000, and his Horſe in a bad Condition, every one thought he would raiſe the Siege, but he did not. A new Mutiny fell out the ſame Day betwixt the Garriſon and the Burghers about Capitulating, but the Governour appeaſed the Soldiers by promiſing to Capitulate before it came to Extremity; and the King ſent the Town a new Charter with larger Priviledges, and an Exemption from Taxes for many Years. They made ſome ſucceſsful Sallies, ruined part of the Enemies Works, defended the Breaches in their Walls, and fill'd them up by Night. The Elector ſummon'd them again on the 19th, and offer'd to confirm the new Priviledges granted by the King of *Sweden*; but ſtill they refuſed, ſally'd next Day, and took 2 Galliots with Guns and Powder, which they very much wanted; and tho' the Garriſon was reduced to 700 Men, and but 400 of them ſerviceable, they continued obſtinate; yet on the 20th, finding no Hopes of Relief, they propoſed a Capitulation on honourable Terms, and ſaid if they were not granted, they would die Sword in Hand, and be buried in the Ruins of the City. The Elector anſwer'd, that tho' their Obſtinacy had been enough to harden him, yet out of Pity, and to ſave the Men on both Sides, that muſt be loſt in the Aſſault, he would Capitulate, if they intreated for it. Upon this they ſent out Hoſtages, and the Elector generouſly granted them honourable Terms, and ratified all the new Priviledges allowed them by their King; but they inſiſting on too high Terms for the Garriſon, Hoſtilities were renewed with Vigour on both Sides till the 26th, when they accepted the Elector's Terms; and on the 6th of *January* he enter'd the Town in Triumph, with the loud Acclamations of the People. He continued the Magiſtrates, freed the Town from ranſoming their Bells, and of his own accord exempted their Fiſhery from Taxes for 8 Years, on Condition that they ſhould rebuild their Churches, and he promiſed to rebuild the Great one himſelf. He continued the Univerſity, Schools, and Religion as they were. The Magiſtrates, Judges, and Miniſters ſwore Fealty to him, and gave him a ſplendid Entertainment. A vaſt Number of Houſes, and all their Churches were ruined. They had a fine Train of Artillery, but wanted Powder, Salt, and Wood. The Elector loſt 8000 Men, ſpent 30000 Granadoes, 24000 Hand-Granadoes, 150000 Cannon-ſhot, and 98000 Pound of Powder in the Siege. He reſtored the Town to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. The preſent King of *Pruſſia* took it into Sequeſtration by Conſent of the Duke of *Holſtein*, *Octob.* 7, 1713, it having been inveſted in *July* before by the Northern Allies.

2. *Stralſund*, Lat. 54½. Long. 13. 42. 80 Miles North-Weſt from *Stettin*, the largeſt and richeſt Town in *Pomerania*: Its chief Trade is in Corn, Pitch, Tar, Roſin, Wax, Honey, Hides and Tallow. Some derive the Name from *Sunnii* II. King of the *Franks*, its ſuppoſed Founder, but it more probably comes from the narrow Sea betwixt it and *Rugen*. The firſt certain Account of it is, that being for the moſt part deſtroy'd, it was magnificently rebuilt, enlarged, and peopled with *Germans* by the Prince of *Rugen* about 1209. But moſt of it being afterwards burnt by the *Danes*, the Situation was alter'd about 1230. It is an Imperial City, and has great Priviledges; the chief are, that their Magiſtrates determine all Cauſes without an Appeal, coin Money, and raiſe Troops for Sea and Land Service. They have Power to make Confederacies for advancing their Trade, and to chuſe what Prince of the Empire they pleaſe for their Protector; and in caſe of a Naval War by the Empire, they are not obliged to venture their Ships any farther abroad than is conſiſtent with the Safety of the City. Theſe Priviledges they have maintain'd againſt ſeveral Princes who attempted to invade them, and are ſaid to have reſiſted the united Power of *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and ten other Princes at once, after which it became terrible. It lies in a ſort of Peninſula, form'd by the Sea and Lake *Franeken*. The Sea betwixt it and *Rugen* is a Mile broad, and there are 6 Gates, with as many Bridges leading to it from the City; to which the Merchant Ships that ride in the Harbour are faſten'd. On the Land-ſide 'tis fortified with regular Bulwarks, and Fiſh-ponds two Muskets-ſhots broad, over which there are 4 Cauſways and Bridges, leading from 4 Gates, and all fortified, which makes the Approaches to the Town very difficult. Their chief Trade is in Corn, which they tranſport in great Quantities. The Houſes are beautiful, being of Stone, and uniform. Count *Wallenſten*, the Emperor's General, beſieged it in vain, and broke up diſgracefully, during the Civil Wars; a little after they put themſelves under the Protection of *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*. The late Elector of *Brandenburg* took it in 1678, after deſtroying 1500 Houſes by Bombs, and was the only Prince that ever took it by Force till then; but he reſtored it with the other Towns of this Country by Treaty in 1679. In 1711, the Kings of *Poland* and *Denmark* beſieged it in vain. In 1715, the King of *Sweden* arrived here from his long Confinement in *Turkey*, after his Defeat at *Pultowa*, and animated the Garriſon to hold out a vigorous Siege againſt the Kings of *Denmark* and *Pruſſia*; but notwithſtanding his continually ſupplying them with Men and Proviſions from the Iſle of *Rugen*, the Town was forced to ſurrender on Terms.

3. *Bardt* or *Bar*, on the Mouth of the River *Bardt*, Capital of its Lordſhip, 15 Miles Weſt from *Stralſund*. Its Arms are a *Man's Head* with a long Beard, whence ſome think it was poſſeſſed anciently by the *Lombards*. 'Twas formerly Capital of the Country, is well peopled, and defended by a ſtrong Caſtle; the adjacent Fields are very fruitful in Corn of all ſorts. It lies on a Bay, but ſo ſhallow, that 'tis not capable of being a good Harbour. 'Twas taken by the late Elector of *Brandenburg* in 1677, but reſtored in 1679.

4. *Gripſwald*, 15 Miles South-Eaſt from *Stralſund*, a Hans Town, with a good Harbour, on a Bay of the *Baltic*; 'tis well fortified, and has an Univerſity, founded in 1456, which has bred many learned Men. It had formerly a great Trade in excellent Salt, but 'tis decay'd for want of Fuel. The adjacent Fields abound ſo much with wild Garlick, that when it flowers, Strangers are ſcarce able to bear the Smell, and all their Fleſh and Butter taſte of it. 'Twas taken by the *Swedes* in 1631, and left to 'em by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*. The late Elector of *Brandenburg* took it in 1678, and reſtored it in 1679.

5. *Triplow*, a pretty Town on the *Tollen* Sea or Lake, 30 Miles South from *Gripſwald*, defended by a ſtrong Caſtle.

6. *Anclam*, on the *Pene*, 20 Miles South-Eaſt from *Gripſwald*, well fortified, taken by the late Elector of *Brandenburg* in 1678, together with *Dammin* on the ſame River, but reſtored in 1679. It was retaken by the *Pruſſians* in 1715.

7. *Damgarten* and *Tribſes*, two Towns on the Frontiers of *Mecklemburg*, where the *Swediſh* Officers exact Toll from Travellers. The Duke of *Mecklemburg* claim'd them at the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, but in vain. The Town is very ſtrong, and lies on a Gulph, 25 Miles Weſt of

of *Stralsund*. 'Tis remarkable for the *Swedes* having march'd their Troops in 1712, thro' the Morasses here, which were thought unpassable, even in the height of Summer.

8. *Wolgast*, on a Branch of the *Oder*, 15 Miles South-East from *Gripswald*, formerly Capital of a Dutchy, and gave Title to a Branch of the House of *Pomerania*. It has the best Harbour in the Country next to *Stralsund*, and a Castle, which makes it one of the strongest Towns of the Country. *Gustavus Adolphus* took it in 1630, and the late Elector of *Brandenburg* took it in 1679, but restored it the same Year. The *Swedes* took it in 1715, but were soon dislodged by the *Prussians*.

BRANDENBURG, or FURTHER POMERANIA, is 145 Miles from South-West to North-East, and 50 where broadest South and North.

Places of Note here,

1. *Camin*, over-against the Isle of *Wollin*, formerly the See of a Bishop, who was invested and confirmed by the Pope; but at the Treaty of *Munster* the Diocess was secularized and given to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and erected into a Principality. The Town lies on the East side of that Branch of the *Oder* call'd *Divenow*. Its Bishop introduced *Lutheranism* in 1534.

2. *Colberg*, a strong Town at the Mouth of the *Persant*, 30 Miles North-East of *Camin*. 'Tis Capital of *Cassubia*, has a good Harbour, defended by a strong Citadel, and has a good Trade in Salt made here, which brings the King of *Prussia* a considerable Revenue. The *Swedes* took it in 163', after 5 Months Siege, and 'twas given to the Elector of *Brandenburg* by the Treaty of *Munster*.

3. *Coslin*, 15 Miles North-East from *Colberg*, a City where the Bishop of *Camin* usually resided, because of its good Air.

4. *Corlin*, a very pleasant Town on the *Persant*, 15 Miles East from *Coslin*.

5. *Belgarden*, 5 Miles South-East, a little Town of good Trade on the same River.

6. *Rugenwold*, 20 Miles North-East of *Camin*, Capital of the Country named *Vandalia*. 'Tis supposed to have its Name from the *Rugii* who founded it.

7. *Stolpe*, a fortified Town, with an ancient Castle, about 18 Miles further North-East.

8. *Stargard*, 10 Miles South-East from *Dam*, Capital of that call'd *Pomerania Proper*; 'tis small and ill peopled, yet a Hans-Town, and the Seat of the Courts of Justice for the Country.

9. *Dam*, a small Town on the *Oder*, over-against *Stetin*, and formerly belonged to that Dutchy, but mortgaged with *Golun*, 12 Miles South of it, to the Elector of *Brandenburg* for 50000 Crowns in 1679.

The most Easterly Part of this Country is call'd *Pomerellia*, and has several Towns, but of no great Note, as *Rugenwald* its Capital, 15 Miles North-East of *Coslin*, *Lawenburg* on the River *Lobo*, 25 Miles East of *Stolpe*, and *Butow*, 25 Miles further, which gives Name to their Lordships.

The ISLANDS on the Coast of *Pomerania*;

1. *Rugen*, famous for the Courage of the *Rugii* its ancient Inhabitants; 'twas formerly larger, till separated from the Isle of *Ruden*, now 3 Leagues from it, the Ground betwixt them and other Parts of *Rugen* being overflow'd by the Sea during a Tempest in the 14th Century, which made a Passage for the largest Ships. 'Tis about 35 Miles long, and 20 broad, but so full of Creeks and Peninsulas, that there is scarce any part of it above 3 Miles from the Sea. There is one Creek on the East side which almost runs thro' to the other side, but those Peninsulas are so guarded by high Rocks, that they fear no more Inundations. 'Tis so fruitful in Corn, that 'tis call'd the Granary of *Stralsund*, and is well stock'd with Horses, Black Cattel, Sheep, and the largest Geese in *Europe*. The Forest of *Jasmund* furnishes them with Fuel and Timber, and the Sea, Bays and Lakes with Plenty of Fish for Consumption and Export. The ancient Inhabitants were the *Rugii* or *Runi*, and some think this was the *Insula Runorum*; but *Wormius* says, they lived further East. They had formerly Princes of their own, who govern'd Part of *Pomerania*, and were formidable to their Neighbours; 11 of 'em are mentioned in History; the first *Wilzlaus*, lived about 938. The 4th *Raze*, a great Warrior, who subdued *Lubeck* and the neighbouring Country, and dy'd about 1141. The 5th *Teslaus*, who had great Wars with the *Danes* with various Success, but at last was conquer'd. The 6th *Jarsmar*, who was the first that embraced Christianity. The 9th *Jarsmar* II. who after many Battles shook off the *Danish* Yoak in 1259. The 10th *Wilzlaus* III. so zealous a Christian that he preach'd in Person to the *Livonians*. The 11th *Wilzlaus* IV. from whom those of *Stralsund* revolted, because he claim'd the Sovereignty, and of the Strait betwixt them, and he being kill'd in the Siege, there was an End of his Line and the Controversy in 1325. *Waldemar* of *Denmark* took it in 1368; but afterwards the Dukes of *Pomerania* became Masters of it, and instead of the *Sclavonic*, brought in the *German* Language, and *Lutheranism* in lieu of *Paganism*, to which they had Apostatized, and turned as gross Idolaters as at first. Upon the Failure of the House of *Pomerania*, it was by Contract to have gone to the Family of *Brandenburg*; but by the Treaty of *Westphalia* was given to the *Swedes*. *Frederic* III. of *Denmark* pretended a Title to it, but resigned to the *Swedes* in 1658. During the Wars betwixt the late Elector of *Brandenburg* and the *Swedes*, *Christian* I. of *Denmark* attempted it, but was defeated by the *Swedish* General Count *Coningsmark*. He conquer'd it however in 1678, but by the Interposition of *Lewis* XIV. of *France*, quitted it again by Treaty in 1679. It continued in Possession of the *Swedes*, till it was with *Swedish Pomerania* taken from them by the Northern Allies, and continues with the rest under Sequestration, in the Hands of the *Brandenburgers* and *Danes*, the *Saxons* having driven the *Swedes* out of it in *July* 1713.

Cluverius in his *Germania Antiqua* says, there's a mighty deep Lake of black Water, with abundance of Fish, in the Forest of *Jasmund*, which the Inhabitants say will neither bear Boats nor Nets; and that in his own Time some People carry'd a Boat thither, and next Day came with Nets in order to fish, when to their great Surprize they saw their Boat on the top of a tall Beech-tree; and asking which of all the Devils carry'd it thither, they heard a Voice, but saw no body, that said, 'twas not all the Devils, but only I and my Brother *Nicholas*. Upon which that learned Author observes, that the Unclean Spirit being angry that his Worship should be abolish'd where 'twas once perform'd, loves still to play his Tricks there: For in this Wood the old Pagans used to consult the Devil, and sacrifice Christians. We leave the Story and the Comment to the Reader's Judgment, but think this might be a Trick by some waggish or superstitious People, to impose on the Credulity of the Vulgar.

The Inhabitants of this Island depend upon *Stralsund*, with which they have their chief Trade, and are entirely under the Jurisdiction of the City, which is the Key and Fortress of the Island.

It suffer'd much during the Civil Wars of *Germany*, and during those betwixt *Denmark*, *Brandenburg*, and *Sweden*, in 1677, and lately. Here are several Noble Families, who derive their Pedigree from the ancient *Rugii*, and are much respected by their Tenants, who farm their Lands at easy Rents.

The Island is honoured with the Title of a Dutchy or Principality, is capable of raising 7000 stout Men, and might easily be made impregnable by a few Forts. *Arcona*, their ancient Capital, and *Camerents* were both reckon'd impregnable, till subdued with the rest of the Island by *Waldemar* I. of *Denmark*. Here's no other Place of Note now but *Bergen*, formerly accounted a City, but now only an open Village of about 400 Houses, and they have another call'd *Putbas*, South of it, which is a Place of pretty good Trade.

This Island was attack'd by the Northern Allies in 1712, but the *Swedes* repulsed them with Loss, and the Czar was wounded. In 1715 they attack'd it again, and after the *Danes* had beat the *Swedish* Ships on the Coast, the Allies landed upon the Island, defeated the King of *Sweden* in a Battel at the Village of *Strelsau*, where he was wounded, and afterwards narrowly made his Escape to *Schonen*; and soon after the Allies had taken this Island, *Stralsund* surrender'd to them. *Old Fahr*, a Fort in this Island, was garrison'd by the *Swedes*, who made an obstinate Defence in 1715, by Order of their King, who threaten'd to hang them if they surrender'd; but they yielded notwithstanding to the *Danes*, and were made Prisoners of War.

2. *Wollin* lies 5 or 6 Miles South East from *Rugen*, in the Mouth of the *Oder*, is about 25 Miles long, and 15 where broadest. It has a Town of the same Name on the West side. *Adam* of *Bremen* says, it was anciently the largest in *Europe*, call'd *Julinum*, and the greatest Mart next to *Constantinople*, being frequented by Merchants of most Nations, who had their separate Streets and Houses of Exchange. It was extraordinary strong, and populous, maintain'd a War alone against the *Danes*, and took their King *Suinotte* three times Prisoner; but by the just Judgment of God for their Apostacy from Christianity, most of it was destroy'd by Lightning, and the rest by *Waldemar* of *Denmark*; since which it was never able to recover, *Lubec* and *Dantzic* having got most of its ancient Trade. This Island was also taken by the Northern Allies in the late War.

3. *Usedom*, East from *Wollin*, from which 'tis separated by a Branch of the *Oder*; 'tis about 12 Miles long, and 10 broad; after the Destruction of *Wollin* it had a great Trade; but most of it being burnt in 1473, it never recover'd its ancient Lustre. 'Tis defended by a strong Castle, which the Elector of *Brandenburg* took in 1676, but restored it to the *Swedes* by Treaty. 'Twas taken, with the rest of *Pomerania*, by the *Prussians*, &c. in 1713, retaken by the *Swedes* in 1715, but they were soon after dislodged by the *Prussians*.

4. *Ruden*, a small Island 3 Leagues from *Rugen*, further up the River, was fortify'd by the *Swedes* in 1715, but taken by the *Prussians* and *Danes* that same Year.

II. *BRANDENBURG* Marquisate and Electorate, has *Mecklemburg* and *Pomerania* on the North, Part of *Lunenburg* on the West, *Saxony* and Part of *Magdeburg* and *Silesia* on the South, and *Poland* on the East. 'Tis 170 Miles where longest, from East to West, and 100 where broadest, from South to North.

The *Soil* of the Country in general is sandy and woody, yet abounds with Corn. They have great Flocks of Sheep, but not black Cattel in proportion. Here are Mines of Silver, Brass, Iron, and Copper. Their Money has more Allay than that of *Brunswic* and *Saxony*.

The *Climate* is cold, and their North Situation makes the Winter sharp for 7 or 8 Months; but they have Plenty of Wood for Firing.

The Country People are generally poor, and have sorry Houses and Accommodation. *La Foreſt* says, that were they as much given to Trade as to Drinking and good Cheer, they might make considerable Profit of their Sheep, and breed more black Cattel; yet they are own'd by all to be very brave. But since his Time the Trade of the Country is much improved, the late Elector *Frederic-William* having entertain'd many of the *French* Refugees, and other persecuted Protestants, to whom he allow'd great Priviledges, and an Act of Naturalization, which has settled many useful Manufactures here, and doubled several Branches of the Revenue.

The Inhabitants are generally *Lutherans*, but the Prince being a *Calvinist*, most of the great Men and Governours are the same; and there are many *Calvinist* Churches in his Dominions: The *Lutherans* and they live in good Harmony; the Churches of both are well endowed, kept in good Repair, and the Laity of both are indifferently employ'd by the Government. The Papists are also allow'd their Churches and Monasteries, according to the Treaty of *Westphalia*; and in some Places by Agreement with the Elector *Palatine*, as Duke of *Newburg* and *Juliers*, on Condition that he allow the same Liberty to the Protestants there; which the present Elector having attempted to infringe, the King of *Prussia* put a Stop to it, by threatning to treat his Popish Subjects in the same Manner.

Their Commodities are chiefly exported by the *Elbe* and the *Oder*, betwixt which there's a Communication by a Canal. There are many Lakes in this Country, the chief of which is call'd *Ukerzee*.

The Country in general is call'd *Mark*, and the Prince *Markgrave*, which we call *Marquis*. *Selden* in his Titles of Honour says, this Name was first given to the Governours of Frontier Countries, which march'd or bounded upon other Princes Dominions; but now 'tis a common Name to many Sovereigns in *Germany*. It was first used in the Empire in *Charlemain's* Reign, as the Title of an Office, but was made Hereditary by the Emperor *Henry* I. who having conquer'd this Country, expell'd most of the old Inhabitants, that were Branches of

the *Sclavonians*, and gave it to *Sigifrid* Earl of *Rengelheim*, whom he appointed Markgrave, to defend the Country againſt the *Vandals*, and he and his Succeſſors new peopled it from the *Netherlands*, *Weſtphalia*, *Franconia*, and *Saxony*, which occaſioned that Mixture that is ſtill obſerved in their Dialect.

The Country is divided into the *Alo* or *Old Mark*, *Middle Mark*, and *New Mark*, and ſome add the *Uker Mark*.

I. The ALT-MARK is the Weſt Part, has *Mecklemburg* on the North, *Magdeburg* on the South, *Saxe-Lawenburg*, and Part of *Lunenburg* on the Weſt, and the *Middle Mark* on the Eaſt. 'Tis about 75 Miles where longeſt from South to North; and 50 where broadeſt from Eaſt to Weſt. Some call it the *Galilee* of *Germany*, becauſe it abounds in Herbs and Fruit. They divide it into four petty Provinces, *Oſtland* on the Eaſt, *Zermundland* on the Weſt, *Angerland* on the South, and *Zenland* on North. But we ſhall give the chief Places of the whole, as they lye in the Map.

1. *Stendal*, on the River *Ucht*, Lat. 52. 50. Long. 12. 37. 30 Miles North from *Magdeburg*. 'Tis the Metropolis of the Country, a Hans Town, neat, well built, and the Seat of the Court of Juſtice for the Country. Their cheif Trade is Corn and Linnen; and being on the Road from *Hamburg* and *Lubec* to *Magdeburg*, &c. has conſiderable Advantage by Paſſengers. It was built by the Emperor *Henry* I. in 920, and fortified by *Albert*, ſurnamed *the Bear*, in 1150; and has a pleaſant Plain, and a large Foreſt in the Neighbourhood.

2. *Soltwedel* near the Frontiers of *Lunenburg*, 38 Miles North-Weſt from *Stendal*. 'Tis a large Town on the Weſt Bank of the River *Jetze*. Some derive the Name from a Temple here dedicated to the Sun by the Pagans. The City and neighbouring Territory had formerly Princes of its own, who did great Things againſt the *Huns*. The Town is divided into Old and New; the former ſaid to be built by *Claudius Druſus*, and the latter by the Emperor *Henry* I. Their chief Trade is in Beer tranſported to other Places.

3. *Gardeleben*, about 13 Miles South-Weſt from *Stendal*. Some derive the Name from the pleaſant Gardens in the Neighbourhood, where there is an old Fort, in their Language called *Iron-Jaws*. The chief Trade is in Beer and Hops, reckon'd as good as any in *Germany*; and the Town has 3 Hop-Poles laden with Hops, for its Arms.

4. *Tangermund*, or *Angermund*, about 7 Miles South-Eaſt from *Stendal*, where the River *Anger* falls into the *Elbe*, by which it has a conſiderable Trade for Corn, *&c.* with *Hamburgh*. The Caſtle here was built by the Emperor *Charles* IV. in 1376. when he bought the Mark, and reſided in it ſome Time. The King of *Pruſſia* has a Palace here.

5. *Oſterburg*, about 17 Miles North from *Stendal*, at the Conflux of two Rivers. 'Tis a ſmall Town, ſuffer'd much by Fire in 1491; but it is noted for a good Corn-Market.

6. *Werben*, at the Conflux of the *Elbe* and *Havel*, 20 Miles North-Eaſt from *Stendal*, built by the Emperor *Henry the Fowler*, on the Ruins of the old *Caſtellum Vari*. *Guſtavus Adolphus* order'd the Caſtle, which commands the Town, to be built, and reckon'd it might be made one of the ſtrongeſt Places in *Germany*.

7. *Hanelsberg*, on the River *Havel*, 10 Miles North-Eaſt from *Oſterburg*, and 7 Eaſt from *Werben*; formerly a Biſhoprick, Suffragan to *Magdeburg*, but aboliſhed at the Reformation in 1555.

8. *Perleberg*, the chief Town of the Diſtrict of *Prignitz*, in a fruitful and pleaſant Plain. Here are ſeveral other Places reckon'd Towns, but being no better than Villages, are not worth deſcribing.

II. MIDDLE MARK, in the middle of the Country, is the largeſt of the Diviſions, and is about 90 Miles long, from the *Elbe* to the *Oder*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Brandenburg*, about 37 Miles South-Eaſt from *Stendal*, in the middle of the Marſhes on the River *Havel*, which divides it into the Old and New Town. It gives Name to the Marquiſate, and was formerly the Metropolis. 'Tis remarkable for its Antiquity, ſome aſcribing the Foundation of it to one *Brenno*, 416 Years before *Chriſt*; and others to one *Brando*, A. C. 230. It was made a Biſhoprick by the Emperor *Otho* I. in 946, which was aboliſh'd at the Reformation in 1563. The Elector *George-William*, appropriated it to himſelf in 1628. The Streets of the upper Town are built croſswiſe, and center in a fine Market-Place, where there is a *Statua Rolandina*, a Proof that it formerly enjoy'd great Privileges. In the Great Church there are many Monuments and Sepulchres of Biſhops and Princes. The Town is well ſupplied with Fiſh by a Neighbouring Lake, which is 10 Miles long.

2. *Berlin*, 30 Miles Eaſt from *Brandenburg*, Lat. 52. 36. Long. 14. 11. It lies in a fruitful Country, with Vineyards on one ſide, Marſhes on another, and Woods, full of Game, on the third: Was built by *Albert the Bear* in 1152, from whom it derived the Name, as *Angelius a Werdenhagen*, who deſcribes the Hans Towns, ſays all the other Towns in this Country, which begin with *Ber*, do. 'Twas firſt fortified in 1222, and the Works are now ſo regular and ſtrong, that 'tis capable of holding out a long Siege. The Canals from this Town to the *Oder* and the *Elbe*, make it one of the beſt trading Towns, as it is one of the fineſt, in *Germany*, and open a Communication by ſmall Veſſels from *Sileſia* to the Mouth of the *Elbe*. It lies on the Banks of the *Spre*, miſtaken by ſome Geographers for *Ptolomy*'s *Suevus*. On the other ſide ſtands the Town of *Coln*, ſurnamed on the *Spre*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Cologn* on the *Rhine*. It was enlarg'd, one Third, by the great Elector *Frederick-William*, who built the Town called *Dorothyſtat*, from the Name of his ſecond Lady; another Part of it is now called *Fredericſtat*, from himſelf, and both begun to be fortified. The King of *Pruſſia*'s Palace is in the Caſtle here, built by *Joachim* II. but much enlarg'd and beautified by his Succeſſors; ſo that 'tis now very ſtately, and adds much to the Magnificence of the City, the Streets of which are large and well paved, and many of them planted with Rows of Trees on the Sides of the Canals, that ſeparate the five Wards, into which the City is divided, and have Drawbridges over them, after the Model of thoſe in *Holland*, and every whit as neat. The new Houſes are of regular Architecture, which adds much to the Beauty of this City. The late King ordered a fine Bridge of hewn Stone to be built over a Branch of the *Spre*, and an Equeſtrian Statue to be erected upon it, to the Honour of his Father *Frederick-William*, one of the greateſt Generals and beſt Princes of his Age. The Man and Horſe are of one entire Piece, caſt at once, weighs 30000 Quintals of Metal, and coſt 400000 Crowns. The old Town is divided into three Quarters or Wards, *viz. Berlin*, *Coln*, and *Werder*; and the New into the abovemention'd Wards of *Dorothyſtat* and *Fredericſtat*; beſides which there are large Suburbs. The moſt remarkable Buildings here are, 1. The Palace built of Free-ſtone, waſh'd on one ſide by the River *Spre*, and on the other, there is a great Gate into a large Square, where the Stables are. On the Front there is the great Street which leads to the Ward, called *Fredericſtat*, and behind the Palace lie ſpacious Gardens, kept in very good Order, with fine Water-Works, Statues, *&c.* The Palace contains two great Courts: The firſt, where the Officers of the Guards lodge, from whence there are great Stairs, by which one may ride on Horſeback up to the Court, which is oval; and there are four other Stairs which lead to the ſeveral Parts of the Court: Here are ten great Apartments for the Royal Family, with great Numbers of Chambers for the Courtiers, all magnificently furniſh'd, beſides many Halls, Chambers, Cloſets, and Galleries, with whatever can be wiſh'd, for Conveniency and Grandeur. In the King's Apartment there is extraordinary rich Furniture of maſſy Plate, Pictures, and other great Curioſities, eſpecially a large Cabinet full of ancient, rare and valuable Medals, with many wonderful Curioſities of Nature, ſcarce to be met with in othe Courts: They are deſcribed in ſeveral Volumes, by Mr. *Berger* in his *Theſaurus Brandenburgicus*. Near this is the Royal Library, diſpoſed in excellent Order, and ſaid to be equal to the beſt in *Europe*, eſpecially ſince the Addition of the learned Baron *Spanheim*'s Library, who was known to be very skilful and curious in his Collections. The Queen's Apartments are very large, ſumptuouſly furniſhed, and adorn'd with Pictures of the beſt Maſters: There is one great Chamber full Pieces done by *Vandyke*, amongſt which that of the *Holy Supper* is reckon'd the beſt that he did; and a ſecond which repreſents the unnailing our Saviour from the Croſs, done ſo to the Life, as moves all that ſee it to Compaſſion: There is another, of the Wiſe-Men that came to worſhip our Saviour; and a third of all the Royal Family of *England*. The Gallery, above 50 Paces long, is full of Pictures, by the beſt *Italian* Maſters; one of them our Saviour's Head, by the famous *Raphael d'Urbin*, valued at 50000 Crowns; and there are many rare Pictures, by the famous *Luke Kranach*. In ſhort, there is ſcarce a Palace in *Europe* more exact, commodious, or ſtately. 2. The King's Stables have Room for above 400 Horſes, of which he has above 3000 of his own, with Equerries, throughout his Dominions to breed and take care of them. The Stables he built in the new Town, but burnt in 1712 by an accidental Fire, were ſo magnificent, that Strangers often took them for the Palace of ſome great Miniſter; they were divided into two Courts, and had nine Pavillions at equal Diſtances; over them was the Academy of Painters, of the Learned, and of all genteel Arts, and a fine Obſervatory for Aſtronomers. 3. The Arſenal ſtands in the Quarter called the *Werder*, is a maſſy ſquare Structure, of excellent Architecture, with Conveniencies for Arms of all Sorts, and is reckon'd one of the beſt furniſh'd in *Europe*; here is Store of great Guns, and all the Arms are kept in excellent Order: Here is a noble Pedeſtrian Statue of the late King ſet up in the Area. 4. A Sluice, wrought with hewn Stone, near the Arſenal, with a large wet Dock, which may be called the Port of the City, becauſe of the great Number of Veſſels that are conſtantly going up or down there, beſides the ſmaller Veſſels in the Canals of the Town. The late King deſigned to build a new Gate and new Street, both call'd *Royal*, with another extraordinary Statue of himſelf to be ſet over the Gate, with many other curious Figures in Stone; but the preſent King not being ſo much for Magnificence, 'tis a Queſtion whether 'twill be finiſh'd. 5. In the Quarter properly called *Berlin*, there is a ſtately Amphitheatre, near the Town-Wall, for fighting and baiting of Lyons, Tygers, Bears, and other wild Beaſts, of which a good Number is always kept in the Dens underneath. By an Accidental Fire here, in 1712, the great Magazine with the Stores of Proviſion, Ammunition, Arms, and Cloathing, the great Brewhouſe for the Court, the Steeple of the Cloyſter-Church, which was the Granary of the City, were conſumed, together with the King's Stables, and another Magazine of Powder near the Ramparts blew up at the ſame Time. In ſhort, the Court is reckon'd one of the moſt magnificent in *Chriſtendom*, and Strangers are civilly entertained there, according to their Quality. The Court is very ſumptuous in their Apparel and Equipage; there are reckoned 2500 Gentlemen belonging to it, fit for Command in the Field, and the Troops of his Houſhold are above 8000. He has 6 or 7 ſupreme Courts of Judicature, for trying all Cauſes in his Dominions, well ſupplied with able Judges; and all his Countries are well furniſh'd with a Learned Clergy: He preſides in Council himſelf, and in his Abſence the Prince Royal if of Age; and next to him ſits the Prince of *Anhalt*. The Elector *Frederick-William*'s Annual Revenues, were computed at 15 Millions of Livres, and he left his Succeſſors in a Way of increaſing them: He was in four Months time able to raiſe 20000 Foot and 4000 Horſe in his own Dominions, without draining his Garriſons; and the preſent King has an Army of 60000 Men ready on occaſion; ſo that he is juſtly reckon'd the moſt powerful Prince of the Empire next to the Arch-duke of *Auſtria*. The Trade of the City and Country is much improv'd by Naturalizing the perſecuted *French*, and other Proteſtants, who have ſet up curious and profitable Manufactures in Gold, Silver, poliſh'd Steel, and Glaſs, Cloth, Silks, Stockings, *&c.*

3. *Frankfort*, on the *Oder*, 45 Miles South-Eaſt from *Berlin*. 'Tis divided into two Parts by the *Oder*, over which there is a large Timber-Bridge. The Streets are wide, the Houſes well built, the Market-Place ſpacious and ſtately, and they have three great Fairs *per Ann.* 'Tis ſaid to have been founded, *A. C.* 146. by *Sunno* a Prince of the *Franks*, who drove out the *Vandals*, and planted a Colony of his own People in theſe Parts. In 1253, it was rebuilt and enlarged one third by the Elector *John* I. In 1379, Elector *Sigiſmund* gave it great Privileges upon entring into the Hans League; and *Joachim* I. founded their Univerſity in 1506, which he ſupplied with learned Profeſſors from *Leipſick*; ſince which Time it has bred many learned Men. Without the Walls are the Ruins of a *Carthuſian* Monaſtery, where *Johannes ab Indagine*, who wrote 300 Treatiſes on different Subjects, was Prior. This

Town

Town has a conſiderable Trade, by the *Oder* and the Canal betwixt the River and the *Elbe*. There is *Oſteocolla* found in the Neighbourhood.

4. *Spandaw*, near the Conflux of the *Havel* and *Spre*, 6 Miles North-Weſt from *Berlin*: A ſtrong Place both by Art and Situation. 'Tis uſed as a Priſon for State-Criminals.

5. *Oranienburg*, a ſmall City, about 18 Miles North-Weſt from *Berlin*: the King has a Country Seat near it, the pleaſanteſt of any in his Dominions, and encompaſſed with fine Meadows, Parks, and Foreſts, ſtock'd with all manner of Game. The Seat was begun by the late Elector, for the Pleaſure of his Electreſs, and called after the Name of her Family. It lies in a Country that much reſembles *Holland*, becauſe of the many Meadows round it, watered by Canals, drawn out of the *Hagel*, and theſe are bounded by Woods, acroſs which ſeveral long Viſta's are cut, ſome of which reach even to other Houſes. The Palace conſiſts of two Courts, the Body of the Houſe being in the middle. His preſent Majeſty has conſiderably augmented it, and added ſeveral Ornaments to it, in Honour of his Mother, as appears from a *Latin* Inſcription over the Gate: The Garden is very large, and furniſh'd with Statues, Fountains, Obelisks, Grotto's, a Volary, an Orangery, and here's a Houſe at ſome ſmall Diſtance, called the *Favourite*, where the King may lye conveniently when he pleaſes. There is alſo a Menagery, and Hermitage, *&c.* The Spout in the great Stair-Caſe, mounts 46 Foot, and is exceeded nevertheleſs by another in the Garden; both are ſupplied by moſt coſtly Water-Works, raiſed on the River ſide, in a ſpacious Flat where there is no Eminence. Here is a Gallery and Cabinet, containing a wonderful rich Store of *China*-Ware, Gems, antique Heads, Seals, and the like, ranged by the King himſelf, into the moſt admirable Figures imaginable, as of Pyramids, Obelisks, Pillars, *&c.* The Rooms, inſtead of Wainſcot, are lin'd with pure Looking-Glaſs, and the Mouldings and Frames are finely gilt and painted. It being four *German* Miles from hence to *Berlin*, each Mile is diſtinguiſhed by a Pedeſtal of hewn Stone ſet up at the End of it, with proper Numbers, and Inſcriptions, in Imitation of the Military Stones of the ancient *Romans*. There is the like Diſtance betwixt *Berlin* and,

6. *Poſtdam*, or *Potzdam*, which lies in an Iſland about four Leagues in Circumference, formed by the *Spre* and the *Havel*. This Town is 12 Miles South-Weſt from *Berlin*, encompaſſed with Hillocks, Coppices, Groves, and Foreſts. The King has a Palace here, which he goes to in the Summer, with a fine Garden, and Caſcades, and a Menagery ¼ of a League from it, with abandance of Pheaſants, and ſtrange Birds, little *Indian* Goats, and other foreign Animals. The Iſland is diverſified with thick Foreſts, flat Meadows, and delightful Fields, and about the middle of it ſtands the Pleaſure-Houſe and Garden of *Bornheim*, which has the beſt Fruit of any of the King's Gardens. The King has two leſſer Houſes in this Iſland, well furniſh'd, the one called *Kapput*, a League below *Poſtdam* on the ſame River, where it forms a ſort of Lake from thence to *Poſtdam*; and the other *Kleiniken*, half a League above *Poſtdam*, on the ſame River, ſo that the King may divert himſelf in his Yatchts, from *Poſtdam* to either of thoſe Houſes.

7. *Schoonhauſen*, within a League of *Berlin*, another Seat where the King uſes to reſide in Summer. The Palace is convenient, and the Gardens handſome.

8. *Fredericſdal*, within a League of *Oranienburg*, is a ſmall Palace, built more regularly than any of the reſt, after the Model of *Marli*. The King has a neat Farm and Dairy here, managed by *Swiſſers*, who make as good Butter and Cheeſe as in their own Country.

9. *Lutzelburg*, a ſmall Village about a League from *Berlin*. There is a Palace here, with a very fine Garden, on the Banks of the *Spre*, from whence they paſs to *Berlin*, either thro' a Park, or in a Drawboat by Water.

10. *Ruppin*, on the little River called *Rhine*, which divides it into the Old and New Towns; 50 Miles North-Weſt from *Berlin*. 'Tis the Capital of a County of its own Name, and had formerly its own Lords, till 1524, when their Iſſue failing, it was purchaſed by *Joachim* I.

11. *Lebus*, upon the *Oder*, 40 Miles Eaſt from *Berlin*, 'twas formerly a Biſhoprick, founded by *Miceſlaus*, the firſt Chriſtian Prince of *Poland*, about 965. It embraced the Reformation in 1555, and in 1628, it was united to the Dominions of *Brandenburg*, by the Elector, who is Biſhop of *Lebus*, and Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Francfort*.

12. *Furſtenwalt*, a little pleaſant City on the North Bank of the *Spre*, about 36 Miles North-Eaſt from *Berlin*.

THE Towns of chief Note in that Diviſion called the *Uker Mark*, are only *Prenſlow*, *Strasburg*, and *Templin*, which are well fortified, and belonged to the Dukes of *Pomerania*, till ſeized by the Elector *Frederic* I. in 1424. The firſt is well ſupplied with Fiſh from that called the *Uker Sea*, and ſtands on a ſmall River at the End of that Lake, about 67 Miles North from *Berlin*. The ſecond ſtands but 25 Miles to the North Eaſt of *Berlin*. And the third about 57 to the North.

III. The NEW-MARK lies betwixt the River *Warta* and *Pomerania*, and is divided from the *Middle Mark* by the *Oder*. 'Tis about 100 Miles in Compaſs, and belonged to the *Teutonic* Knights, till it was purchaſed by the *Brandenburg* Family, in the 13th Century; but they had not peaceable Poſſeſſion of it till the 16th. It has more Corn and Paſture than any other Place in the Marquiſate. They have ſome Vineyards on the Banks of the *Oder*, but of no great Account. Sometimes the Boors find Quantities of old Coins here, and precious Stones, but ſell them for little.

The chief Towns are,

1. *Kuſtrin*, 43 Miles North-Eaſt from *Berlin*, and 18 North from *Francfort*. It was but a Fiſhing-Village, till it was fortified in 1537, by the Elector *John*; ſo that it is now the Key to *New-Mark*. *Guſtavus Adolphus* beſieged it in vain in 1631. 'Tis ſtrong both by Art and Nature, being ſituate on a Marſh, at the Conflux of the *Oder* and *Warta*. It has an Arſenal well furniſhed, and a Citadel reckon'd impregnable. The Burghers have neat and well furniſhed Houſes, and the Market-Place is the beſt in the Marquiſate.

2. *Falkenburg*, a Town with a ſtrong Caſtle on the Frontiers of *Pomerania*. It ſtands on the *Frage*, about 107 Miles North-Eaſt from *Berlin*.

3. *Drieſſen*, or *Dreyſen*, a Town on the Conflux of the *Netze* and the *Frage*, near the Frontiers of *Poland*, 80 Miles North-Eaſt of *Berlin*.

4. *Landſperg* on the *Warta*, over which it has a Bridge, 63 Miles North-Eaſt of *Berlin*, and 33 from *Francfort*: Lies conveniently for Trade, which conſiſts chiefly in caſting Iron-Ordnance. It was twice taken by the *Swedes* during the *German* War.

5. *Sunneberg*, on the ſame River, 50 Miles almoſt Eaſt from *Berlin*; was the Reſidence of the Bailiffs of the Order of *Malta*, till the 16th Century, when the Electors ſeized it, and aſſume the Power to preſent the Bailiffs, and diſpoſe of their Commanderies.

6. *Croſſen*, at the Conflux of the *Bober* and *Oder*, 75 Miles South-Eaſt of *Berlin*; Capital of a Dutchy of the ſame Name: Formerly Part of *Sileſia*, but has been in the Family of *Brandenburg* ſince 1274, and gives them Title of Duke. The City is ancient, lies in a pleaſant Valley, and good Air; has a conſiderable Trade by the neighbouring Rivers; and many of the Houſes are built of hewn Stone. The adjacent Hills are covered with Fruit-Trees of ſeveral Sorts, and particularly with Vines, but the Wine is not very good.

7. *Schwſed*, upon the *Oder*, 47 Miles North-Eaſt from *Berlin*. 'Tis the Appanage of one of the Sons of the Family, who has a pleaſant Palace and Garden here; and from hence Prince *Philip*, Uncle to the preſent King of *Pruſſia*, is denominated Prince of *Brandenburg-Schwed*. The Town is noted for a Treaty of Neutrality, for *Swediſh Pomerania*, to prevent its being ruined by the late War in the North; but *Charles* XII. of *Sweden* refuſing to ſtand to it, loſt that Country.

8. *Sternberg*, Capital of a County on the Frontiers of *Poland*, 65 Miles Eaſt from *Berlin*.

Their HISTORY.

THE *Atlas Hiſtorique* derives the Princes of this Family from that of *Aſcania*; which gave Occaſion to ſome fabulous Antiquaries to derive them from *Aſchenaz*, *Noah*'s Grandſon. The firſt mention'd in any certain Hiſtory is *Bernthobaldus* I. Son to a Lord of *Aſcania*, and *Ballenſted*, who liv'd about 524. Others derive them from *Adulgerius*, choſen King of *Bavaria* in 456, whoſe Succeſſors took only the Title of Dukes. They made great Conqueſts upon the *Romans*, and ſome of the Family were Kings of *Lombardy*; and from *Thaſſilo* II. King of that Country, came the Branches of *Brandenburg*; but the firſt called *Markgrave of Brandenburg*, was *Sigifrid*, already mention'd, created *Markgrave* by the Emperor *Henry* I. being his Brother-in-law, and famous for his Wars againſt the *Sclavonians*. Several of his Succeſſors were very great Men, and drove the *Sclavi* and *Vandals* out of the Country, which came afterwards to the Branch of the Family of *Anhalt*, who poſſeſſed it 170 Years; but the Branch of that Line failing, which was in Poſſeſſion, it return'd, as a Fief, to the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*; who not regarding the Pretenſions of that Family from which the extinguiſhed Branch deſcended, he gave it to his own Son *Lewis*, who for 26 Years was engaged in War againſt an Impoſtor, who pretended to be *Waldemar* Marquis of *Brandenburg*, that died in the Wars abroad. This Impoſtor was Son to a Miller or Baker, and was ſupported by the Neighbouring Princes, and particularly thoſe of *Anhalt*, who thought themſelves injured by the Emperor: But the Impoſture being diſcovered, the Emperor *Charles* IV. confirm'd *Lewis*, or as *Aventine* ſays, ſold it to *Otho* of *Bavaria* for 200000 Pieces of Gold, which he afterwards ſpent upon a Baker's Wife that was his Miſtreſs. *Charles* IV. gave it afterwards to his own Son *Wenceſlaus*, who being elected Emperor, quitted it to his Brother *Sigiſmund* King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, who afterwards ſucceeding to the Empire, and not being able of himſelf to reſtore the Peace of the Country he gave it to *Frederick* V. Burgrave of *Nuremberg*, who undertook to ſettle Peace in the Country; for which he was to have 100000 Gold Crowns of *Hungary*, and to reſtore the Electorate: *Frederick* having reduc'd the Country, *Sigiſmund*, and the Dyet, made him Elector, but on Condition, that if the Emperor paid him 400000 Crowns, the Electorate ſhould return to *Sigiſmund* and his Heirs, and if they failed, to his Brother *Wenceſlaus* and his. But afterwards, in 1415, the Electorate was diſcharged, by Letters Patents, from their Oath to *Sigiſmund* and *Wenceſlaus*; and in 1417, *Frederick* was ſolemnly proclaimed Elector, in the Council of *Conſtance*. He afterwards reduced ſeveral Towns belonging to the Country; and while thus engaged, *Lewis* of *Bavaria* invaded his Dominions of *Nuremberg*, which *Frederick* revenged by a War, in which he gained great Reputation. During this Expedition the Emperor made *Frederick*, Marquis of *Miſnia*, Elector of *Saxony*, and *Frederick* of *Brandenburg* quitted to him the Electoral Territory of *Saxony*, on condition that he ſhould pay him a certain Sum for having defended it. In 1426, *Frederick* of *Brandenburg* was made General againſt the *Huſſites*, which prov'd ruinous to *Bohemia*, and Part of his own Dominions: At the ſame time the Elector of *Saxony* made War on *Frederick*, who worſted him, and reconciled thoſe of *Magdeburg* and *Hall* to their Biſhops, againſt whom they had rebelled. *Frederick* advancing in Years, ſettled his Dominions by Will: To his eldeſt Son, *John*, being one that loved Eaſe, he left a ſmall Part; but the Electorate to his ſeccond Son, *Frederick*; and to his third Son, *Albert*, he left *Nuremberg*, and what he poſſeſſed in *Franconia*: *John* thank'd his Father for conſulting his Eaſe; and the Elector dying in 1440, *Frederick* II. ſucceeded, and ſome Time after was choſen King of *Poland*, upon the Death of *Ladiſlaus*, at the Battle of *Varna*, without Iſſue; but *Frederick* refuſed it, becauſe *Ladiſlaus* had a Brother who was Duke of *Lithunia*. The *Poles* after this beſieged *Francfort* on the *Oder*, where *Frederick* defeated them. Soon after the King of *Bohemia*, and Duke of *Bavaria*, made War upon him, for *Luſatia*, which he held as a Fee from the Crown of *Poland*; but a Peace was concluded by dividing the Country betwixt them. He had afterwards a War about the Dutchy of *Pomerania*, which he demanded upon the Death of *Otho* III. Duke of *Stettin*, by Virtue of an Agreement betwixt their Anceſtors: He accordingly took Poſſeſſion by the Emperor's Conſent; but the Duke of *Wolgaſt* controverted his Title, as being nearer a-kin to the Duke of *Stettin*, and the Matter was compromiſed

Promised by the Mediation of *Casimir* King of *Poland*, *George-Podiebrat* King of *Bohemia* being declared a Heretic, the Pope offer'd his Crown to *Frederic* of *Brandenburg*, but he refused it; and being advanced in Years, he resigned the Electorate, with the Emperor's Consent, to his Brother *Albert* and his Heirs, upon whom the Emperor did also settle the Dutchies of *Pomerania* and *Stettin*, the Burgraviate of *Nuremberg*, the Principality of *Rugen*, and the Right of Succession to *Mecklemburg*. This *Frederic* was call'd the *Marquis with Iron Teeth*, some say because of his Cruelty, but others, more probably, from his Success in War. He retired to *Franconia*, where he dy'd in the 58th Year of his Age.

His Brother *Albert* the First succeeded in 1442, and at 24 Years of Age was made General of the Empire against the *Bohemians* and *Poles*, in which he was successful. He assisted *Lewis* Son to *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, who disinherited him, defeated and took the Father, and made him pay a considerable Ransom to his Son. In 1448, *Albert* made War on the Town of *Nuremberg*, with which all the Imperial Towns took part, as most of the Princes of the Empire did with *Albert*. In two Years time they fought 9 Battles, of which *Albert* gain'd 8, but both were forced to give over at last for want of Money and Provisions. His Reputation by this War grew so great, that he was afterwards made Arbitrator of all Differences in the Empire. In 1461, he had War with the Duke of *Lower Bavaria*, for supporting *Adolph* Count of *Nassau*, and keeping him in Possession as Archbishop of *Mentz*; which was accommodated by the Cardinal of *Augsburg*. He design'd to have seiz'd the Dutchy of *Stettin*, but contented himself with accepting Homage for that Dutchy from the Dukes of *Pomerania*, on Condition that when their Posterity fail'd *Albert* should succeed. To strengthen himself, he enter'd into a mutual Contract of Succession with the Families of *Saxony* and *Hesse*, in case any of their Lines should fail. Some time after he was made General of the Empire by *Frederic* III. against the Duke of *Burgundy*, during which Expedition he left the Government to his eldest Son, and being advanced in Age, confirm'd him in it, reserving only the Title of Elector, and retired to his Dominions in *Franconia*. Upon the Death of the Emperor *Frederic* III. in 1493, he went, notwithstanding his great Age, to assist at the Election of a new Emperor, and afterwards dy'd suddenly in a Bath at *Francfort* in 1494. He was admired by all for his noble Mien, great Eloquence, Wisdom and Valour, and fought more Battles than any General of his Time. Upon these great and different Qualities, he was call'd the *Achilles*, the *Ulysses*, and *Cicero* of *Germany*.

His eldest Son *John* I. succeeded, was an excellent Prince, both in Peace and War, and so remarkable for his Eloquence, that he was also call'd the *German Cicero*, and employ'd it in accommodating Quarrels among Princes. He contributed much to the Election of the Emperor *Maximilian*; and his Money being exhausted by War against the King of *Hungary* and the Duke of *Sagan* in behalf of his Sister the Dutchess Dowager of *Glogaw*, he laid an Excise upon Beer in his Dominions, which occasioning a Revolt in the *Old Mark*, he subdued the Rebels, and deprived the People of their Priviledges. He became so extraordinary fat, that not being able to bear it, he ruined his Health by attempting to make himself lean; and finding his End approaching, he call'd for his Son *Joachim*, gave him pious Advice, recommended to him the settling of an University at *Francfort* on the *Oder*, which he himself had design'd, order'd him to do his People Justice, and not to let his great Men oppress them.

Joachim I. succeeded, upon the Death of his Father, in 1499, and tho' but 16 Years of Age, his Father had taken such Care of his Education, he was advised to take the Government upon him, tho' according to the Golden Bull he was too young for it. He establish'd the University of *Francfort* on the *Oder*, in 1506, according to his Father's Desire, and above 1000 Scholars enter'd to it in the first half Year, under their Rector *Conrad Wimpen*. *Joachim*'s Wisdom and Probity gain'd him the Esteem and Affection of all his Neighbours; and the *Hamburgers* trusted him with the Defence of their City. The *New Mark* fell to him, according to Agreement with *Albert* I. because of the great Sums the Family had expended in Defence of the *Teutonic* Order, to whom it belong'd. In his Time *Luther* began to preach, and *Joachim* with the Elector of *Treves* advised him at the Dyet of *Worms* to retract what he had writ against the Pope and his Clergy. *Luther* refusing, the Elector was somewhat offended; yet was in such Esteem with both Papists and Protestants, that they agreed to chuse him at the Dyet of *Augsburg*, in 1530, to speak for both to the Emperor *Charles* V. towards whose Election *Joachim* and his Brother *Albert* Archbishop of *Mentz* had much contributed. He acquitted himself so well, that both Sides admired his Eloquence, Learning, and Solidity. He was so far convinced of the Truth of the Protestant Religion, that he marry'd *Elizabeth* of *Denmark*, a *Lutheran*, authorized the Reformation in his Dominions, and punish'd the Citizens of *Stendal*, who were stir'd up by a Monk to raise a Tumult against their Magistrates on account of Religion: He condemn'd the Ringleaders to dye, but at the Request of his Sons, chang'd the Sentence into Banishment. After this he had no more Troubles: and to prevent Differences among his Sons, he left *Joachim*, his eldest, the Electorate, and all his other Dominions, but the *New Mark*, which he gave his Son *John*; after which he dy'd, in 1536, being the 51st Year of his Age, and the 36th of his Reign.

His eldest Son *Joachim* II. succeeded: His Father had taken such Care of his Education, that he exceeded all the Princes of the Empire in Knowledge, Virtue, and decent Behaviour. His Father took him always to the Dyet, or employ'd him there as his Deputy; by which he was perfectly vers'd in Government, and the publick Affairs of the Empire, which procured him universal Respect. He had also great Knowledge in the Scriptures and Languages, and was so much esteem'd by the excellent Emperor *Maximilian* I. that he betrothed to him his Grandaughter the Infanta of *Spain*; but her Death prevented the Marriage. *Joachim* at the Head of his own Troops contributed much to the Victory over the *Turks* at *Leopold*, and kill'd a Basha with his own Hand, for which the Emperor *Charles* V. made him a Knight of the Golden Fleece, an Honour conferr'd upon none in those Days, but such as distinguish'd themselves in Battel. He marry'd first *Magalen* of *Saxony*, and after her Death *Hedwiga* Daughter to *Sigismund* King of *Poland*. He join'd those of the *Augsburg* Confession, contrary to the Advice of both his Fathers-in-Law and his Uncle the Elector of *Mentz*. He added to the Endowments of the University of *Francfort*, from the Rents of the Monks and Priests, and took care that those Youth design'd for Church and State, should be educated in good Principles. He polish'd his Court by his own illustrious Example, reform'd Corruptions in the Courts of Justice, and kept his Subjects in perfect Peace. He preserv'd the Empire from the Invasion of the *Turks*, but was hinder'd from doing any thing considerable against them after the Victory of *Leopold*, the Imperial Courtiers, who envy'd his Glory, keeping him short of Money and Provisions. He bravely opposed the Interim, agreed upon at the Dyet of *Augsburg* to be the Religion of the Empire, till the Determination of a General Council. He prevented the Execution of the Elector of *Saxony*, who was taken and condemn'd by *Charles* V. join'd with *Maurice* of *Saxony*, defeated the Emperor's Army, and forced him, after all Intercession was in vain, to set the Landgrave of *Hesse* at Liberty, whom he had unjustly detain'd, contrary to Promise. He renew'd the Treaty of mutual Succession betwixt his own Family and those of *Saxony* and *Hesse*. The Emperor *Ferdinand* I. had such a Respect for him, that when he assembled the Electors at *Francfort* to chuse his Son *Maximilian* II. King of the *Romans*, he went out of the City with the other Princes to meet *Joachim*; and when *Ferdinand* lay on his Death-Bed, he order'd *Maximilian* to take *Joachim*'s Advice, as that of a Father. Upon *Ferdinand*'s Death, in 1564, the Elector wept, as foreseeing the Troubles that follow'd upon it. He was reckon'd to have a Prophetick Spirit, and Historians observe the Accomplishment of his Predictions. He was a very religious Prince, and much taken up in Meditation on our Saviour's Passion, of which there was an Account found under his Hand before his own Death, which was sudden, being poyson'd by a *Jew* in a Glass of Sack, in the 66th Year of his Age, and the 36th of his Reign.

His Son *John-George* I. succeeded, in 1561. Tho' he had a good Education, he serv'd under *Charles* V. against the Protestant Princes of the League of *Smalcald*, and signalized his Valour on so many Occasions, that *Philip* II. of *Spain* made him General of his Army, and one of his Privy-Council. He had the same Posts under the Emperor *Maximilian* II. till he came to the Electorate upon his Father's Death. He banish'd all the *Jews* out of his Dominions, and put him that poyson'd his Father to a cruel End. He preserv'd the Civil and Religious Liberties of his Subjects, and was in such Esteem for his Justice, that the Elector of *Saxony* and the Dukes of *Mecklemburg* and *Anhalt* left him Tutor to their Sons, and he perform'd the Trust with great Integrity. He endeavoured to obtain Freedom for the Protestants in the Electorate of *Cologn*, after the Pope had excommunicated their Elector for turning Protestant; made Religion and Justice flourish in his own Dominions, supported his Grandson *John-George* in the Administration of the Bishoprick of *Strasburg*, and dy'd piously in 1598, in the 72d Year of his Age, and 27th of his Reign.

His Son *Joachim-Frederic* succeeded: His Preceptor was the learned *Hubner*, whom he afterwards made one of his Counsellors. During his Minority, he was chosen Bishop of *Havelburg* and *Lubec*; but his Father took care of the Administration. At 19 Years of Age he went to the Emperor *Maximilian* IId's Court, follow'd him to the Wars in *Hungary*, and upon the Death of the Archbishop of *Magdeburg*, was made Administrator of the Archbishoprick, brought in the Reformation, and govern'd to the universal Satisfaction of his Subjects there for 30 Years. He lived in perfect Amity with the Neighbouring Princes, and frequently reconciled their Differences. He assisted *Henry* IV. of *France* against the Catholick Leaguers; and after his Father's Death was receiv'd with as much Joy by his natural Subjects as the *Magdeburgers* had Grief in losing him: but to testify their Love for him, and entitle themselves still to his Protection, they chose his youngest Son in his stead. The Emperor *Rudolphus* esteem'd him so much, that he readily granted him the Investiture, and all other Demands. He was suddenly taken ill in his Coach as singing Psalms, and dy'd, recommending himself devoutly to God, in 1609, the 62d Year of his Age, and 11th of his Reign.

His Son *John-Sigismund* succeeded, marry'd *Anne* Dutchess of *Prussia*, and Presumptive Heiress of the Dutchy of *Juliers*. He was confirm'd in the Dutchy of *Prussia* by the King and Dyet of *Poland*; and the Duke of *Juliers* and *Cleves* dying, he took Possession of those Dutchies in Right of his Electress, but was opposed by the Duke of *Newburg*; and at length they agreed to govern jointly. He join'd in the Protestant League against the Popish League in the Empire, dy'd in 1619, the 48th Year of his Age, and 12th of his Reign.

His Son *George William* succeeded, who during his Father's Life had been Administrator of *Juliers* and *Cleves*. He was a zealous Protestant, and in an Assembly at *Leipsic* endeavour'd an Union betwixt the *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*, which was defeated by the Stubbornes of some Clergymen. After the Defeat of *Frederic* V. Elector *Palatine* and King of *Bohemia*, at the Battel of *Prague*, *George* and the Elector of *Saxony* procured Peace in the Empire for some time: But the House of *Austria* being animated by Success to attempt the Liberties of the Empire, and the Ruin of the Protestants, the latter brought in *Gustavus Adolphus* of *Sweden* to their Assistance against the Emperor. During this War the Dominions of *Brandenburg* suffer'd much, and all the Elector could do was to defend his best Places. He dy'd in 1640.

Frederic-William, his Son, succeeded, and made a Treaty of Neutrality with the *Swedes*, who, by the Treaty of *Munster*, were obliged to evacuate *Pomerania* and the Marquisate immediately, but delay'd it till 1653, that he was forced to quit them all that call'd since *Swedish Pomerania*, with several Bailiwicks, and the Isle of *Rugen*; for which he had, but much short of an Equivalent, the Archbishoprick of *Magdeburg*, the Bishopricks of *Halberstat* and *Camin*, and the Principality of *Minden*, tho' he offer'd to quit all those, and to give 200000 Crowns for that Part of *Pomerania* which he was obliged to give up. He bravely maintain'd the Prerogative of the Electors as to the Ceremonial in the Dyet of *Francfort*, was a zealous Supporter of the Protestant Interest, and particularly of the *Calvinists*. In 1656, he was obliged, for the Preservation of *Prussia*, to join with the *Swedes* against the *Poles*; but the King of *Denmark* having declared War against the *Swedes*, he was forced to return to the Defence of his own Country, and made a Treaty with the *Poles*, by which they quitted him the Homage due to their Crown for *Prussia*, &c. and gave him the Town of *Elbing*, on Condition that he should restore it on their paying him 400000 Crowns.

On

On the Death of the Emperor *Ferdinand* III. the *French* were for making the Elector of *Bavaria* Emperor; but *Frederic* adhering to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, got *Leopold* advanced to the Imperial Throne, tho' the Elector of *Bavaria* had beforehand obtain'd 3 of the 7 Votes. He afterwards endeavour'd an Accommodation betwixt the *Poles* and *Swedes*; but not prevailing, he join'd with the Houſe of *Auſtria*, the *Danes* and *Poles* againſt the *Swedes*, which brought on the Treaty of *Oliva* in 1660. He then applied himſelf to the Affairs of Peace, and for his own Security made an Alliance with *France* and *England*. The *French* King having ſeiz'd the Principality of *Orange*, the Elector, as Tutor to the young Prince, to whom he was alſo Godfather, and nearly related, pleaded for reſtoring it. In 1666, he made a perpetual Treaty with the Duke of *Newburg* about the Succeſſion of *Juliers* and *Cleves*, and afterwards got the latter annex'd to his Family for ever. He aſſiſted the Emperor againſt the *Turks*, made Peace betwixt the Princes of *Lunenburg*, who were at Variance among themſelves, and contributed much to the Peace betwixt the *Engliſh*, the Biſhop of *Munſter*, and the *Dutch*; he aſſiſted the latter, and the Emperor againſt the *French* in 1672, and ſupported the Intereſt of the Prince of *Orange* againſt the *De Wits* and their Faction. Having received ſome Diſguſt from the Emperor and the States, he made a Treaty with *France* in 1673; but in 1674 renew'd his Alliance with them againſt the *French*, and march'd to *Alſace* with 20000 Men. In the mean time the *Swedes*, by the Sollicitation of *France*, invaded the *Mark*; upon which the Elector return'd from *Alſace*, defeated the *Swedes*, took all their ſtrong Towns in *Pomerania*, and drove them quite out of that Country, and the Iſle of *Rugen*. They to divert him invaded *Pruſſia*; but the Elector in the Middle of Winter paſs'd the Bay of *Courland*, where it was three Miles broad, with his Army and Artillery upon the Ice, which none had ever attempted before, ſurprized and defeated them, ſo that ſcarce a third part of their Army eſcaped to *Livonia*. Being ungratefully left out of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, and the *French* joining the *Swedes* againſt him, he was obliged to quit all thoſe Conqueſts by the Treaty of *St. Germains*; but the *French* King by a ſecret Article paid him 300000 Crowns towards the Charge of the War. The King of *Spain* being in Arrears to him, and refuſing to pay, he fitted out 8 Ships, took a rich Veſſel on the Coaſt of *Spain*, and did himſelf Juſtice. For enlarging the Trade of his Subjects, he planted a Colony, and built a Fortreſs in *Guinea*, which he call'd *Fredericksburg*. He alſo made the Canal betwixt the *Spre* and *Oder*, mention'd in the Deſcription of *Berlin*, which City he enlarged and embelliſhed. He ſtudied the Welfare of his Subjects, aboliſhed Taxes on their Eſtates, and laid it on Conſumption, which had a very good Effect. He attempted an Union betwixt the *Lutherans* and *Calviniſts*, but without Succeſs. He was ſo charitable to the *French* Refugees, that he employ'd their Nobility in his Army and Court, and gave the others all the Priviledges of his own Subjects, with a long Exemption from Impoſts, and ſaid he would rather ſell his Plate than they ſhould want Subſiſtence. In ſhort, he was ſo brave and ſo good a Prince in all Reſpects, that his Subjects of all Perſwaſions loved him, his Enemies dreaded him, and the *French* call'd him the Great Captain of *Germany*. He lived in Splendour, but hated Luxury, was generous in rewarding Services, and juſt in puniſhing Crimes. He was exemplary in his Life, and dy'd piouſly, after ſuch Inſtructions to his Son, as became a *David* or *Solomon*, in 1688, the 68th Year of his Age, and 48th of his Reign, leaving behind him the juſt Character of *Frederic-William* the Great.

His Son *Frederic* ſucceeded, and ſoon after had an Interview with the Elector of *Saxony*, the Duke of *Hanover*, and the Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, about the Security of their own and the Proteſtant Intereſt, and the Prince of *Orange*'s Expedition into *England*, which had been concerted before with *Frederic-William*, who had always a tender Reſpect for the Prince of *Orange*, and he on the other hand regarded the Elector as a Father. *Lewis* XIV. of *France* having invaded *Germany* the ſame Year, the Elector aſſiſted the Empire, and in 1689 did in Perſon beſiege and take *Bonne*, where he gave great Proofs of his Hereditary Valour. In 1690, King *William* made him Knight of the Garter. In 1693, his Troops, under his Brother Prince *Charles*, ſignalized their Courage at the Battel of *Landen*, of which King *William* gave him an Account by Letter. In 1695 they did the like at the taking of *Namure*, which King *William* having ſignified to him by a Letter, he came to the *Hague* to congratulate his Majeſty upon his Succeſs, and invited his Majeſty and the Duke of *Zell* to his Palace at *Cleves*, where he gave 'em a ſplendid Entertainment. When *Auguſtus*, Elector of *Saxony*, was choſen King of *Poland*, the Elector ſeiz'd the Town of *Elbing*, for the Sum due to his Father. In 1700 he took upon him the Title of King of *Pruſſia*. King *William* of *Great Britain* dying in 1702, he claim'd the Principality of *Orange*, and other Parts of that Prince's Inheritance beyond Sea, as deſcended from *Rene* of *Naſſaw*, Prince of *Orange*; but there's ſtill a Controverſy depending about it, betwixt his Family and that of the Prince of *Naſſaw*, Hereditary Stadtholder of *Frieſland*, whom King *William* left his Heir. He took a Journey to *Cleves*, to keep the States of the United Provinces from being too much diſcouraged upon King *William*'s Death; and his Troops contributed much in taking *Keyſerſwaert* from the *French*. *Lewis* XIV. of *France* having ſeiz'd the Principality of *Orange* upon King *William*'s Death, and baniſh'd the Proteſtants, his *Pruſſian* Majeſty very kindly receiv'd 'em into his Dominions. In 1704 his Troops contributed much to the glorious Victory over the *French* and *Bavarians* at *Hochſtadt*; as they did in 1706, to the famous Victory over the *French* at *Turin*. In 1707, he ſucceeded the Dutcheſs of *Nemours* in the Principality of *Neufchattel* and County of *Valengin*, by the Interpoſition of Queen *Anne* of *Great Britain*, and the Allies, notwithſtanding the *French* King's Oppoſition.

By the Treaty of *Utrecht* in 1713, the *French* King and the King of *Spain* own'd his Title as King of *Pruſſia*, and quitted to him part of the Upper Quarter of *Spaniſh Guelderland*, *viz.* the Town of *Gueldre*, *&c.* in full Propriety and Sovereignty; likewiſe the County of *Caſſel*, and the Bailiwic of *Kruckenbec* in the ſaid Country, which he was at Liberty to call by the Name of the Principality of *Orange*, if he thought fit. They did likewiſe acknowledge him as Sovereign of the Principality of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*; and the King of *Pruſſia* renounced to the Crown of *France* his Right to the Principality of *Orange*, and the Lordſhips of *Chalons* and *Caſtle Belin*, ſituate in *France*, and the County of *Burgundy*, and to ſatisfy the Heirs of the late Prince of *Naſſau-Frieſland*, as to their Pretenſions on the ſaid Principality and Lordſhips. Such of the Inhabitants as pleaſed were at Liberty to retire from the ſaid Principality and Lordſhips, and ſell their Eſtates and Effects without Hindrance, or to have them adminiſter'd by Proxy; and ſuch as had already retired, were to have the ſame Liberty. The King of *Pruſſia* dy'd in *February* that Year, and made a very pious Exit, having on his Death-Bed writ a very affecting Letter to the Queen of *Great Britain*, recommending to her to take Care for the Deliverance of the poor Proteſtants in *France*, who being condemn'd to the Galleys, and ſhut up in Priſons, *&c.* or groaning under the intolerable Yoke of Popery, led a Life ten times worſe than Death itſelf. He was ſucceeded by his Son *Frederic-William*, the preſent King, Nephew to King *George* by his Siſter, and alſo Son-in-Law to him, by marrying his Daughter.

His Titles are, King of *Pruſſia*, Markgrave of *Brandenburg*, Arch-Chamberlain and Elector of the Empire, Prince of *Orange*, of *Magdeburg*, *Cleves*, *Juliers*, *Bergen*, *Stetin*, *Pomerania*, *Caſſubia*, of the *Vandals*, and *Croſſen* in *Sileſia*, Burgrave of *Nuremberg*, Prince of *Halberſtad*, *Minden*, and *Camin*, Count of *Hohenzollern*, *Marc*, *Ravensberg*, *Lawenburg*, *Botow*, *Arley*, and *Breda*, Prince of *Neufchatel*, and Count of *Valengin*.

The principal Branches of this Family, who are Sovereigns in the Empire, are, 1. That of *Barcith-Cullembach*: 2. *Anſpach*; who both deſcended from the Elector *John-George*, that dy'd in 1598. The preſent Princeſs of *Wales* is a Daughter of *Anſpach*. 3. *Hohenzollern*, which is as old as *Charlemain*'s Time. From this Family came the Burgraves of *Nuremberg*, from whence the Royal Family is deſcended; and from it proceeded alſo the Branch of *Sigmaringen*.

III. *The Electorate and Dominions of* SAXONY,

HAS the Dutchy of *Brunſwic*, the Principality of *Halberſtad*, the Dutchy of *Magdeburg*, and the Electorate of *Brandenburg* on the North, the Circle of *Franconia*, and part of *Bohemia* on the South, the Landgraviate of *Heſſe* on the Weſt, *Sileſia* and part of *Bohemia* on the Eaſt. The greateſt Length from Weſt to Eaſt is 220 Miles, and the greateſt Breadth from North to South 140; but 'tis much indented by other Dominions on all Sides.

The Limits of the *Saxons* are differently deſcribed by Hiſtorians and Geographers, becauſe the ancient *Saxons* being a warlike People, other *Germans* were ambitious to call themſelves by their Name; ſo that it formerly extended over both the Circles of *Upper* and *Lower Saxony*; but for ſome Ages the Name has been appropriated to the Dominions of the Houſe of *Saxony*.

The Country is divided,

Firſt, Into the Dutchy of *SAXONY*, which has *Nether Luſatia*, and part of the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg* on the Eaſt, the County of *Mansfeld* and Landgraviate of *Thuringia* on the Weſt, the Principality of *Anhalt* on the North, and the Marquiſate of *Miſnia* on the South. 'Tis pretty fruitful in Corn, tho' ſhort of the neighbouring Provinces. Wheat is ther chief Grain. In their Hills there are Mines of Silver and other Metals, but ſcarce Wood enough to refine them. Here are alſo ſome Vines. The Air is cold, but wholeſome. The Inhabitants are ſtrict Obſervers of the ancient municipal Laws of their Pagan Anceſtors, which *Charlemain* ſuffer'd them to retain, ſome ſay to pleaſe them, and others becauſe they could not be better'd; ſo that they are ſtill reſerv'd when general Laws are made by the Dyet. The beſt of them are collected into two Bodies, call'd *Speculum Saxonicum*, *i. e.* the *Saxon* Looking-Glaſs, and *Statuta Civitatum Saxonicarum*, *i. e.* the Statures of the *Saxon* Cities or Communities. There have been ſeveral Editions of them with Commentaries.

Places of Note here are,

1. *Wittenburg*, upon the Eaſt ſide of the *Elbe*, Lat. 51. 55. Lon. 13½. 15 Miles South-Eaſt from *Deſſau*, and 50 North-Weſt from *Dreſden*. 'Tis Capital of the Dutchy. Some derive the Name from *Wittekind*, an ancient *Saxon* Prince, and others from the White Rocks in the Neighbourhood, from whence the Students gave it the *Greek* Name of *Leucoris*. 'Tis a large populous City, of what they call an oblong Square, with a great Street in the Middle. 'Tis well fortified, having Marſhes and a Canal to the *Elb* on the North ſide, a deep Ditch, a good Rampart, and 5 large Baſtions on the other Sides. The Elector *Frederic* built a ſtrong Caſtle here, and founded the Univerſity in 1502. It grew famous by *Luther*'s preaching, and *Melanchthon*'s being Profeſſor there. It has large Priviledges, and is reckon'd the beſt Univerſity that the *Lutherans* have for Divinity. It was the Seat of the Prince till the Government came into the Family of *Miſnia*, ſince which their Seat has been at *Dreſden*.

2. *Halle*, 35 Miles South-Weſt from *Wittenberg*, on the Banks of the River *Sala*. Tho' it lie in this Country, 'tis ſubject to the King of *Pruſſia*, and depends on the Dutchy of *Magdeburg*. It was famous for Salt-pits in the Neighbourhood, diſcover'd by the *Hermandurs*, the old Inhabitants before our Saviour's Birth: They valued them as much as Mines of Gold; and they are indeed very conſiderable, as appears by the weekly Tolls of 5 or 600 Crowns, which they pay to the Adminiſtrator of *Magdeburg*. Theſe Salt Springs differ in their Nature, three of them hold above 7 parts of Salt, a third of Marcaſite, and 14 of Water, and one of them, which yields the pureſt Salt, holds leſs. Theſe Springs are alſo employ'd medicinally to bathe in, and a Spirit is extracted from the Water, which is good againſt Venom, and the Putefaction of the Lungs, Liver, Reins and Spleen. Some derive the Name from the *Greek* Word ἅλς, Salt. 'Tis call'd *Halla Saxonum*, to diſtinguiſh it from others of that Name elſewhere. It was built by the Emperor *Otho* II. in 981, and made an Imperial Town. This Priviledge continued till 1308, that it was united to *Miſnia*, and gave Title of *Saxe-Halle* to a Branch of the Family. Here is an Univerſity, and it has been much noted of late for an Hoſpital built there by Dr. *Franks*, without any certain Fund either for building or ſupporting it, but has been hitherto maintain'd, and made very conſiderable both for the Buildings and Number of Scholars, Mechanics, and Poor, by a wonderful Chain of providential Charities, of which there's an Account in a Book ſome time ago tranſlated and printed in *London*, call'd *Pietas Hallenſis*. This Town is alſo remarkable for their Language's being reckon'd the moſt refin'd in *Germany*, and by Conſequence the

Standard of that Tongue, ſo that 'tis much frequented by Youth on that Account.

3. *Quedlinburg*, about 45 Miles North-Weſt from *Halle*. 'Twas formerly a Hans Town, but the Citizens rebelling againſt their Abbeſs in 1475, they were ſubjected by the Elector of *Saxony*. The Abbeſs is Sovereign of the City and Territories, and commonly a Counteſs or Princeſs of the Houſe of *Saxony*. 'Twas founded in the 10th Century, by the Emperor *Henry the Fowler*, and one of his Daughters was the firſt Abbeſs: All the Nuns muſt be of noble Extraction for eight Deſcents. It depends immediately on the Empire, and the Abbeſs has her Deputy in the Dyet. The Counteſs of *Stolberg*, who was Abbeſs in 1539, brought in *Lutheraniſm*; ſince which they have continued Proteſtants, and are under the Protection of the Elector of *Saxony*.

4. *Torgaw*, on the *Elbe*, 17 Miles South from *Wittemberg*, a large fortified Town, and has a great Trade in Beer. It was built and adorned with a ſtately Caſtle, by the Elector *John-Frederic*, in 1535; and taken by the *Swedes* during the *German* War, in 1637.

5. *Bitterfield*, on the *Mulda*, a fortified Town.

6. *Wieſenburg*, another, on the Frontiers of *Anhalt*, both taken by the *Swedes*, in 1637.

THE ſecond Diviſion is the Marquiſate of *MISNIA*, which lies South from the Dutchy. 'Tis of a conſiderable Extent, and ſubdivided into four Circles, *Miſnia*, *Leipſic*, the Mountains, and *Voigtland*. The Plains are fruitful in all ſorts of Corn, and the Hills abound with rich Minerals. There are large Vineyards, on the Banks of the *Elbe*, but the Wine not very good. Here are alſo Salt-Pits about *Marsburg*, but much ſhort of thoſe of *Halle*. Their Foreſts abound with Veniſon, and in ſome of them there are Bears. The Rivers abound with Fiſh, eſpecially Carps, as numerous and large as any in *Europe*. Some derive the Name from the *Miſi*, a People of *Aſia*, who ſettled here, and were ſo contemptible, as appears by *Cicero*'s Oration for *Flaccus*, that it was reckon'd the greateſt Reproach to call a Man *Miſorum ultimus*: But the preſent *Miſnians* are ſo far improv'd, that they are reckon'd to make the beſt Figure of any *Germans*, and are noted for their Affability, Courteſy, neat Apparel, and good Shape; and *Albinus* commends them for their Chaſtity, and ſevere Laws againſt *Adultery*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Dreſden*, the Capital of this Diſtrict, and now of all *Saxony*, being the uſual Reſidence of the Electors. It lies on the *Elbe*, Lat. 51. 12. Long. 14. 11. Dr. *Brown*, Dr. *Nicholſon*, *la Foreſt*, and others, give the following Deſcription of it. 'Tis a large, well built, populous, and one of the moſt conſiderable Places in *Germany*. 'Tis well fortified after the modern Way; the Baſtions faced with Stone, and in ſome Places defended by a double Ditch. The *Elbe* divides it into the Old and New Towns, which have a Communication by a ſtately Stone-Bridge of 17 Arches. In the old Town there is a large Caſtle, and ſome of the Fortifications made by *Charlemain*. Here is alſo a Hunting-houſe, where fifteen Bears are kept, with Fountains, and Ponds, in which they waſh, with ragged Poſts round them, by which the Bears climb up to the Scaffolds on the Top, where they ſun and dry themſelves. Here is alſo a Houſe for keeping Lyons, and other wild Beaſts of many Sorts. That called the Horn-Gallery here, has ſeveral Apartments well painted with all Sorts of Hunting of Fowls and wild Beaſts.

The New Town is the moſt beautiful, the beſt fortified, and as well worth a Traveller's View as any Place in *Germany*. The Elector's Palace that ſtands here is very large, and has noble and ſplendid Apartments. The Hall is very ſpacious and adorned with fine Draughts of Cities, Pictures of Giants, and the Habits of many Nations very well done; but the moſt remarkable and ſurprizing thing is, the Collection of Rarities, which fills ſeveral large Chambers: They are ſo numerous that we cannot inſiſt upon them, and ſhall only ſay, in ſhort, that the greateſt Curioſities of Art and Nature are ſeen here in great Numbers. Amongſt others there are Pictures of a very great Value; and wonderful Performances in Clockwork. The Stables, which are near the Palace, are very ſtately and large, and well furniſhed with many fine Horſes, and an Iron Rack and a Copper Manger for each. Near the Stables there is a curious Fountain and Pond, ſurrounded with Balluſters, where the Horſes are watered and waſhed; and here is a long arched Walk before the Stables, painted with curious Horſes. Over this Walk there is a Gallery with the Pictures of all the Dukes and Electors of *Saxony*, in their Robes and Military Habits. Among the reſt there are the Pictures of *Hengiſt* and *Horſus*, the two *Saxon* Generals, under whom they invaded *England*, drawn according to the Deſcriptions given of them by romantic monkiſh Hiſtorians. In other Chambers over the Stables there are a great many Curioſities, among others, a Horſeman of Silver, moved by a Spring, who carries a Cup of Wine in his Hand; a Gun which diſcharges forty times without Intermiſſion. The Arſenal is an oblong-Square Building, and is as well furniſhed as any in the Empire: Here is 400 Braſs Ordnance, great Quantities of all Sorts of Arms, and ſeveral Suits of Armour, and Coats of Mail in Silver, and others of Steel, uſed by the Electors in their Wars. Here are alſo Repreſentations of *Hungarian* and *Turkiſh* Horſe and Foot, drawn up in Parties, with their Commanders at their Heads, contrived ſo as to turn round. The chief Church is a very fair Structure, having formerly belonged to the Biſhops of *Miſnia*, till 1274, that one of them yielded the Town to the Marquis of *Miſnia*. The Citizens contend with thoſe of *Halle*, for ſpeaking the beſt *High-Dutch*. Within three Miles of this City, there is a Bed or Quarry of Stones, which riſe about 17 Ells above Ground, and repreſent Columns with ſeveral Corners, and are ſo joyn'd as if it were done by Art; they have from four to ſeven Columns a Piece, are ſmooth on the Outſide, look as if they were mixed with Iron, are very weighty, and hard as Adamant: According to the Deſcription, they have ſome Reſemblance of the Giants Cauſeway in *Ireland*.

2. *Miſſen*, on the *Elbe*, 10 Miles North-Weſt from *Dreſden*. 'Twas formerly the Metropolis, but now inconſiderable. It was made a Biſhoprick by the Emperor *Otho*, about the middle of the 10th Century, but ſince the Reformation, has been ſecularized and poſſeſſed by the Electors. It had formerly the beſt wooden Bridge in *Germany*, which being deſtroyed by the Civil War, there is a worſe built in its ſtead. The Elector has a Palace here, in form of a Caſtle, for Defence of the Town.

3. *Pirn*, on the *Elbe*, about 8 Miles South-Eaſt from *Dreſden*, a ſmall fortified Town, noted for a Treaty of Peace between the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. the Elector of *Saxony*, and other Princes of the Empire, in 1636. It was taken and pillaged by the *Swedes* in 1640.

4. *Muhlberg*, a Village on the *Elbe*, 28 Miles North-Weſt from *Dreſden*, famous for a Victory by *Charles* V. over the Proteſtants in 1547, when *Frederick* of *Saxony* was taken by the Duke of *Alva*, who commanded the Imperial Army.

5. *Naumburg*, a very pretty Town, on the River *Sala*, 70 Miles North-Weſt from *Dreſden*. It formerly belonged to the Archbiſhop of *Magdeburg*, and has a Diſtrict about 25 Miles long, and 15 broad, but is now reckoned Part of the Circle of *Miſnia*. It is the Capital of the Biſhoprick, which was founded in 952, by the Emperor *Otho* I. and tranſplanted hither in 982. *Lutheraniſm* was introduc'd here in the Beginning of the 16th Century by their Biſhop, after whoſe Death the Elector took the Adminiſtration. It was quitted to him by the Treaty of *Paſſau*, in 1552. His Anceſtors did afterwards appropriate the ſame, and it gave a Title to a Branch of the Family, who was called *Adminiſtrator*. The laſt Adminiſtrator turning Papiſt in 1717, by which he was made incapable of enjoying the Proteſtant Biſhoprick, the Emperor pleaded, that he ſhould enjoy half the Revenue, which amounts in the whole to 70000 Crowns *per Annum*; but the Chapter refus'd it, as contrary to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*. He was Duke of *Saxe-Zeits*, recanted before he died, but did not live to be reſtored to the Adminiſtration. *Weiſſenfelt*, on the ſame River, 10 Miles Eaſt from *Naumburg*, anciently *Leucopetra*, gives alſo Title of Prince to a Branch of the Family.

6. *Marsburg*, 10 Miles North from *Naumburg*, and 15 North-Weſt from *Leipſic*, on the River *Sala*. 'Tis a pretty large populous Town, and, as ſome think, derives its Name from *Mars*, whom the *Pagan Saxons* worſhipped here by the Name of *Irman-Seul*. 'Twas formerly a Biſhop's See, Suffragan to *Magdeburg*, founded by the Emperor *Otho* I. in 952, who made it an Imperial Town. The Duke of *Saxony* introduced *Lutheraniſm* here, about 1562, when he was Adminiſtrator, and the Revenues have ſince been a Portion to a Branch of the Family called Duke of *Saxe-Marsburg*. The Cathedral is worth a Traveller's View; and near it there is a Library of many ancient Mauſcripts, but ill kept: Among them are the Books of *Samuel* and *Kings* in *Latin*, in fair ancient *Engliſh-Saxon* Character. The laſt Duke dying, in 1690, without Heirs-Male, the Elector of *Saxony* took Poſſeſſion of it. Part of the Revenues of theſe Biſhopricks is appropriated toward the Maintenance of a Number of Canons belonging to each Cathedral, and the reſt to the Prince's Adminiſtrators.

7. *Altenburg*, on the River *Pleiſs*, 45 Miles South-Weſt from *Dreſden*. It was an Imperial City till *Frederick* Marquis of *Miſnia* took it in 1308, and united it to that Country. It has a fine Caſtle, where the Dukes of *Saxony* ſometimes kept their Court. The Town is pretty, and the Juriſdiction ſo large, that 'tis called a Dutchy. It has been poſſeſſed by the Duke of *Saxe-Gotha* ſince 1672, and was formerly called *Oſterland*.

8. *Zeits*, on the *Mulda*, 20 Miles South-Eaſt from *Naumburg*, and 12 North-Weſt from *Altenburg*. 'Tis a ſmall Town, was ſack'd in 982, by the *Vandals*, and gives Title to a Prince of the Family called Duke of *Saxe-Zeits*.

9. *Lutzen*, on the River *Elſter*, 10 Miles North-Weſt from *Leipſic*, famous for a great Victory which *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, obtained here over the Imperialiſts in 1632; but was killed in the Battle, and as ſome think by Treachery. His Fall occaſioned one to ſay, That he triumphed over his Enemies in the Arms of Death: And another made this Diſtich upon it:

Here, in this Field, the great Guſtavus *dy'd,*
While Victory lay bleeding by his Side.

2. The Circle of LEIPSIC, ſo called from its Capital, on the River *Pleiſs*, 48 Miles North-Weſt from *Dreſden*, and 25 North-Weſt from *Meiſſen*. 'Tis ſuppoſed to have been built by the *Vandals*, A. D. 700. And to have its Name from *Lipzk*, a Lime-Tree, with which that Country abounded, and hence ſome *Latin* Authors call it *Philurea*, from the *Greek* φίλυρεα, a *Lime-Tree*. It ſtands near the Conflux of three ſmall Rivers, in a pleaſant and fruitful Plain, abounding with all Neceſſaries and Pleaſures, particularly large rich Meadows mowed twice, and ſometimes thrice a Year, beſides pleaſant Woods, and many fine Orchards and Gardens belonging to the Citizens. The Town is large and populous, and the Houſes ſtately, eſpecially about the Market, where they are commonly 7 and 9 Stories high. The Town-houſe is a large and noble Structure. St. *Nicholas* Church is very fine, and the beſt adorned of any *Lutheran* Church in *Germany*. The City is very rich, becauſe of the Concourſe of Merchants from moſt Parts of *Europe* to their Fairs at *Eaſter*, *Michaelmas*, and *Chriſtmas*, when they are exempted from Tolls. 'Tis alſo the Seat of a high Court of Judicature, where the Elector himſelf is obliged to appear, when ſummon'd. Their Way of proceeding is deſcribed by *Zobelius* in a Book call'd *Differentia Juris Civilis & Saxonici*, and by the Author of the *Chronicon Lipſienſe*. Here is alſo a famous Univerſity, founded in 1408, on a Quarrel betwixt the *Huſſites* and Papiſts at *Prague*, from whence 2000 Students came hither in one Day: It has 4 Colleges, and 24 Profeſſors: Their chief Profeſſor of Divinity, *Adam Schertzar*, publiſh'd ſome Years ago a very learned Book, entitled *Collegium Anti-Sociniauum*, wherein he confuted the great *Socinian Carpſovius*. It has bred many learned Men; and there is a monthly Book publiſh'd here, giving an Account of remarkable Pieces upon all parts of Learning, call'd *Acta Eruditorum Lipſiæ*. In their Library there's abundance of Manuſcripts that belong'd to Monaſteries demoliſh'd at the time of the Reformation; among others, there is *Tretzer's Greek* Commentary on *Homer's Iliads*, in a fair and legible Character: This is look'd upon as a Rarity ſcarce to be found any where elſe. The Citizens alſo contend with thoſe of *Halle* for the Purity of the *German* Tongue. *Luther* diſputed here with *Eckius* againſt the Pope's Supremacy, in 1520; ſoon after which the City embraced the Reformation.

The adjacent Country was the chief Seat of the *German* Civil War; ſo that in two Years it was taken and retaken five times. It is fortified, has

has a good Garriſon, and is defended by the ſtrong Caſtle of *Pleiſſenburg* on the River. 'Tis noted for three Victories obtain'd near it by the *Swedes* over the Imperialiſts, in 1631, when *Guſtavus* defeated *Tilly*, in 1641, and in 1642, when the Archduke *Leopold* and General *Picolomini* were defeated by the *Swediſh* Admiral *Torſtenſon*, who afterwards obliged the Town to ſurrender.

1. *Altranſtad*, a Village near this City, in the Way to *Halle*, is famous for being *Charles* XII. of *Sweden*'s Head-Quarters in 1706, when he over-ran *Saxony*; and likewiſe for a Treaty in *September* that Year, betwixt his *Swediſh* Majeſty and King *Auguſtus*, by which the latter renounced the Crown of *Poland* to his Rival *Staniſlaus*, reſerving only the Title and Honours of a King: He alſo renounced his Alliances againſt the King of *Sweden* and *Staniſlaus*, promiſed to give no more Aſſiſtance to the Czar, and engaged, in concert with the King of *Sweden*, to preſerve the Proteſtant Religion in the Empire, as eſtabliſh'd by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, and to make no Alteration to the contrary in *Saxony* and *Luſatia*; and if attack'd on account of this Peace, he was to be aſſiſted by the King of *Sweden* and King *Staniſlaus*. There was another Treaty concluded there at the ſame time betwixt the King of *Sweden* and King *Staniſlaus* on the one part, and King *Auguſtus* on the other, to the ſame Effect, upon the Execution of which the *Swediſh* Troops were to evacuate *Saxony*. In *September* 1707, another Treaty was concluded here betwixt the King of *Sweden* and the Emperor, for reſtoring the Proteſtants of *Sileſia* to their Liberties, according to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*; but ſome Delays happening in the Execution, and the King of *Sweden* ſtill continuing in the Country, and ravaging it in a barbarous manner, gave the Emperor and the Confederates very great Uneaſineſs; ſo that the Duke of *Marlborough* came hither, and prevailed with the King of *Sweden* to evacuate the Country, to the univerſal Satisfaction of the Confederates, who were jealous that the *French* Court might prevail with the King of *Sweden* to join them, or at leaſt to give the Allies a farther Diverſion, by invading the Emperor's Hereditary Countries.

2. *Colditz*, 7 Miles Weſt from *Leipſic*, a little City of good Trade.

3. *Leiſnick*, on the *Mulda*, 22 Miles South-Eaſt from *Leipſic*, noted for the Birth of *Appian* the Geographer.

II. The Circle of the MOUNTAINS, where are,

1. *Freiberg*, or *Freidberg*, a famous pleaſant Town on the Banks of the *Mulda*, about 13 Miles South-Weſt from *Dreſden*. The Name comes from the rich neighbouring Hills that abound with Mines. 'Tis defended by ſtrong Walls, held out againſt the *Swedes* in the Civil War, but ſurrender'd to the Imperialiſts in 1632, when the Elector of *Saxony* gave 80000 Rixdollars to ſave the noble Monuments of his Anceſtors, in St. *Peter*'s Church here, from being defaced and rifled of the Robes, Jewels, and Rings, which according to Cuſtom had been entomb'd with them. The Monument of the Elector *Maurice* here is one of the nobleſt in *Germany*. The Town is chiefly remarkable for the rich Mines in and about it, diſcover'd in 1180. Dr. *Brown* in his Travels gives this Account of 'em: The chief is that upon the high Hill, which is 208 Fathom deep. The ſecond call'd the *Prince of Heaven*, was not many Years ago ſo rich, that 100 Weight of Ore yielded 65 Pound of Silver; tho' the Doctor ſays, 'tis a common Obſervation among Miners, that where the Veins are richeſt and pureſt, they are generally thinneſt, and not above two Inches broad; that the Ore commonly does not yield above 1½ Ounce of Silver *per lib.* yet they work it, tho' it does not yield above ½ Ounce: that thoſe of *Potoſi* don't yield above 10 or 12, tho' according to *Alberto Alonſo*, the round Hill of *Potoſi* alone has yielded betwixt 4 and 500 Millions of Pieces of Eight ſince 'twas dug. The third Mine here is call'd *Neckbreak*, and 80 *Engliſh* Fathoms deep; the Ore yields Copper and Silver, or Silver and Lead, and ſometimes all three ſeparately, tho' they work only for Silver. *The Reſident of Brandenburg*, commonly bound up with *Wicquefort*'s *L'Ambaſſadeur & ſes Fonctions* ſays, that the richeſt Mines in this Country are thoſe of *Sneberg*, diſcover'd in 1471, from which Year to 1501, the Elector had for his Tenths 510 Millions of Gold, and 900000 Crowns; and from thence to 1537, 393 Millions of Gold, and 800000 Crowns; but they have not yielded in proportion ſince, tho' ſtill very rich, being in part ruined by the Wars. As to the Way of melting the Ore, and preparing the Sulphur and Vitriol here, the Curious may find the Particulars in the Doctor's Travels. In this Town there is a yearly Coinage of Rixdollars, and other Money, commonly as fine as our Sterling, and reckon'd the beſt in *Germany*.

2. *Bebra*, or *Nebra*, on the River *Unſtrat*, 10 Miles North-Weſt from *Freiberg*. 'Twas burnt by the *Swedes* in 1709, becauſe the Inhabitants did not furniſh them Forage at the time demanded. The People fled to the Churches for Security, but were driven from thence by Whips.

3. *Chemnitz*, on a River of its Name, Capital of this Circle, 30 Miles Weſt South-Weſt from *Dreſden*. 'Twas an Imperial Town, till reduced by the Marquis of *Miſnia*, in 1508; is defended by the ſtrong Caſtle call'd *Auguſtusburg*, and noted for Mines of Lead and Tin.

4. *Frawenſtein*, a Town among the Mountains, where there's a good Lead Mine.

5. *Kongſtein*, on the *Elbe* and Frontiers of *Bohemia*, 15 Miles South from *Dreſden*, a ſtrong Fortreſs, with an Arſenal, where the Elector keeps his Treaſure.

6. *Marſenburg*, on the ſame Frontier, built in the 16th Century, for working on the Mines then diſcover'd there.

7. *Annaburg*, within a League of it, built on the ſame Account, the Cloſe of the 15th Century.

III. The Circle of VOIGTLAND, Weſt-South Weſt from that of the Mountains, on the Frontiers of *Bohemia* and *Franconia*. The Name came from the Voigts or Provoſts formerly appointed by the Emperor to govern them.

Places of Note here are,

1. *Zuickaw*, on the *Walda*, the Capital, formerly an Imperial Town, 50 Miles South-Weſt from *Dreſden*. 'Twas reduced by *Frederic* Marquis of *Miſnia*, in 1308, and formerly one of the Theatres of War betwixt *Charlemain* and the *Saxons*.

2. *Sneberg*, on the ſame River, 8 Miles South-Eaſt, noted for its rich Silver Mines, deſcribed above with thoſe of *Freiburg*.

3. *Plawen*, 20 Miles South-Weſt from *Zuickaw*, a pretty little Town on the River *Elſter*.

4. *Werda*, 20 Miles Weſt from *Zuickaw*, on a River of its Name, had formerly Lords of its own.

THE third Diviſion of *Saxony* is the Landgraviate of *THURINGIA*, of a large Extent, and takes up the Weſt ſide of the Country. The Name came from the *Thuringi*, a Branch of the *Vandals*; and by the Names of ſeveral Towns, as *Gotha*, *Gothleben*, *&c.* it appears that the *Goths* were mix'd with them. This Province has the River *Sala* on the Eaſt, the Landgraviate of *Heſſe* and Dutchy of *Brunſwic* on the Weſt, part of *Brunſwic* and *Halberſtat* on the North, and *Franconia* on the South. It abounds with Corn and large Vineyards in ſome Places, which yield the beſt Wine in the Country. In their Fields and Gardens they have Wild Saffron and Dyers Woad. In ſome Places they have Mines of Copper and Silver, and rich Salt-pits. Here are many great Lakes, the chief of which are *Wiſſenſee* and *Schwanſee*. The old Inhabitants had Kings of their own chuſing, till ſubdued by *Charlemain*, about 1122, when he aboliſh'd Paganiſm. They were afterwards govern'd by the Biſhop of *Mentz*, or his Deputies; but the Emperor *Conrad* II. eſtabliſh'd Counts there, and *Lotharius* II. ſet Landgraves over them. Thus they continued till 1226, that *Henry* Marquis of *Miſnia* reduced them under the Houſe of *Saxony*. 'Tis now divided into ſeveral Dutchies, poſſeſs'd by the Branches of the *Saxon* Family, and ſeveral Counties under the Elector's Protection, but with Counts of their own.

Places of Note here are,

1. *Erfurt*, the Metropolis, which with its Diſtrict belongs to the Elector of *Mentz*, and therefore is reckon'd by ſome to belong to the Circle of the *Lower Rhine*; which being at a great diſtance, we chuſe to deſcribe it here. 'Tis in Lat. 51. 1. Long. 11. 50 60 Miles South-Weſt from *Leipſic*, and 100 Weſt from *Dreſden*. 'Tis reckon'd one of the largeſt and moſt beautiful Cities in the Empire, and almoſt as big as *Cologn*. The Name comes from a Ferry over the River *Hiera*, on which it ſtands, in a pleaſant and fruitful Plain. 'Tis very ancient, was made a Biſhoprick by Pope *Zachary*, who reign'd about 742. It has 3 Baronies and 72 Villages under its Juriſdiction. The neighbouring Country abounds with all ſorts of Corn, good Wine, and Woad, of which the Citizens make a great deal of Money in the time of their Fairs in Trinity-Week and at *Martinmas*. Their publick Edifices, eſpecially their Churches and Abbeys, are very beautiful. Here is alſo a ſtately Caſtle nam'd *Ciriaxberg*, and a famous Univerſity. When they embraced the Reformation, they put themſelves under the Protection of the Elector of *Saxony*, which occaſion'd many Conteſts betwixt that Prince and the Elector of *Mentz*. They afterwards attempted to make themſelves an Imperial Town, but the Elector of *Mentz* reduced it by the Aſſiſtance of the *French*; yet by the Treaty of *Leipſic*, 17 of the Villages and their Dependancies were quitted to the Elector of *Saxony*. Many of the Citizens are *Lutherans*. Here is the largeſt Bell in *Germany*, which they call *Suſannah*.

2. *Weimar*, 12 Miles North-Eaſt from *Erfurt*, a large, neat, and well built City on the River *Ilm*, which gives Title to a Prince of the *Saxon* Family. 'Tis very ancient. The Emperor *Otho* II. held a General Dyet here in 975. The Name is ſuppoſed to come from the great Wine Market which is kept here. 'Tis famous for the Birth of *Bernard* of *Saxe-Weimar*, its Duke, a zealous Proteſtant, and one of the greateſt Captains in the laſt Century. Here is a ſtately Palace that formerly belong'd to the Landgrave.

3. *Jena*, on the Banks of the *Sala*, 10 Miles Eaſt from *Weimar*, to whoſe Duke it belongs. 'Tis famous for an Univerſity founded by the Elector *John Frederic*, and endow'd with many Priviledges by the Emperors *Charles* V. and *Ferdinand*. It has bred many learned Men, and among others the great Philoſopher *Juſtus Lipſius*. The Elector gave it a Library, which increaſes every Day. The Town ſtands in a pleaſant Valley, and is fortified with Walls and Towers.

4. *Gotha*, about 15 Miles South-Weſt from *Erfurd*, on the River *Lina*. Some think it had its Name from the *Goths*, who founded it in their March to *Italy*; but it was only a Village till fortified by the Biſhop of *Mentz*, in 964. 'Tis Capital of a Dutchy, which gives Title to a Branch of the *Saxon* Family, who reſide in the ſtately Caſtle that was demoliſhed by the Emperor *Maximilian* II. in 1567; but ſince rebuilt by Duke *Erneſt*. Their chief Trade is in Woad of three ſorts, the firſt they ſow about *Chriſtmas*, the ſecond in the Spring, Summer, and Harveſt; ſo that they have three Crops of it, and the third grows wild: It is reckon'd a ſoveraign Balſamick for Wounds, and cures 'em almoſt with a Touch, if applied in time: It reſembles Plantin, but has a longer Leaf: The Roots fatten and improve barren Ground exceedingly; and being brought over to *England* with Clover, Cinquefoil, *&c.* thrives very well in many Places. The Dukes of this Family are deſcended from the Elector *John-Frederic the Magnanimous*, taken and deprived by the Emperor *Charles* V. in 1547; ſince which the youngeſt Branch has enjoy'd the Electorate.

5. *Orlamund*, or *Erlamund*, 12 Miles South-Weſt from *Jena*, on the River *Sala*, Capital of a County.

6. *Tonneburg*, a ſmall fortified Town, 15 Miles Weſt from *Gotha*, ſack'd by the Imperialiſts in 1567. In 1696, ſome Workmen digging Gravel under a Hill in the Neighbourhood, found the Skeleton of an Elephant, which occaſion'd various Opinions among the Naturaliſts: ſome thought it to be a ſort of Plaiſter form'd into that Shape by the Figure of the Place, according to Inſtances given by *Athanaſius Kircher*, who ſays, that there's a white fat Earth which being lock'd by Water full of Nitre, hardens in time, and takes the Figure of the Mould where it lies; but the Teeth and Bones of this Skeleton being hollow, and having Marrow as natural Bones have, whereas thoſe form'd of Plaiſter or Mineral are of an uniform ſolid Subſtance. *Tenzelius*, the Elector's Hiſtoriographer, who wrote an Account of the Matter, ſuppoſed that this Elephant muſt have been buried here under the Sediment left by the Deluge.

7. *Eyſſenach*, 18 Miles Weſt from *Gotha*, at the Conflux of the *Neſſe* and *Horſet*, a ſmall neat City, Capital of its Dutchy, which gives Title of *Saxe-Eyſſenach* to a Prince of the Family. It has a conſiderable Trade in Iron, and an Univerſity, founded in 1555. The Duke's uſual Reſidence is at his Caſtle of *Marſul*, 5 Leagues from hence.

8. *Mul-*

8. *Mulhauſen*, 20 Miles North-Weſt from *Gotha*, an Imperial Town, under the Protection of the Elector.

The Counties in this Province;

I. *Schwartsburg*, there are two ſo call'd, one in the South, and the other in the North. Of that in the South we have no Deſcription, but what is in our Map, which places it betwixt the Dutchy of *Saxe-Weimar* on the North, and *Saxe-Altemberg* on the South; that in the North is betwixt the Counties of *Hohenſtein* and *Stolberg* on the North, and the Dutchy of *Saxe-Halle* on the South: They are named from little Towns and Caſtles, and gave Title to an ancient Family, divided into the two Branches of *Arnſtadt* and *Rudolſtadt*, which perhaps gave the ſame Name of *Schwartſburg* to their ſeveral Territories. The chief Place of the North County is *Sunderhauſen*, a large open Town, ſuppoſed to be that called *Sangerhauſen*, in our Map, about 18 Miles South from *Halberſtat*. To this Country belongs *Gleicken*, and old Caſtle on the River *On*, Capital of its Diſtrict, which gave Title to a Branch of the Family of *Schwartſburg*, extinguiſhed in 1639; upon which the Elector of *Mentz* inveſted the Counts of *Haſfelt* with the Caſtle as a Fief depending on his See; and the Elector of *Saxony* inveſted the Counts of *Hohenlo* with the other Parts, conſiſting of ſome Bailiwicks; ſays *la Forreſt*.

II. *Eichſeld*, or *Eiffeld*, a ſmall County belonging to the Elector of *Mentz*; Weſt from the Counties of *Schwartsburg* and *Hohenſtein*, on the Frontiers of *Heſſe* and *Brunſwic*.

Places of Note here, are,

1. *Heyligenſtat*, 25 Miles North-Weſt from *Mulhauſen*. It was built by King *Dagobert* of *France*, who kept his Court here; and has nothing remarkable now, but a College of Jeſuits.

2. *Duderſtat*, a ſmall Hans Town 15 Miles North from *Heyligenſtat*. Here are other little Towns not worth deſcribing.

III. The County of *Hohenſtein*, Eaſt from *Eiffeld*. The only Place of Note here, is *Northhauſen*, an Imperial Town on the River *Zarge*, 35 Miles North-Eaſt from *Duderſtat*. 'Tis ſaid to have been founded by the Emperor *Theodoſius* II. or *Mercovius* King of *France*, about 447. Some Dyets of the Empire have been held here. It is now under the Protection of the Elector of *Saxony*. *Walkenreedt* in this County, near the Frontiers of *Brunſwic*, was an Abbey, but is now ſecularized.

IV. The County of *Stolberg* lies Eaſt from *Hohenſtein*. The Capital is of the ſame Name, and has a large Caſtle ſaid to be built by a *Roman*, the Founder of the Family of *Stolberg*. It lies near the Frontiers of *Halberſtat*, 10 Miles Eaſt from *Hohenſtein*. The Counts are divided into the Families of *Stolberg*, *Iſenburg*, *Gudern*, and *Ortenberg*. They have alſo the County of *Wernigerod* in the Principality of *Halberſtat*, and are Sovereign Counts of the Empire.

V. The County of *Mansfeld* lies Eaſt from *Stolberg*, and North from the Principality of *Anhalt*, is about 30 Miles long from Eaſt to Weſt, and 18 from South to North. Some derive the Name from *Mannus* Son to *Tuſco* the Father of the *Germans*; and others ſay, that *Heger*, one of their firſt Counts, was one of the *Britiſh* King *Arthur*'s Companions at his Round Table, and built *Mansfeld* in *Nottinghamſhire*; but the more ſober Genealogiſts derive the Pedigree of the Counts of *Mansfeld* from *Burchard* V. Count of *Quernfurt*, to whom the Emperor *Frederic Barbaroſſa* gave this Country for his Service in the Holy Land, and his Succeſſors have enjoy'd it ever ſince, but pay ſome Homage to the Elector of *Saxony*. There have been ſeveral great Men of this Family, ſome of whom have been Privy-Councellors to the Emperor, and Deputy-Governours of *Saxony*. One of them, *Peter-Erneſt*, was Governour of *Luxemburg*, and General under *Charles* V. and *Philip* II. againſt *France* and the *Netherlands*. *Albert*, another of 'em, was a great Friend to *Luther*, and to *John-Frederic*, the depoſed Elector of *Saxony*, in whoſe Quarrel he loſt his Country, and afterwards bravely defended *Magdeburg* againſt the Imperialiſts. *Erneſt*, another of them, perform'd great things during the Wars of *Germany* againſt *Ferdinand* II. and eſpouſed the Cauſe of the Elector *Palatine*, who was choſen King of *Bohemia*. The Family is now divided into four or five Branches, which makes 'em leſs conſiderable than formerly. Some of the Branches oppoſed ſeveral of the *Lutheran* Doctrines in the 16th Century, which, *La Forreſt* ſays, gave Riſe to the Sect call'd *Mansfeldians*. The two chief Branches now are thoſe of *Bornſtet* and *Eyſleben*. The latter lives at a Town of that Name, and has nothing but the Hunting, Fiſhery, and Patronage of the Churches, the reſt being ſequeſter'd to the Elector of *Saxony*, who mortgaged his part for 600000 Rixdollars to the Elector of *Hanover*, now King *George*, in 1715, but redeem'd it.

The Country abounds with ſeveral ſorts of Minerals, which bring great Profit to the Inhabitants; among the reſt there is that call'd the *Scheifferſteyn*, peculiar to this and the neighbouring Provinces: 'Tis a blackiſh gliſtering kind of Slate, which melted and bray'd, yields much Copper and Silver. *Hubenſak*, who comments on part of *Munſter*'s Geography, ſays, there's ſcarce the like in the World; that out of this Stone the Inhabitants melt Copper, each Hundred of which contains 10 or 12 Ounces of pure Silver; and the Stone abounds ſo much, that it is dug up every where. He adds, that in theſe Stones there are lively Repreſentations, in fair Strokes of Copper, of Fiſhes of ſeveral ſorts, Frogs, Water-Rats, and other Animals, that abound in a neighbouring Lake.

Places of Note are,

1. *Eyſleben*, 20 Miles South-Eaſt from *Halberſtat*, and 18 North-Weſt from *Halle*. 'Tis the Capital of the Country, derives its Name from Iron-Ore, which abounds in theſe Parts, and is by the Natives call'd *Eyſen*. 'Tis the Seat of the Prince, who is an Hereditary Count of the Empire, and has a Voice in the Dyet. 'Tis noted for the Birth of *Luther*, in 1483, and his Death in 1564. The Citizens have ſet up his Statue of Stone over the Door of the Houſe where he was born, with this Inſcription:

H ſtis eram Papæ, Sociorum peſtis & hujus
Vox mea, cum ſcriptis, nil niſi Chriſtus erat.

i. e. *'Gainſt Pope, and Popelings, I did War declare;*
But Chriſt I preach'd, and wrote with utmoſt Care.

Forſter, Superintendant of this Church, ſays, a great Fire happening in 1601, burnt the Count's Palace, and 250 Houſes, but the Church where *Luther* was baptized, the Houſe where he was born, and that where he died, eſcaped the Flames, tho' all about them were conſumed. This Town ſuffered much in the 11th Century, during the War between the Emperor *Henry* IV. and the *Saxons*; as it did likewiſe in the Civil Wars, when the Imperialiſts deſtroyed *Luther*'s Monument, and defaced the Inſcription. 'Tis defended by a good Citadel, and reaps conſiderable Profit from its Quarries of black Stone, and two Annual Fairs.

2. *Mansfeld*, 5 Miles North-Weſt from *Eyſleben*; an old ruinous City, on the River *Vipren*, defended by a ſtrong Caſtle on the Top of a Hill.

3. *Vipren*, a Town of good Trade, 8 Miles Weſt from *Mansfeld*. *Arnſtein* and *Quernfurt* are little Towns which give Name to their Diſtricts, and Title to the Branches of the Family.

4. The County of *Barbi* which lies between *Magdeburg* and *Anhalt*, has no Place of Note but a Town Caſtle of its own Name.

IV. The Principality of ANHALT. It lies for the moſt part between the River *Sala* and the *Elbe*, has *Magdeburg* on the North, *Thuringia* on the South, *Quedlinburg* on the Weſt, and part of the Dutchy of *Saxony* on the Eaſt. 'Tis about 90 Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, but the Breadth is very unequal, the greateſt being on the Eaſt Side, which is but 35 Miles. This Principality is very fruitful in Corn, and tho' by ſome reckoned a Part of *Saxony*, it is Independant; and ſome of this Family hath been Electors both of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*: Their Origin being the ſame with that of thoſe two Families. Some *German* Antiquaries derive it from *Aſchenaz*, *Noah*'s Grandſon, but that we have exploded in the Hiſtory of *Brandenburg*. The Family however is very ancient, and they have a Genealogical Table in their Palace, which affirms, that their Anceſtors were Kings, Dukes, and Generals of the *Saxons*, before our Saviour's Time. The *Atlas Hiſtorique* carries their Origin no higher than *Berentobaldus*, who made Wars on the *Thuringians*, with Succeſs, in the 6th Century. His Succeſſor *Berenger*, was made a Count by *Charlemain*. Others of them were Generals of the *Saxons*, againſt *Clovis* II. and *Dagobert*, Kings of *France*. *Albert the Bear*, of this Family, was made Markgrave of *Brandenburg* in 1152, by the Emperor *Conrad* III. and his Son *Bernard* was made Elector of *Saxony*, inſtead of *Henry the Lyon*, and likewiſe poſſeſſed *Anhalt*. He and his Brother *Otho* divided the Family into two Branches, from whence came the Families of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*, but they are ſaid to have loſt the Electorate of *Brandenburg* in 1142, and that of *Saxony* in 1180, both of which came to Deſcendants of younger Branches. *Henry the Old*, one of this Family, is ſaid to have been the firſt that was created Prince of *Anhalt*, by the Emperor *Frederic* II. There have ſince been very great Men of this Family, who have matched into the greateſt of the Empire. 'Tis divided into ſeveral Branches, *viz.* *Deſſau* the chief, *Bernburg*, *Zerbſt*, *Hatzgerod*, and *Cothen*. When their Dominions were divided, they agreed to ſubmit to the eldeſt of the Family, who has the ſupreme Government, and the only Power to aſſemble the reſt, upon Matters of Conſequence. They have but one Vote in the Dyet, and generally depute one of their Number to repreſent them.

Prince *Lewis* of *Cothen*, founded that called the *Fructifying Society*, for tranſlating the beſt *Latin* and *Greek* Authors into a good *German* Style: He was the firſt Preſident, and in a ſhort Time above twenty Princes, and Six hundred Noblemen entered into the Society, which has very much advanced Learning in *Germany*, and improved their own Language.

The Prince of *Anhalt-Deſſaws* Titles are, Prince of *Anhalt*, Count of *Aſcania*, Lord of *Zerbſt*, *Bernbourg*, &c. Thoſe of *Zerbſt* add *Jeveren*, *Knyphauſen*, &c. Their Dominions are thus: The Branch of *Deſſaw* has the Principality of *Deſſaw*. That of *Bernbourg*, the Lordſhip of *Bernbourg* and *Ballenſted*, *Oldenhall*, and the Provoſtſhip of *Gerenrode*. The Branch of *Hatzgerode*, the Bailiwick of that Name. The Branch of *Cothen*, *Cothen*, and its Diſtrict, *Plotskaw* the upper County of *Warrenſdorf*, *Nieubourg*, *Wulſen*, and *Guſten*. The Branch of *Zerbſt*, *Zerbſt* and its Diſtrict, the Bailiwick of *Lindaw*, *Roſwic*, *Roſta*; the Lordſhips of *Severn*, *Knyphauſen*, and *Walternenburg*.

The Princes of this Family claimed the Succeſſion of *Saxe-Lawenburg* in 1690, as next Heirs, but 'twas carried for the Princes of *Lunenburg*, as is ſaid before.

Places of Note here are,

1. *Deſſaw*, the Seat of the chief Prince, who is General to the King of *Pruſſia*, lies on the *Elbe*, 30 Miles South from *Magdeburg*, and 15 North-Weſt from *Wittenberg*, in a pleaſant fruitful Country. 'Tis well fortified, and adorned with the Prince's Palace, which, by an Inſcription over the Gate, appears to have been built by *Albert* and *Waldemar*, Princes of this Family. In one of the Chapels there is the Tomb of *Rebobeck*, an old Miller, who having followed *Waldemar* Marquis of *Brandenburg*, one of the Princes of this Family, to the Wars, where he was ſlain, did counterfeit him ſo artfully, that he impoſed upon the World for ſome Time, as ſaid already in the Hiſtory of *Brandenburg*. This Miller died in 1350. The chief Trade of the Place is in excellent Beer, which is tranſported over all the Country.

2. *Zerbſt*, 10 Miles North from *Deſſaw*. 'Tis very ancient, and was fortified: The Name in the *Wendiſh* Dialect ſignifying a Fort. 'Tis remarkable for little now, but the Reſidence of the Prince who bears that Title; and the Brewing of good ſtrong Beer, which they tranſport.

3. *Bernburg*, a fortified Town on the Banks of the *Sala*, 13 Miles Weſt from *Deſſaw*. The Prince of that Title has a Palace here ſeparated from the Town by the River. This City was taken by the Elector of *Saxony*'s Troops in 1636; when they put all the Garriſon and Inhabitants to the Sword, except a few that belonged to the Prince's Court.

4. *Aſcherleben* or *Aſcania*, from whence the Family derived their ancient Title, is an old Town on the Frontiers of *Halberſtat*, 15 Miles South-Eaſt from that Town. 'Twas ſeized by the Canons of that Church, after the Death of Prince *Otho*'s Widow, in 1315; ſince which the Family of *Anhalt* could never recover it, nor are they like to do it now, that it is fallen, with the reſt of that Biſhoprick, to the Family of *Pruſſia*.

5. *Anhalt*,

5. *Anhalt* near the South Border of *Halberſtat*, remarkable for nothing now but an ancient Caſtle, which gave Name to the Family and Principality.

6. *Coten* or *Koten*, 12 Miles South-Weſt from *Deſſaw*, remarkable only for a Caſtle, and being Capital of the County which gives Title to its Prince.

7. *Hertzgerode*, 7 Miles South-Eaſt from *Quedlinburg*, and Capital of the Diſtrict which gives Title to the Prince of that Name.

8. *Worlitz* or *Coſwic*, a little Town of good Trade on the *Elbe*.

9. *Gernrode*, an Abbey of Nuns founded by Duke *Geron* in 965. It embraced the Reformation in 1531. It has a Vote in the Dyet, but the Princes of *Anhalt* have the Advowſon.

V. THE Marquiſate of *LUSATIA* or *LAUSNITZ*, has *Brandenburg* on the North, *Bohemia* on the South, *Saxony* on the Weſt, and *Sileſia* on the Eaſt. 'Tis 95 Miles South and North where longeſt, and 60 Eaſt and Weſt where broadeſt. The Name comes from the *Luſici*, its ancient Inhabitants. The Moderns ſpeak a Mixture of *Wendiſh* and *German*, ſo that they are reckoned of *Sclavonic* Extraction. It had formerly Princes of its own, and has been at Times ſubject to the King of *Bohemia*, the Families of *Brandenburg* and *Auſtria*; but rebelling againſt the Emperor in 1620, it was reduced by *John-George* Elector of *Saxony*, and mortgaged to him for his Service, but ſettled upon him and his Heirs, by the Treaty of *Prague*, in 1635; except ſome Parts of it, which were left to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, it being formerly called the *Eaſt Mark*. The Elector of *Saxony* gave the Duke of *Saxe-Marſburg* that Part called *Nether Luſace*.

The Country is for the moſt part ſandy or boggy, ſo that it had ſcarce Corn enough for the Inhabitants, till of late, that they have improved it, and now makes excellent Beer. Here is ſuch Plenty of Wood, Veniſon, and Fiſh, as might enrich them had they any Commerce. They breed no Horſes, but are able, ſays *Boter*, to raiſe 20000 hardy Footmen.

'Tis divided into *Upper* and *Lower*, the former called *Hexapolis*, becauſe of 6 Confederate Towns in it.

Places of Note here, are,

1. *Bantzen* or *Baudiſſin*, on the *Spre*, 30 Miles Eaſt from *Dreſden*. 'Tis the Metropolis of the Country, was built by a *Bohemian* Duke of the ſame Name, about 800; afterwards made an Imperial City, but loſt its Privileges in the 13th Century, when reduced by the King of *Bohemia*. The Elector of *Saxony* beſieged it in 1634, when the Imperial Garriſon ſet Fire to the Suburbs to diſlodge the *Saxons*; but the Fire being carried into the Town by a ſtrong Wind, obliged the Garriſon to ſurrender. The *Swedes* demoliſhed the Remains afterwards, ſo that it has never recovered its Luſtre. Here is a Church where both *Lutherans* and *Papiſts* have their Worſhip.

2 *Leibaw*, 10 Miles South-Eaſt from *Bautzen*, one of the oldeſt Towns in the Country, and the Place where the Deputies of the reſt of the Confederate Towns conſult. It lies on a ſmall River, and is ſurrounded with pleaſant Meadows. In 1639, the *Swedes* found 70000 Crowns in Caſh, and other good Booty here.

3. *Gorlitz*, 25 Miles Eaſt of *Bautzen*, on the Weſt Side of the River *Noiſſe*, is well fortified, and the Approaches difficult, becauſe of Moraſſes. 'Tis the Seat of Juſtice; the Reſidence of the Governour; has neat Churches; many ſtately Houſes, and a good Trade in brewing Beer, and dying and dreſſing Linnen and Woollen.

4. *Zittaw*, on the *Neiſſe*, 15 Miles South of *Leibaw*, an ancient Town, has a good Trade in Beer, and an old *Franciſcan* Monaſtery, turned to an Hoſpital ſince the Reformation.

5. *Luben* on the *Spre*, 45 Miles North from *Bautzen*. 'Tis Capital of *Nether Luſatia*, has the chief Place in the Dyets, and a Palace where the Elector ſometimes reſides.

6. *Guben*, 21 Miles Eaſt from *Luben*, on the River *Neiſſe*. 'Tis a well fortified little Town; the Imperialiſts took it in 1631, but 'twas ſoon after ſtormed by the Marquis of *Hamilton*, who joined the *Swedes* with a Body of Troops, and put moſt of the Garriſon to the Sword. The Imperialiſts took it afterwards, and held it out three Weeks againſt the *Swedes*, but were obliged to ſurrender at Diſcretion for want of Neceſſaries.

7. *Soraw*, on the Borders of *Sileſia*, on the ſame River, 25 Miles from *Guben*: By ſome reckoned Capital of *Nether Luſatia*. 'Twas frequently taken and retaken during the Civil Wars of *Germany*.

8. *Cothus* or *Cotiuitz*, on the *Spre*, 18 Miles South of *Luben*, a fair Town, ſubject to the King of *Pruſſia*.

9. *Camitz* or *Camiens*, a little City, well built and fortified, ſubject alſo to that King. It is on the Frontiers of *Miſnia*, 10 Miles North-Weſt of *Baudits*.

10. *Koniguart*, a pretty little City on the *Weiſs*.

Here are ſeveral other ſmall Towns that do not merit a Deſcription. This Country was over-run by the *Swedes* in 1706.

The HISTORY *of SAXONY.*

THE *Atlas Hiſtorique* has a very large Tree of the Family: Some derive their Origin from *Herteric* a King of the *Saxons*, famous for his Victories over the *Goths* before the Time of our Saviour; and they bring down his Succeſſion to *Hengiſt*, who invaded *England*; and ſo to *Wittekind*, famous in Hiſtory for his War againſt *Charlemain*; who having conquered the Country, made him Duke of *Angria*. From *Wigbert* Brother to *Wittekind*, they derive *Ludolph*, ſaid to have been the firſt Hereditary Duke of *Saxony*, and Grandfather to the Emperor *Henry the Fowler*. From *Ludolph's* Son *Otho*, they derive the Branch of *Saxony*, who enjoy'd the Country till *Henry the Lyon* was diſpoſſeſſed by the Emperor *Frederic* I. and ſucceeded by the younger Son of *Albert the Bear*, of *Brandenburg*; from which Son called *Albert* I. came the *Saxon* Branches named *Albertine* and *Erneſtine*.

Having ſaid ſo much of this in the Hiſtory of the Family of *Brandenburg*, we need ſay the leſs here, and ſhall only obſerve, that this Family produced very great Princes, and particularly *Frederic* III. of the *Erneſtine* Line, who protected *Luther* in carrying on the Reformation, refuſed the Empire when offered him at the Death of *Maximilian* I. ſubdued the tumultuous Boors, was a very pious Prince, and dying without Iſſue, was ſucceeded by his Brother *John*, who defeated the Boors, and took their Enthuſiaſtical Leader *Thomas Muntzer*. In 1529, he was one of thoſe Princes who entered the famous Proteſt againſt Popery, from whence came the Name of *Proteſtants*. In 1530, he joined with other Princes in offering the Confeſſion at the Dyet of *Augsburg* to the Emperor *Charles* V. He alſo ordered the Defence of it to be Printed, and was Author of the League at *Smalcald*, againſt the Emperor, for Defence of the Proteſtant Religion, and the *German* Liberties. His Son and Succeſſor, *John-Frederic*, was defeated and deprived by the Emperor *Charles* V. and ſucceeded by his Son *John-Frederic*, who was impriſoned by the Emperor, and died in Continement. There were ſeveral other great Princes of this Line, but the moſt remarkable was *Bernard*, the 11th Son of *John* II. He was famous for his Prudence and Valour, contributed chiefly to the Victory of *Lutzen*, after the Fall of *Guſtavus-Adolphus* King of *Sweden* in that Battel, did many great Actions afterwards, was created Duke of *Franconia*, and died in 1639.

The *Albertine* Line, from whom the preſent Elector deſcends, was founded by *Albert*, Son to the Elector *Frederic* II. born in 1443. He was a great Captain, reduced the *Netherlands* to the Obedience of the Emperor *Maximilian* I. His Son *Henry the Pious* turned Proteſtant, and joined in the League of *Smalcald*; his Son *Maurice* did great Service to the Empire againſt the *Turks* and *French*, and afterwards againſt the Imperialiſts; drove *Charles* V. out of the Empire, for a Time, after having narrowly miſſed taking him, which brought on the Treaty of *Paſſaw*, betwixt the Emperor and the Proteſtants. He left only one Daughter, who was married to *William the Great*, Prince of *Orange*, in 1561. His Brother *Auguſtus* ſucceeded, and was of ſo great Authority and Prudence, that neighbouring Princes choſe him to be Umpire of their Differences. His Son *George* II. was a very great Prince and a zealous Proteſtant: He entered into the League with the *Swedes* againſt the Emperor, with whom he made Peace, in 1634; after which he ſuffered much by the Arms of the *Swedes*, till the Treaty of *Munſter*. He died in 1656, and was ſucceeded by his Son *John-George* II. a very great Prince and zealous Proteſtant: He died and was ſucceeded by his Son *John-George* III. famous for his Conduct and Valour in forcing the *Turks* to raiſe the Siege of *Vienna* in 1683; after which he did great Service againſt the *French* upon the *Rhine*, and died in 1691. He was ſucceeded by his Brother *Frederic-Auguſtus* the preſent Elector, and King of *Poland*, whoſe Hiſtory is ſo freſh in Memory, that we need not inſiſt upon it, but only obſerve, that he has ſcarce ever had quiet Poſſeſſion of that Crown, for which he changed his Religion; and by invading the King of *Sweden*, brought on that War which has proved ſo ruinous to *Poland*, *Saxony*, and *Sweden*, and the Northern Parts of *Germany*. The Electoral Prince his Son, having alſo turned *Papiſt*, gives great Uneaſineſs to the *German* Proteſtants, tho' they have both promiſed to make no Alteration in the Religion of their Country: And in 1705, being diſſatisfied with the Pope's Juggling, he publiſhed a ſevere Edict againſt Papiſts ſettling in *Saxony*.

The RELIGION *of SAXONY, and the* Elector's TITLES *and* REVENUES.

IS that of the *Augsburg* Confeſſion, already mentioned, wherein they differ little from the *Caviniſts*, but on the Head of *Conſubſtantiation*; as to which they hold, as appears by the 10th Article, That with the Bread and Wine, the Body and Blood of Chriſt are truly exhibited to thoſe that partake of the Lord's-Supper; but in ſome Editions, 'tis more groſly expreſſed, *viz.* That in the Lord's-Supper, the Body and Blood of Chriſt are truly preſent, and diſtributed to thoſe who partake of the Supper. 'Tis alſo to be obſerved, that in the 18th Article, about Free-Will, they agree with the *Calviniſts*, and condemn the *Pelagians*; but many of the *Lutherans*, ſince that Time, have fallen in with the *Arminians*. They alſo retain the Uſe of Images, but only for Hiſtorical Purpoſes, without worſhiping before them. There is another called the Confeſſion of the *Saxon* Churches, offered to the Council of *Trent*, in 1551. This was writ in the Synod of *Wittenberg*, to explain that of *Augsburg*, which *Melancthon* confeſſed he wrote in haſte.

The Elector's TITLES are, Duke of *Saxony*, *Juliers*, *Cleve*, *Bergs*, *Engers*, *Weſtphalia*, Elector of the Empire, Landgrave of *Thuringia*, Markgrave of *Miſnia*, of the *Upper* and *Lower Luſatia*, Count and Prince of *Henneberg*, Count of *la Mark*, *Ravensburg*, and *Barby*, Lord of *Ravenſtein*, &c. and Great Marſhal of the Empire: he commands the Garriſon when the Dyet ſits, ſo that the Elector in *Charles* Vth's Time, obliged him to remove his Guard from the Gate of *Augsburg*, and to give Security that he would no more invade his Privileges. He is alſo Vicar of the Empire, during an *Interregnum*, in all Places not belonging to the Elector *Palatine's* Vicariate. He alſo appoints the Meeting of the Dyets, except the Collegial ones, which are convened by the Elector of *Mentz*, but he muſt give Notice of it to the Elector, who orders Count *Papenheim* to ſummon the Members.

His REVENUES are ſuppoſed to be as great as thoſe of any Prince of the Empire, except the Arch-duke of *Auſtria*. Thoſe from the Mines at *Friedburg*, &c. are computed at 130000 *l. per Ann.* His Impoſts on Beer, at *Leipſic*, 20000, and thoſe on other Commodities, with his Tenths of Corn, Fruit, Wine, &c. make it in the whole, above 500000 *l. per Ann.* This enabled him to keep a more ſplendid Court than his Neighbours, till of late, that his Country has been exhauſted by the *Swedes*, and the Supplies he has had to maintain him on the Throne of *Poland*. This Court has been noted for the greateſt Drinkers in *Germany*, and ſome of their Hiſtorians ſay, that a red Noſe is the diſtinguiſhing Mark of the Family.

It has more Branches than any other Sovereign Family in *Europe*. There are 15 Male-Branches of it at preſent, *viz. Marburg*, *Zeits* or *Naumburg*, *Zorbich*, *Spremberg*, *Pegaw*, *Gotha*, *Coburg*, *Eyſenberg*, *Saalfield*, *Hilburgſhauſen*, *Weymar*, *Weyſſenfels* or *Halle*, *Barby*, *Eyſenach*, and *Romhild*. They have all of them particular Dominions, the chief of which have been mentioned in the Deſcription of the Electorate.

IV. *The Circle of the LOWER RHINE.*

IT extends from the Borders of the Dutchy of *Cleve*, on the North-Weſt, to the upper End of the *Palatinate* on the South-Eaſt, which is 170 Miles; but the Breadth is not proportionable, being very narrow in the Electorate of *Cologne*, and Part of that of *Treves*; the greateſt

Breadth is from the Borders of the Dutchy of *Luxemburg* to the *Rhine*, where 'tis about 100 Miles. The Directors are the Electors of *Mentz* and *Palatine*. 'Tis in general very fruitful in Corn and Wine, and abounds with considerable Cities, but suffer'd much by the late Wars with *France*.

The Dominions here are,

I. *The Electorate and Archbishoprick of* COLOGNE.

IT has the Dutchy of *Cleve* on the North-West, the Electorate of *Treves* on the South-East, the Dutchy of *Juliers* on the West, and the Dutchy of *Bergs* on the East. 'Tis about 80 Miles long from North-West to South-East; but the Breadth is not proportionable, being very narrow at both Ends, and the greatest but 20. The Country is very fruitful, and water'd by several Rivers, but especially the *Rhine*, which advances its Trade. 'Tis divided into the Diocese and separate Domain, and the Diocese subdivided into Upper and Lower, which contain several Bailiwicks and Mannors. We shall begin with the North Part.

1. *Rhineberg*, a Town on a Hill upon the *Rhine*, from whence it has the Name: It lies on the Frontiers of the Dutchy of *Cleve*, and so by near *Guelder*, that it has been often claim'd by the *Netherlanders*, and some reckon'd part of the Dutchy of *Cleve* or *Guelder*: 'Tis about 11 Miles East of *Guelder*, 16 South-East of *Cleve*, and 40 of *Cologne*, being the lowermost Town of this Electorate: 'Tis large, well fortified, tolerably rich, lies well for Trade, and has a Right of Toll from Ships that pass on the *Rhine*. 'Tis Capital of a small County about 10 Miles in Extent, was taken by the *French* in 1672, but restored soon after. In 1702, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* put a Garrison into it, after taking of *Bon*, tho' the Governour made some Resistance, pretending to keep it for the Emperor. It was afterwards betray'd to the *French* by the Elector of *Cologne*, but forced to surrender to the King of *Prussia* in 1703, who obliged the Town to admit some Protestants into the Magistracy, and to allow them the Exercise of their Religion. It has been since restored to the Elector of *Cologne*, by the Treaty of *Rastad*.

2. *Camp*, a Mitred Abbey, in the Neighbourhood of *Rhineberg*, nobly endow'd by several Emperors.

3. *Meurs*, Capital of its County, about 9 Miles South-West of *Rhineberg*, a neat small City, with a good Citadel. It had Counts of its own, fell afterwards to the House of *Orange*, and now belongs to the King of *Prussia*, (as one of the Heirs to King *William* III. of *Great Britain*) in whose Favour the Emperor erected it into a Principality, and he was allow'd a Vote in the College of Princes in that Capacity, notwithstanding the Opposition made to it by the other Claimants of the House of *Orange*.

4. *Ordingen*, a small City near the *Rhine*, 6 Miles South-East from *Meurs*.

5. *Nuys*, on the *Erpe*, near where it falls into the *Rhine*, 5 Miles South-West from *Dusseldorp*, and 28 North-West from *Colen*. 'Tis supposed to be the *Novesium* or *Nussia* of *Tacitus*. *Drusus* built a Fort here, to secure the *Roman* Frontiers, which occasion'd the building of the City: 'Tis pretty large, fortified by the River on one Side, and by a double Wall on the other. The *Rhine* formerly ran by its Walls, and they levied Toll on Ships that pass'd that Way; but the River having alter'd its Course, they have now dug a navigable Canal from the *Erpe* to the *Rhine*. It held out a long Siege against *Charles the Bold* of *Burgundy*, in 1474, for which the Emperor *Frederic* IV. gave them many Privileges, particularly to coin Money, and to bear the *Spread Eagle* in their Arms; but on condition that they should take no Toll of any Vessels that traded thither. Here is a Collegiate Church, dedicated to St. *Quirinus*, where they shew his Tomb and Reliques. There are likewise some other good publick Buildings. It was several times taken and retaken by the *French* and the Confederates before the Peace of *Reswic*, when it was restored to the Elector.

6. *Kempen* or *Kerpen*, 15 Miles North-West from *Nuys*, on the Frontiers of *Guelderland* and *Cleve*. 'Tis a strong Town and Castle, and formerly belong'd to the Dutchy of *Juliers*. It held out a long Siege in 1642, against the Duke of *Saxe-Weimar*, but surrender'd on honourable Terms, and was afterwards given by the *Spaniards* to the Elector of *Cologne*. The *French* blew up the Castle in 1689, after which it was rebuilt. The *French* possess'd themselves of it again during the late War, but were drove out by a Body of *Hussars*, who kill'd or took all the Garrison.

7. *Keyserswaert*, about 6 Miles North-West from *Dusseldorp*, on the same side the *Rhine*. 'Tis a small ancient Town, and had its Rise from a College built in the Island *Werda*, by *Swibert* an *Englishman*, about 711, now demolish'd. It formerly belong'd to the Duke of *Cleves*, but was sold to the Bishop of *Colen*, in 1399, and confirm'd to the See in 1464, with some other Towns, for *Soest* and *Santen*. The Town is strong, and was possess'd by the *French* in 1689, but surrender'd to the Confederates on Terms. It was betray'd to the *French* by the Elector of *Cologne* in 1701, but retaken after a long and bloody Siege by the Confederates in 1702, upon which the *French* retired to a Fort in a neighbouring Island, but at last yielded on Discretion, for which the Governour cut his own Throat, and several of the Officers getting off in a Boat, were sunk by a Cannon-shot. The Emperor gave it then to the Elector *Palatine*, in consideration of his Services; but the Chapter of *Colen*, who had been in Possession above 500 Years, protested against it.

8. *Zons*, on the *Rhine*, 7 Miles East from *Nuys*, a handsome, well fortified Town, and has a good Trade in Corn, which grows plentifully in the Neighbourhood. It was betray'd to the *French* by the Elector of *Cologne* in 1701, but soon after retaken by the Confederates.

9. *Woringen* or *Weringen*, on the *Rhine*, 8 Miles North-West of *Cologne*, fam'd for a bloody Battel betwixt the Archbishop and the Citizens of *Cologne*, in 1297, when the Townsmen gain'd the Victory.

10. *Colegne* or *Colen*, the Metropolis of the Dioceses, reckon'd in the Circle of *Westphalia*, is in Lat. 51. Long. 7¼. 'Twas anciently named *Colonia Agrippina & Ubiorum*, the latter because it was founded by the *Ubii*, and the former because *Agrippina*, Daughter to *Germanicus* and Wife to *Claudius*, being born here, would have it honour'd by a *Roman* Colony, *A. D.* 48. In a Medal of *Claudius* 'tis call'd *Colonia Agrippina Ubiorum*. Some will have it much older, and say, it was tributary to *Treves* some Ages before our Saviour's Birth. The *Ubii* came hither from the other side the *Rhine*, 20 Years before that Time; the *Roman* Colony enlarg'd it much, *A. D.* 99, call'd it *Second Rome*, because of its Extent, fine Buildings, and Senate, and Metropolis of *Germania Secunda*. When *Vitellius* and *Vespasian* disputed the Empire, 'twas besieged by *Tutor* and *Sabinius*, and *Agrippina* forced to receive their Garrison, but she massacred them after *Cerealis* had defeated the Rebels. *French* Authors say, that *Meroue* their King, drove out the *Romans* in *Valentinian* the Third's Time, about 449. In 451, *Attila* the *Hun* ruined it. The *Romans* rebuilt it, but were dispossess'd by *Childeric*, Son to *Meroue*, who gave it to a Kinsman, and made him King; but his Successor *Sigebert the Lame*, being murder'd by his own Son *Cloderic*, about 599, *Clouis the Great* of *France* put *Cloderic* to Death, and united *Colgne* to his own Crown, under which it continued a long time. About 881, it was destroy'd by the *Normans* that ravaged *Gallia Belgica*. 'Twas rebuilt, and subjected to its Bishop by *Otho the Great*. *Otho* III. made it Imperial in 993. *Frederic* I. enlarged its Privileges in 1180, after which it increased much. In 1260, it enter'd into the League of the Hans Towns, and was made Capital of their fourth Province. 'Twas then, and is still, govern'd by a Senate, much like that of ancient *Rome*; and there are some Families who derive themselves from the old *Roman* Colony. In 1517, the People rebell'd, and cut off their Consuls, and other Magistrates, for cheating the Publick. They have had many Controversies with their Archbishops, about the Jurisdiction, and refused to submit to any thing inconsistent with the Dignity of an Imperial City; but the Emperor *Maximilian* I. made it up, and confirm'd their Privileges, on condition of their doing Homage to the Archbishop, who, on his part, was obliged to preserve their Privileges. The Senate determine all civil Causes; but the Archbishop has the sole Right to pardon Criminals, or put 'em to Death, after Tryal and Condemnation by the Senate. He has two Palaces here; but the Citizens don't allow him to reside there above three Days at a time. The Government is in 6 Burgomasters, 7 Eschevins, or Aldermen, and 150 Counsellors, who continue for Life; only two of the Burgomasters are Regents a Year by Turns. The Eschevins are chosen by the Archbishop, and the Counsellors by the Companies of the City; only 50 of the Counsellors act in a Year, so that all of 'em have their Turn in three Years; and when a Burgomaster dies, the Counsellors chuse another.

'Twas made an Archbishoprick in 743, ten Years after *Mentz*, and an Electorate in 1021. The great Chapter consists of 60 Canons, all Princes or Earls, for they admit none of an inferior Quality; but the Power of Election is in the 24 Seniors, according to the Author of the *Ancient and Present State of Germany*. Mr. *Ray* says, there are 62 Canons, 54 of whom are Noble, and 8 of 'em Presbyters; and that these 62, in Conjunction with the Dean, who has two Voices, and the two Burgomasters Regent, who have four Voices, chuse the Archbishop. Several Councils have been held here, the oldest in 346, wherein *Euphrates*, their Bishop, was deprived for *Arianism*. Another was held here by *Charlemain*'s Order, in the Eighth Century; and several were held in the Ninth, for Reformation of Manners. Their University was founded in 1388, and is one of the best frequented in the Empire. An Account of all the remarkable things that have happen'd to this City from its Foundation till 1496, was publish'd from their Records, by *John Kelhoff*, a Citizen, by the Advice of the Senate and chief Citizens, in 1500. Dr. *Brown*, Mr. *Ray*, Mr. *Misson*, Dr. *Nicholson*, *La Forrest*, and *Monconys*, give the following Account of this City: That it lies in Form of a Half-Moon on the Banks of the *Rhine*; is one of the finest, strongest, and largest Cities in *Germany*. 'Tis encompassed on the Land-side by two strong Walls, with 83 Towers upon 'em, and has a tripple Ditch, beautified with several fine Rows of Trees; but the chief Strength lies in its Outworks, Half-Moons, and Ravelins. On the Side of the *Rhine*, it has but one strong Stone Wall. There are 300 Acres planted with Vines within the Walls, besides many other void Spaces; and most of the Houses belonging to the Canons and Prebends have large Gardens and Vineyards. There are 365 Churches, great and small, of which 11 are Collegiate, 19 Parochial, and 30 Chapels, besides 12 Monasteries, 22 Nunneries, and 4 large Hospitals. In short, a great part of the Town is taken up with those Churches and Monasteries, and many of them well endow'd. The Cathedral of St. *Peter* is very large and magnificent, and wou'd be one of the finest in the World, were it finish'd according to the first Model. Here they pretend to have the Tombs of the three Wise Men who came from the East to worship our Saviour, and are call'd the *three Kings of Colen*. In the Church of St. *Gereon*, who, they say, suffer'd here in the Reign of *Maximilianus*, they pretend to have the Heads of 1000 Martyrs; and in St. *Ursula*'s Church, they shew her Tomb with an Inscription signifying that it was discover'd by St. *Columba*, a *Scotsman*. They alledge, that St. *Ursula* and 11000 Virgins, who came from *Great Britain* to convert the Infidels, were murder'd here by the *Huns*. These Legends bring a great many People hither, to see the Reliques, and perform their Devotions, which brings a great deal of Money to the Clergy, who upon this Account named *Cologne* the *Holy City*, and made the People believe that great Miracles are perform'd by the said Reliques, and particularly, that those of the three Kings procured a great Rain to the *Hungarians*, who sent Pilgrims hither, when they were like to be ruined by a Drought. In remembrance of which, some *Hungarian* Pilgrims come hither once in seven Years, and are entertained for 15 Days by the Magistrates, in a House built on purpose. In St. *Ursula*'s Church they have the Bones of the supposed Virgins hung up in great Order on the Walls, and the Skulls of such as they say are most noted for Miracles, are kept in Cases of Silver, or cover'd with rich Stuffs of Gold, Silver, or Velvet. In the Church of the *Maccabees*, there is a Crucifix with an Everlasting Peruke on its Head; for tho' each of the *Hungarian* Pilgrims cut off a Lock from it when they go Home, the Priests say 'tis never diminish'd. The Curious may find abundance of such Legends in the Authors above-mention'd, which we pass over. This City has 13 Gates to the Land, and 11 to the *Rhine*. The chief Streets are large, and well paved. The Townhouse is a noble large *Gothic* Structure, and upon the Front there is a Man in *Basso Relievo* engaged with a Lyon, to represent one of their Burgomasters, who having exasperated their Clergy, they sent in a Lyon upon him, which he slew upon the Spot. In this House there

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are ſeveral Rooms full of Bows, Arrows, Croſs-bows, Bucklers, and and all ſorts of antique Arms. From the Tower of this Houſe, there is a lovely Proſpect of the City, and adjacent Country. This Town being a ſort of Staple, between the *United Netherlands* and *Upper Germany*, is one of the greateſt Emporiums of the Empire, and very populous: Moſt of the Inhabitants are Papiſts, but the chief Traders are Proteſtant Factors. The *Lutherans* have a Church within the City, and the *Calviniſts* have one at *Mulheim*, 2 Miles from hence on the other Side the *Rhine*. They have a good Trade with the *Netherlands*, by long round-bellied Veſſels of great Burthen, which in Winter are ſecured within the Key from Shoals of Ice. On the other Side the River, there is a Village named *Deutz*, in the Territory of *Newburg*, inhabited chiefly by *Jews*, who are not ſuffered to enter the City without a Guard.

In 1673, a Treaty of Peace was ſet on foot, at the Convent of *Carmelites*, near this City, between the Emperor, *Great Britain*, *Spain*, and *France*, which was interrupted by the Seizure of *William* Count of *Furſtemburg*, ſent hither as Plenipotentiary for *France*, but taken up as a Traytor, by the Emperor's Order; becauſe, being a Native of *Germany*, he took a Colonel's Commiſſion in the *French* Service againſt the Empire. He was upon that Account carried to *Vienna*, and condemned, but afterward ſet at Liberty by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. He had been bred in *France*, where he was an Abbot before he took to the Sword. *Lewis* XIV. of *France*, made him Biſhop of *Strasburg*, and upon the Elector of *Cologne*'s Death, ſet him up as Rival, for that Electorate, to Prince *Clement* of *Bavaria* the preſent Elector. The *French* King's being diſappointed in this Project, was one of the Occaſions of his War, which ſoon after followed againſt the Empire, by which this City and the Dioceſe ſuffered conſiderably.

In 1690, the *French* burnt and plundered the neighbouring Country, and made Incurſions into the Walls of the City. The Magiſtrates by way of Repriſal, contributed very largely to the Siege of *Bon*, to drive the *French* out of that Neigbourhood. This with what they had ſuffered a few Years before, by a ſort of Civil War or Rebellion within themſelves, exhauſted them ſo much, that they could not pay their Quota afterwards, according to the Laws of the Empire. After *Bon* was taken by the Confederates, the Canons of the Chapter, who had ſided with Count *Furſtemburg*, were drove out of the City, and deprived of their Revenues, till they were reſtored by the Treaty of *Reſwic*, in 1698.

This City and Dioceſe ſuffered very much again, by their preſent Elector's falling in with *Lewis* XIV. againſt the Confederates, in 1701. He raiſed Men for the Service of the *French* King and the Duke of *Anjou*, and taxed the Chapter and Dioceſe for maintaining them. They proteſted againſt his Proceedings, but he admitted *French* Garriſons into all his ſtrong Places, which obliged the City to re-inforce their Garriſon with *Dutch* and *Pruſſians*, but in 1702 they were ſo terrified by the Approach of the *French*, that they agreed to a Neutrality. The Emperor proſcribed the Elector, who retired to *France*, and then the City declared again for the Confederates. The Elector continued under Proſcription till reſtored by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

Of the ELECTOR.

Erebert, the 31ſt Biſhop in their Catalogue, was their firſt Elector, and died about 1021. The two other Eccleſiaſtical Electors are not ſo rich as he of *Cologne*, for he generally holds the Biſhopricks of *Liege* and *Hildeſheim in Commendam*, and it has been cuſtomary for a conſiderable while, for the Canons of *Leige* to chuſe this Elector for their Biſhop. Formerly the Biſhops of *Munſter*, *Utrecht*, *Liege*, *Minden*, and *Oſnabrug*, were under his Juriſdiction, but that of *Utrecht* was ſecularized ſince the Reformation, as was that of *Minden* by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, and that of *Oſnabrug* was by the ſame Treaty agreed to be alternately in the Hands of a Proteſtant and a Papiſt, as formerly mentioned. The Elector is Chancellor of the Empire, for *Italy*; but the *Italian* Princes who depend on the Empire, appoint Vicars for that Poſt in their reſpective Dominions. His Annual Revenue is reckoned to be about 100000 *l. Sterling*; and he generally keeps a pretty handſome Court, with Civil and Military Officers, like the other Electors.

11. *Broel* or *Bruel*, 10 Miles South from *Cologne*, a ſmall City with a fine Caſtle, where the Elector ſometimes reſides, and diverts himſelf by hunting in a large neighbouring Foreſt.

12. *Bon*, on the *Rhine*, 15 Miles South from *Cologne*. 'Tis ſuppoſed to be the *Ara Ubiorum* of the Antients, where they ſacrificed to their Idols, till deſtroyed by Biſhop *Maternus*, ſaid to be the firſt Founder of the See of *Cologne*. *Cellarius* thinks the *Ara Ubiorum* lay nearer that City. Others ſay, that *Bon* is *Tacitus's Caſtra Bonnenſia*, where the *Romans* ſometimes winter'd, and where *Julius Cæſar* made his Bridge over the *Rhine*. 'Tis alſo called by ſome *Latin* Writers, *Colonia Julia Bonna*. *La Forreſt* ſays, it was built in the Reign of *Auguſtus*, by Order of *Druſus*; ſo that on all hands it is agreed to be ancient. It lies in a plain fruitful Country, abounding with Vineyards; and tho' ſmall, is well inhabited, becauſe the uſual Reſidence of the Elector, who has a magnificent Palace here. 'Twas formerly Imperial, and is noted for the Coronation of *Frederic* of *Auſtria*, in Oppoſition to *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, in 1314. It ſuffered much during the Wars of the *Netherlands*, and the Garriſon was obliged to ſubmit to the Duke of *Parma* in 1588, for want of Proviſions. The late Elector of *Cologne*, having put it into the Hands of the *French*, the Prince of *Orange*, afterwards our King *William*, took it from them in 1673, which forced them to withdraw their Troops from the *Netherlands*. Cardinal *Furſtemburg* having re-admitted *French* Troops into that Place, when he contended for the Electorate, the Elector of *Brandenburg* took it, after a long and obſtinate Siege, in 1689, moſt of it being deſtroyed by Bombs. At this Time there was found in the Ruins, an Iron Cheſt full of Medals, to the Value of 100000 Crowns; they were of Ducat-Gold, and ſtamped, to counterfeit *Roman* Medals, but were ſoon perceived not to exceed 4 or 500 Years old. When the preſent Elector eſpouſed the *French* Intereſt in 1702, he alſo admitted a *French* Garriſon, but 'twas retaken by the Duke of *Marlborough* in 1703. It was afterwards garriſoned by the *Dutch*, who were obliged to evacuate it by the Treaty of *Raſtad*, in which there happened ſome Difference betwixt them and the Elector, but it has been ſince compromiſed.

The Town was regularly fortified, but by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, between the *Dutch* and the *French* King, the Fortifications were to be demoliſhed within three Months after it was delivered to the Elector. The Churches here are ſtately, eſpecially the Collegiate Church dedicated to the Martyrs of the *Theban* Legion, whoſe Reliques they pretend to keep here. The Town-Houſe is well built, and adorned with fine Paintings. There is an Apartment in the Elector's Palace, that goes a great Way into the *Rhine*. He has fine Gardens, with curious Water-Works and Grotto's, at a neighbouring Village. This is reckoned the chief Town of the upper Dioceſe.

13. *Arenberg*, about 18 Miles South-Weſt from *Bon*, a very neat and pleaſant Town, Capital of a County.

14. *Linz*, 10 Miles South-Eaſt from *Bon*, on the other Side of the *Rhine*, a ſmall but very ancient City. In 1702, 'twas taken from the *French*, by the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, to facilitate the Siege of *Bon*.

15. *Andernach*, 20 Miles South-Eaſt from *Bon*, and 10 North-Weſt from *Coblentz*, at the Foot of a Ridge of Mountains. 'Tis memorable for a bloody Battel between the Emperor *Charles the Bald*, and his Brother *Ludovicus Germanicus*, in 876 or 877. Is defended by a Caſtle and Bulwarks, and the Boundary between the Archbiſhopricks of *Treves* and *Cologne*. There is a Cuſtom-Houſe here belonging to the latter, but its chief Trade is from Paſſengers. In 1702, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel* took it, the more to ſtreighten *Bon*, which was then block'd up by the Confederates.

The ſeparate Domain belonging to this Electorate, in *Weſtphalia*, is accounted for there.

II. *The Electorate and Archbiſhoprick of* TREVES, *or* TRIER.

IT has that of *Cologne* and the Dutchy of *Juliers* on the North-Weſt, the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine* on the South-Eaſt, Part of *Luxemburg* and *Lorrain* on the Weſt, the Dominions of *Heſſe*, and the Electorate of *Mentz* on the Eaſt. 'Tis ſo mixed with other Dominions, that it is not eaſy to fix its Dimenſions. The greateſt Length from South-Weſt to North-Eaſt is about 75 Miles, and Breadth from North-Weſt to South-Eaſt about 40.

The *Treviri*, the ancient Inhabitants of theſe Parts, were, ſays *Mela*, the moſt famous People of the *Belgæ*, poſſeſſed moſt of *Mentz*, and the Country between the *Maeſe* and the *Rhine*, until reduced by *Veſpaſian*; but their Limits are much contracted now. *Cæſar* ſays, they had continual Quarrels with their Neighbours, which made them a warlike People; and the *Romans* found it ſo to their Coſt, when one of their Armies was cut off by *Ambiorix*, General of the *Treviri*. The modern Inhabitants being uſed to a hard Way of living, make alſo good Soldiers.

The Country on the South-Weſt is barren, ill peopled, and overrun with Hills and Woods, and the Winds blow ſo cold among the Hills, that this Part of the Country is called the Sink of the Planets. But on the Banks of the *Rhine* and *Moſelle*, the Country is well peopled, abounds with Corn and Wine, and even in their Deſarts there is Store of Deer and other Veniſon.

Places of Note are,

1. *Treves*, on the *Moſelle*, Lat. 49. 51. Long. 6. 50. 25 Miles North-Eaſt of *Luxemburg*, and 60 South-Weſt of *Coblentz*. 'Twas anciently the Metropolis of *Gallia Belgica*, is mentioned with more Reputation and Grandeur by the *Romans* than any other Town in that Country, and had the Epithets of *Auguſta*, by *Ptolomy* and *Auſonius*. It vies for Antiquity with moſt Towns in *Europe*; their Antiquaries ſay it is 1250 Years older than *Rome*. It was a large and noted City before the *Roman* Colony was ſettled here by *Auguſtus*, ſo that it became the uſual Reſidence of thoſe who governed the Empire on this Side the *Alps*, and among others of *Conſtantius*, *Conſtantine* the Father and Son, *&c.* Whence *Ammianus Marcellinus* calls it, *Domicilium Principum clarum*, the famous Habitation of Princes. *Auſonius* takes notice of its large noble Fortifications, and great Trade. 'Twas 4 or 5 times ruined by the *Huns*, *Vandals*, and *Goths*, but always recovered with greater Luſtre. The *Monkiſh* Hiſtorians ſay, Chriſtianity was planted here by *Eucharius*, one of the Seventy two Diſciples ſent hither by St. *Peter*, that he raiſed from Death the only Son of a rich Widow, turned her Houſe into a Church, which was afterwards a *Benedictine* Monaſtery, and is now called St. *Matthias*. *Eucharius* they ſay was ſucceeded in the Biſhoprick, firſt by *Valerius*, and then by *Maternus*, two of his Aſſociates; but the People apoſtatized afterwards, and worſhipped *Mars* and *Apollo* on two neighbouring Hills that ſtill bear their Names, till *Conſtantine* deſtroyed their Idols, reſtored Chriſtianity, and made *Agritius*, Patriarch of *Antioch*, their Archbiſhop, in 333. Others ſay, he was made Archbiſhop by Pope *Sylveſter* I. in 330. In Remembrance of the Abolition of the Pagan Idolatry, they have Annual Revels on a Hill, where *Apollo*'s Image ſtood, and tumble a flaming Wheel, or Barrel, from the Top of it. Several Councils have been held here, one particularly in 386, againſt the *Priſcillianiſts*. *La Forreſt* ſays, it was pillaged by the *French*, in 415, ruined by the *Huns*, in 451, by the *French* again, in 468, and ſack'd by the *Normans*, in 882, but repaired by the Inhabitants, who obtained large Privileges from ſeveral Emperors, and 'twas made Imperial, till 1568, that it was reduced by their Archbiſhop, and made ſubject to the See, by a Decree of Emperor *Rodolph* II. in 1580. 'Twas put into the Hands of the *French*, in 1632, on Pretence of keeping it from the *Swedes*, and they held it till 1645. They ſeized it again afterwards, and the *Germans* retook it in 1675, when the Marſhal *de Crequi* refuſed to ſign the Capitulation, till the Townſmen and Garriſon forced him to it. The *French* garriſoned it again in 1688, ruined the Wall and Bridge, and fortified the Citadel; but reſtored it by the Treaty of *Reſwic* 1697. They ſeized it again, but abandon'd it upon the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Approach, in 1704, throwing their Ammunition and Corn into the River. The Allies caſt up Lines for Defence of the Town and Country that Year, but the *Palatine* General *d'Aubach* baſely deſtroyed the Fortifications and Magazines in 1705, when the *French* repoſſeſſed it, but were obliged to reſtore it and the reſt of the Electorate by the Treaty of *Baden*, in 1714.

'Tis

'Tis nothing ſo large and populous as formerly, nor is it very well fortified, tho' capable of being ſo by its Situation. 'Tis defended on the Weſt ſide by the *Moſelle*, and on the other Sides by a good Wall, on the Angles of which there are Works to cover the Curtains and Angles between them. The Fort of St. *Martin* contributes to the Defence of the City. The Trade of the Town is much decay'd, and the Houſes generally mean, but the Elector's Palace ſtately, and their Churches, and other publick Buildings, as fair and numerous as in any City of its Bulk in the Empire. *Roman* Urns and Medals are often found in the Ruins of the old City. St. *Jerome* mentions a good Library here in his time, from whence he copied St. *Hilary's Commentaries*. Their Univerſity was founded in 1472, and is well frequented. Here are 4 Collegiate, and 5 Pariſh Churches, 2 Abbies, and ſeveral other Religious Houſes. The Archbiſhop was formerly Metropolitan of *Cologne*, *Liege*, *Utrecht*, *Strasburg*, *Worms*, and *Spires*, and by conſequence the greateſt in the Empire, but is now the leaſt, ſince Pope *Zachary* exempted them from his Juriſdiction; ſo that he has no Suffragans but *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, now in the Power of *France*. He has ſtill 28 good Bailiwicks, which, with the extraordinary Impoſts on his Subjects, his Cuſtoms on the *Moſelle*, and his being Guardian of the Miners, bring him a conſiderable Revenue, which before the Wars amounted to above 100000 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*.

The Chapter conſiſts of 16 Capitular Canons, who have the Right of chuſing the Archbiſhop, and 24 Domicil'd. They receive none but ſuch as can prove their being Gentlemen by 4 Deſcents on both Sides; and they refuſed to admit of Princes or Counts, that the Gentry might be ſure of the Electoral Dignity; yet of late they have been bribed out of that Maxim. The Provoſt, Dean, Treaſurer, Schoolmaſter, and Chanter, are diſtinguiſh'd from the other Canons by their Elective Dignities; but the 5 Deacons, and the Officials, who are named by the Archbiſhop, are not obliged to prove themſelves Gentlemen. In the Cathedral they pretend to have our Saviour's Coat, and St. *Peter's* Staff, to which they aſcribe Miracles, but have ſeldom ſhew'd 'em ſince the Treaty of *Munſter*.

The Archbiſhop preceeds him of *Cologne*, becauſe his Church is more ancient. He has a Right to re-unite to the Domain of his See all the Fiefs in his Dioceſe, for want of Heirs Male, unleſs the next of Kin have a Privilege to the contrary. He has Authority to put ſuch as he excommunicates into the Ban of the Empire, if they don't reconcile themſelves to the Church within a Year. He has a Privy-Council, and Officers of State to aſſiſt him in the Civil Government.

2. *St. Maximin*, a *Benedictine* Abbey, a Quarter of a League from the City, which has a Vote in the Dyet, and is united to the See.

3. *Waſſerbilic*, 10 Miles North from *Treves*, which the *French* deſigned to fortify in 1704, but were ſurprized, and the Garriſon cut off by the Allies.

4. *Phaltz*, a ſmall neat City, at the Conflux of the *Kyll* and *Moſelle*, 4 Miles from *Treves*.

5. *Witlich*, 15 Miles North-Eaſt from *Treves*, Capital of a Bailiwic, with the Caſtle of *Ottenſtein*, where the Elector uſually reſides.

6. *Montroyal*, on the *Moſelle*, 25 Miles North-Eaſt from *Treves*. It has a ſtrong Citadel and Outworks, which, together with its Situation, in a Peninſula form'd by the River, makes it very ſtrong. The *French* poſſeſs'd themſelves of it in 1687, and fortified it ſo as they thought it impregnable, but were obliged to diſmantle and reſtore it by the Treaty of *Reſwic*.

7. *Cocheim*, on the *Moſelle*, formerly an Imperial Town, 35 Miles North-Eaſt from *Treves*, a ſtrong Place, which the *French* took by Storm in 1689, after ſeveral Repulſes, and maſſacred 1300 Men, beſides Women and Children, and took about 300 Priſoners. It was reſtored by the Treaty of *Reſwic*.

8. *Cell*, a large open Town on the *Moſelle*, 30 Miles North-Eaſt from *Treves*, Capital of its Bailiwic, populous, pleaſantly ſituated, and makes ſo great a Quantity of Wine, that ſome name it *Caſtellum Tabernarum*, or *the Tavern Caſtle*.

9. *Coblentz*, on the Conflux of the *Moſelle* and the *Rhine*, 58 Miles North-Eaſt from *Treves*. The Name comes from the *Latin* Word *Confluentia*. 'Tis mention'd in *Antonine's Itinerary*, and the *Notitia Imperii*, was the Seat of the firſt *Roman* Legion, and one of their Prefects, and is ſuppoſed to have been founded by *Druſus*. 'Tis pretended to have been given to the See of *Treves* by *Dagobert* King of *France*, and was an Imperial Town till 1312, ſince which it has been ſubject to the Elector. It lies in a pleaſant Country, abounding with choice Vineyards, and is of a triangular Form, two ſides of which are defended by the Rivers, and the other by a good Wall, and modern Fortifications; ſo that 'tis reckon'd one of the ſtrongeſt Towns in *Germany*. 'Tis large, populous, and by its convenient ſituation on the two Rivers, has a conſiderable Trade in Wood, Corn, Wine, and Iron. Their Houſes are for the moſt part better built, and more uniform than the other Towns on the *Rhine*. The Inhabitants are very civil to Strangers, becauſe of their Commerce. Their beſt publick Buildings are the Elector's Palace, two great Churches, and ſome Monaſteries. It has a Stone-Bridge over the *Moſelle*, and one of Boats over the *Rhine*, ſo contriv'd, that they let three of the Boats ſlip in the middle, for Veſſels to paſs, and can quickly faſten them again. On the other ſide the *Rhine*, upon a very high Hill, ſtands the Elector's Caſtle of *Hermanſtein*, or *Ehrenbretſtein*, which is reckon'd impregnable: It commands the Town, and the Paſſage of the two Rivers, and has very good Outworks. At the Foot of the Hill there's a Mineral Fountain, whoſe Waters, mix'd with Rheniſh, *&c.* gives it a very agreeable Flavour, and is accounted wholſome. Upon the Banks of the *Rhine*, below this Hill, the Elector has a ſtately Palace, and Gardens, two large Wings with the Front of it, and two Pavilions look towards the River and the City, and the Name of the Elector *Philip*, who built it, is cut in the Lintels of moſt of the Windows. The *French* attack'd the Town in 1688, but could not take it, the Governour made ſo brave a Defence, tho' moſt of the City was ruined by the *French* Bombs.

10. *Boppart*, on the *Rhine*, 10 Miles South-Weſt from *Coblentz*, ſuppoſed to be *Antonine's Bodobriga*, and by the Ruins of the old Fortifications, to be one of thoſe built by *Druſus*. It was an Imperial Town, till given by the Emperor *Henry* VII. to the See of *Treves*. They reſiſted their Archbiſhop a long while; but he reduced them, built a Caſtle to curb them, and a Cuſtom-houſe to make the Veſſels that paſs by pay Toll, both which remain ſtill. It has a good Harbour for Veſſels, from whence it had the Name of *Bon Port*, of which the preſent is a Contraction. St. *Severus's* Church, and a ſtately old Palace, named *Konigſhouſe*, the Reſidence of their former Lords, are worth a Traveller's View. There is a fair Nunnery of *Franciſcans*, and another of *Benedictines*, near this City.

11. *Engers*, a fair Town and Fort, on the other Side the *Rhine*, 7 Miles North from *Coblentz*, Capital of its Territory, called *Engerſgaw*. It has a Caſtle named *Cunen-Engers*, and a noble Bridge over the *Rhine*, both built by Archbiſhop *Kuno*, in 1388.

12. *Oberweſel*, on the Weſt Side of the *Rhine*, 18 Miles South from *Coblentz*, at the Foot of a Hill. It formerly belonged to the Burgraves of *Schomberg*, was afterwards an Imperial Town, but has been ſubject to the See of *Treves* ſince 1313. 'Twas taken by the *French* in 1703, but reſtored by the Treaty of *Baden*.

13. *Munſter-Meinfelt*, 10 Miles South-Weſt from *Coblentz*. Suppoſed to be that called *Meyn* or *Meyen*, on the River *Nette*, 12 Miles Weſt from *Coblentz*; is alſo Capital of its Territory, to which it gives Name. It has a Caſtle built in 1280, by one of the Archbiſhops, and the Town was walled, and a Monaſtery built here by another.

14. *Saarbruck* or *Saarbrug*, on the River *Saar*, ſuppoſed to be the *Caſtra Sarræ*, Capital of its County on the Frontiers of *Luxemburg*, 12 Miles South from *Treves*. 'Tis a ſmall Town well fortified and handſomely built, by one of the Archbiſhops. St. *Lawrence* Church, and St. *Nicholas* Hoſpital, are the chief Structures. The Caſtle was baſely abandoned and demoliſhed by the *Palatine* General, in 1705, upon the Approach of the *French*.

15. *Ulmen*, 22 Miles South from *Coblentz*, in the Neighbourhood of a famous Lake, whereof the Inhabitants have a Tradition, that a monſtrous Pike, of 12 Foot long, always appeared before the Death of its Lord.

16. *Prem*, a *Benedictine* Abbey, ſaid to be founded by King *Pepin* of *France*, in 760. It lies 31 Miles North-Weſt from *Treves*, on a River of its own Name. The Elector is perpetual Adminiſtrator of it, and as ſuch, has a Vote in the Dyet. It belongs to the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*.

17. St. *Vendel*, or *Wendel*, on the Borders of the Palatinate, 22 Miles South-Eaſt from *Treves*. 'Tis well fortified; was taken by the *French* in 1703, but reſtored by the Treaty of *Baden*.

18. *Limburg*, on the *Lohn*, between the Counties of *Idſtein* and *Wierberg*, in the Country of *Heſſe*; once a large Town, with a Collegiate Church, governed by Canons of Noble Deſcent. It ſuffered much in the late Wars between the *French* and the Empire.

III. *The Electorate and Archbiſhoprick of* MENTZ.

HAS Part of the Electorate of *Treves* on the North-Weſt, the Electorate *Palatine* on the Weſt and South, and the Circle of *Franconia* and Landgraviate of *Heſſe* on the Eaſt; but this Dominion being mixed with others, it is not eaſy to give its Dimenſions. 'Tis about 77 Miles where longeſt, from South-Eaſt to North-Weſt; but the Breadth very unequal, the greateſt on the Eaſt Side being about 37 Miles. 'Tis divided into the Eaſt and Weſt Parts; the latter is called the *Rheingaw*, and comprehends ſeveral Counties and Bailiwicks.

Places of Note are,

1. *Mentz*, Lat. 50. 6. Long. 8 ¼. 'Tis *Ptolomy's Mocontiacum*, *Tacitus's Magontiacum*, and *Antonius's Maguntiacum*. 'Twas the chief Town belonging to the *Romans* in *Upper Germany*, and the Seat of their Governour there. The Name probably comes from the River *Main*, over-againſt the Mouth of which it lies. Some pretend it was built 1364 Years before the Incarnation, but others with more Probability aſcribe the Foundation to *Claudius Druſus*, ſurnamed *Germanicus*, who, *Florus* ſays, built many Forts on the *Rhine*; and the Situation of the Place being convenient, it is probable this was one of them. They pretend to ſhew his Tomb here, but it muſt only be ſome Trophy erected to his Memory; for tho' he died in *Germany*, it was not near this Place, and his Corpſe was interred in the *Campus Martius* at *Rome*. Some of the Monkiſh Antiquaries pretend, that the Archbiſhoprick was founded by *Creſcens*, who went from St. *Paul* to *Galatia*, 2 *Tim.* iv. 10. and having preached here 24 Years, was martyred near this City, his Corpſe buried in St. *Hilary's* Church, and from thence removed to that of St. *Alban*. They name a great many of his Succeſſors who were alſo Martyrs, but without any good Authority, for the beſt *German* Writers ſay, *Worms* was the more ancient Archbiſhoprick, and *Mentz* only a Suffragan, till 729, that *Pepin* and Pope *Gregory* III. gave *Mentz* the Preference, and made it an Archbiſhoprick. The firſt made an Elector, was Archbiſhop *Wiligiſus*, who died in 1011, and was ſaid to have been Son to a Wheelwright, from whence the Electors bear a Wheel in their Arms. 'Twas ruined by *Attila* the *Hun*, in 451; rebuilt by *Dagobert* I. of *France*, in 632; ruined by Emperor *Frederic-Ænobarbus*, in 1158, and rebuilt by the Emperor *Otho* IV. It was an Imperial City, till reduced by its Archbiſhop *Adolph* of *Naſſau*, in 1462, or as ſome ſay, by the Emperor *Frederic* I. in 1160. *Guſtavus-Adolphus* took it from the Imperialiſts in 1631, entered it with Triumph, obliged the Citizens to pay 80000 Crowns, as a Ranſom for their Lives and Houſes: The Clergy to pay him 4000, and the *Jews* 18000. The Imperialiſts retook it in 1635. The *Swedes* took it again next Year, and kept it till the Treaty of *Munſter*. The *French* took it in 1688. The Confederates retook it in 1689. The *French* endeavoured to ſurprize it by Treachery in 1691, but were diſappointed. It is well fortified, and has a ſtrong and regular Citadel, on a neighbouring Hill. The Elector's Palace is regular and magnificent, tho' built after the old *German* Manner. Here are many goodly Monaſteries, Churches, and publick Buildings, but the Streets are narrow, and the private Houſes old faſhioned. The Cathedral has many magnificent Tombs of deceaſed Electors. The Robes in which the Archbiſhop ſays Maſs, and the Canopy under which they carry the Hoſt in Proceſſion, are celebrated for Richneſs, being all embroidered with Pearl. The Chapter conſiſts of 42 Canons, 24 of which are Capitulars, and chuſe the Elector, but the reſt are Domiciled. They muſt all be Gentlemen by four Deſcents. The Proteſtants are allowed to dwell here, but not the free Exerciſe of their Religion. Here is an Univerſity founded about the Year 800 by *Charlemain*, but of no great Reputation now. They have a Bridge of Boats over

over the *Rhine*, and *Guſtavus-Adolphus* made another over the *Main*; which is ſince removed. This City boaſts of the Invention of *Printing*, by *John Guttenberg* a Soldier, for which they quote the *Nether-Saxon* Chronicle, a Book of great Authority in *Germany*, that was Printed here in 1492; but *Haerlem* in *Holland*, diſputes this with them. They alſo claim the Invention of Gunpowder, by *Berthold Schwarts* a *Cordelier*: tho' our Frier *Bacon* is ſaid to have found it one hundred Years before him.

The ELECTOR is High-Chancellor of the Empire, and in that reſpect the ſecond Perſon in Dignity. He is perpetual Dean of the Electoral College, Guardian of the *Archives* and Matricula, Viſitor of the *Aulic* Council of the Chamber of *Spires*, and all the other Courts of the Empire. All foreign Princes and States direct to him what Propoſitions they make to the Empire: and the Princes and States of *Germany* addreſs to him when they would have their Grievances removed, but notwithſtanding all thoſe Dignities, the proper Revenues of his Electorate do not exceed 7000 Crowns *per Ann.* tho' by Taxes and otherwiſe, he is ſaid to have about 100000 *l. per Ann.* in the whole. He is aſſiſted by a Privy-Council, a Court of Juſtice, and has a Military Government for his Towns and Forts.

2. *Bingen*, on the *Rhine* 15 Miles below *Mentz*, and directly Weſt from it. It lies pleaſantly, and is ſuppoſed to be that called *Bingium* by *Tacitus*, *Ammianus*, and *Ozonius*. *Druſus* is fancied to have died here, and there is a Well in the Neighbourhood called *Druſenbrun*, from his Name. 'Twas formerly an Imperial Town, has a good Stone-Bridge over the River *Nahe*, which falls there into the *Rhine*, and a Caſtle on a neighbouring Hill. On an Iſland in the *Rhine*, near this City, there is the Ruins of an Old ſquare Tower, called the *Mouſe-Tower*, becauſe of the following Story generally believed in this Country. *Hatto* the ſecond of the Name, Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, ſeeing a Multitude of poor People at his Gate, begging for Bread, ſaid in diſdain, that they were Rats which deſtroy'd the Corn, ordered them to be put into a Barn, on Pretence of relieving their Wants, ſet Fire to it, and when they cry'd out in the Flames, ſaid, hear how the Mice crap: After which, he was by the juſt Vengeance of Heaven ſo purſued by Rats and Mice, that he fled to this Tower to avoid them, but in vain, for they ſwam the River, entered the Place, and eat him up. The People here cannot endure to have the Story accounted a Fable; and *Trithemius* ſays, he will neither approve nor condemn it.

3. *Elfeld*, a ſtrong Town with a fair Church, and a high Steeple, on the North Side of the *Rhine*, 15 Miles Weſt from *Mentz*, Capital of the Diſtrict called *Rhingaw*, about 20 Miles long on the Banks of the *Rhine*. This Country is ſo populous and fruitful, that it looks like an entire Town, intermixed with Gardens and Vineyards, which yield very rich Wine, and eſpecially about *Rodeſheim*, which is reckoned the beſt in the Country. This Diſtrict is ſhut up, on one Side with rocky Mountains, on which they have Watch-Towers to diſcover the Approach of an Enemy; and on the other, 'tis ſecured by the *Rhine*. In this Tract lies alſo the ſtately Monaſtery of *Erbach*, where many of the old Counts of *Naſſau*, and the Archbiſhops of *Mentz* have Tombs.

His other Dominions lie ſeparate from this Part, and are as follows:

1. *Aſchaffemburg*, in the Circle of *Franconia*, at the Conflux of the *Aſchaff* and *Main*, 40 Miles South-Eaſt from *Mentz*, and 20 South-Eaſt from *Francfort*. It has the ſtrongeſt Caſtle in the Elector's Dominions, built by Archbiſhop *Albert*, in 1122, to ſecure himſelf from the Emperor's Reſentments, whom he croſſed in the Election of a Biſhop of *Wurtzburg*. It was afterwards enlarged by his Succeſſors. From the Top of the Caſtle there is a noble Proſpect of the adjacent Country and the River *Main*, over which here is a fair Stone Bridge. The Town is divided into Upper and Lower, and beautified by a ſtately Palace lately built, where the Elector frequently reſides, and has a very ſpacious and noble Cellar.

2. *Hochſt*, a ſmall Town on the *Main*, where the Elector has a Toll-Houſe for Veſſels that paſs by it. It was given to that See by the Emperor *Henry* IV. in Compenſation for Pope *Clement* IVth's having made *Prague* an Archiepiſcopal See, and given the Archbiſhop Power to crown the Kings of *Bohemia*, which formerly belonged to him of *Mentz*. This Town was ruined by the *Swedes*, during the Civil Wars of *Germany*.

3. *Konigſtein*, in the *Upper Rhine* Circle, 13 Miles North-Eaſt from *Mentz*. Capital of a County, formerly belonging to the Church of *Halberſtat*, but united to this See in 1597. The Town is well fortified, but commanded by neighbouring Hills.

4. *Ammenburg*, or *Amelburg*, 6 Miles South-Eaſt from *Marpurg* in *Heſſe*, in a plain fruitful Country. It ſtands high, is ſeen at a great Diſtance, has a Collegiate Church, and a ſmall Diſtrict.

5. *Fritzlar*, formerly an Imperial City, is a ſtrong Town in the Landgraviate of *Heſſe*, upon the River *Eder*, 20 Miles Weſt from *Caſſel*. It was deſtroyed in 1232, by *Conrad*, Landgrave of *Thuringia*, who put all the Inhabitants to the Sword. The Caſtle has been ſo well fortified of late, that 'tis reckoned one of the greateſt Strengths in thoſe Parts.

6. The County of *Reineck*, in *Franconia*, with its Capital of the ſame Name, 32 Miles North-Eaſt from *Aſchaffenburg*. The Diſtrict is about 15 Miles long, and 8 broad.

7. *Steinheim*.

8. *Epſtein*.

9. The County of *Lohr*, on the Banks of the *Main*, and ſome other Places in *Franconia*.

10. *Bergſtraſs*, in the *Lower Palatinate*, which has ſeveral Towns.

11. The City of *Urb*, noted for its Salt-Springs, and ſome other Places not deſcribed.

12. *Erfurt*, in *Thuringia*, already accounted for.

IV. *The Electorate and Palatinate of the* RHINE.

IT has Part of *Lorrain* and *Treves* on the Weſt, Part of *Mentz* and *Treves* on the North, Part of *Heſſe*, *Mentz* and *Franconia* on the Eaſt, and Part of *Alſace* and *Swabia* on the South. From South-Eaſt to North-Weſt 'tis 90 Miles, and the greateſt Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt 90; but 'tis much narrower and indented with other Dominions toward the South: Part of it belongs to the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, and Part to that of the *Lower*, where the Elector's Dominions lie.

Authors are divided about the Origin of the Name. *Cluverius*, in his *Germania Antiqua*, ſays, that what the modern *Germans* called *Palz*, *Paltz*, and *Pfaltz*, the Antients called *Palanz* or *Palans*, which in the old *Celtic* ſignified a Court of Juriſdiction, where the Officer, named *Palatinus*, preſided; and he proves from the *Speculum Saxonicum*, that every *Teutonic* Province had ſuch a Court, and that there were five Cities in *Saxony* which had ſuch Courts where the King himſelf preſided; ſo that the Name did not come from the *Comites Palatii* of the ancient *French* Kings. He agrees however, that thoſe Countries called *Palatinates*, derived their Name from thoſe Courts, which is now appropriated to this Country by way of Eminence, as being the oldeſt mentioned in the *German* Hiſtory. *La Forreſt* ſays, that Part of this Country, on the Weſt Side of the *Rhine*, being ſubject to the Emperors of the *French* Line; the Diviſions which happened about the Cloſe of the 11th Century, gave Opportunity to the Counts of the Palace, who were Judges between the Courtiers and the People, to make themſelves Sovereigns of thoſe Countries they held in Fee, and to enlarge their Dominions. He ſays, there were two of them, *viz.* the Counts *Palatine* of *Saxony*, and of the *Rhine*, and that the latter's Juriſdiction reached as far as the *Alps*. *Selden*, in his Titles of Honour, thinks the old Counts *Palatine* were like the *Præfecti Prætorio* among the *Romans*, or the old *Chief-Juſtice* of *England*, who had ſupreme Juriſdiction for the King in all Cauſes that came immediately to his Majeſty's Audience: He adds, there are other Counts *Palatine*, which is only a Perſonal Dignity acquired by the Profeſſion of the Law, or by Letters Patents, and of this Sort divers have been made, both by Popes and Emperors, with Power to create Doctors in all Faculties, Poets Laureat, Notaries, *&c.*

This Country is much the pleaſanteſt and fruitfulleſt Part of the Empire; ſo that it has been coveted by Neighbouring Princes in all Ages. Their Hills are covered with Vines, which yield the well known *Rheniſh* Wine. Their Plains and Valleys abound with all Sorts of Corn and Fruit, and their Foreſts with Deer and other Game. The *Rhine*, *Neckar*, *Nahe*, and other Rivers, improve their Commerce, and ſupply them with Plenty of Fiſh; and their Mountains have Minerals, among which there is *Agate* and *Jaſper*; and there is Gold ſometimes found in the Sand of the *Rhine*, of which they coin Pieces that bear its Name.

Part of this Country belongs to the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, which we refer to its Place, and Part to that of the *Lower Rhine*, which contains the Elector's Dominions.

Places of Note here are,

1. *Heidleberg*, the Metropolis of the Palatinate, and anciently of all *Swabia*. Lat. 49 ½. Lon. 9. 1. 43 Miles South-Eaſt from *Mentz*, and 40 South from *Francfort*. The Name comes from *Heidleberen*, i. e. *Myrtle-berries*, which grow in the Neighbourhood; and hence *Latin* Authors call it *Myrtilorum Mons*, and *Myrtiletum*. 'Tis encompaſſed with Hills, covered with Vines, except on the Weſt, where there is a large fruitful and pleaſant Plain, on the River *Neckar*, which runs by the City, ſo that the Situation is very agreeable. 'Tis an ancient City, and belonged to the Biſhop of *Worms*, till 1225, when Prince *Lewis* I. obtained it; was much enlarged in 1392, and had the Suburb of *Bergein* added to it. The chief Beauty conſiſted in one fair Street and a ſquare uniform Market-Place. 'Twas large, rich and populous, and the Elector's Palace on the Aſcent of an adjoining Hill, was ſtately and magnificent, beautified with fine Grotto's, Gardens, *&c.* and near it a ſtrong Tower, which for Height and Fortifications was ſcarce to be matched in the Empire; and for its Strength was called *Trutz-Keyſer*, i. e. a Defiance to the Emperor; but after the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, 'twas called the *Star-Fort*. The Palace was incloſed with a Wall and a deep Ditch hewn out of the Rock. By an Inſcription over the Gate, it appeared to have been founded by Elector *Lewis* V. but enlarged ſince, and particularly by that called the *Engliſh* Building, in honour of the Electreſs our King *James* I. Daughter. In a Cellar under one of the Towers ſtood the famous Tun capable of 528 Hogſheads of Wine, which was rebuilt in 1664, and made capable of 600. The old one had Iron Hoops of 12200 Pounds Weight each, but the new one inſtead of them had large ones of Knee-Timber, like the Ribs of a Ship, with ſeveral Inſcriptions carved and painted, and ſupported by Pedeſtals. On one Side there was a handſome Stair-caſe of 43 Steps, leading to the Top, on which there was a Gallery ſet round with Baliſters. The Elector had a fine Cloſet of Curioſities, in which Mr. *Ray* ſaw, among other things, a Purſe made of *Alumen Plumoſum*, which endured the Fire without Damage in Subſtance or Colour; an Imperial Crown and Globe, richly ſet with precious Stones, which was uſed by the Emperor *Rupert*, a Prince of this Family; and a large Collection of ancient and modern Coins and Medals. *Scaliger* ſays, that in his Time the Elector's Library, kept in the Church of the *Holy Ghoſt*, was larger and better filled with choice Books, than that of the *Vatican* at *Rome*, and exceeded all in the Empire in that Reſpect as well as for the Number of Manuſcripts in all the Learned and other Languages. But when Count *Tilly* the Imperial General took this City, in 1631, the *Spaniards* deſtroyed much of this Library, and the reſt was ſent to the Emperor's at *Vienna*, and the *Vatican* at *Rome*. Here is an Univerſity founded by one of their Princes in 1347, which has bred many great Men. It had three or four Colleges for Subſiſtence of poor Scholars; and it was managed by the Academical Senate, conſiſting of 3 Divinity Profeſſors, 4 for Law, 3 for Phyſick, and 6 for Philoſophy; but 4 of the latter were only allowed to ſit, leſt they ſhould over-balance the reſt. They chuſe annually a *Rector Magnificentiſſimus*, who is only an Honorary Officer, like the Chancellors of our Univerſities; and likewiſe a *Rector Magnificus*, like our Vice-Chancellor, who is Preſident of the Senate. Beſides, they chuſe two or three more Officers out of their Number, to manage their Concerns. When a Profeſſor dies, the Senate names two in his Room, of whom the Prince chuſes one. This Senate has the Power of Life and Death in their own Juriſdiction, but the Prince reſerves the Power of pardoning if he thinks fit. They give no Degree in Philoſophy higher than that of Maſter, but in Law and Phyſic they create Licentiates and Doctors, and in Divinity Batchelors; Licentiates and Doctors. They have no Regard to the ſtanding

of the Candidates, but prefer them according to their Abilities, after two Examinations, the first before the Faculty in which he is to commence, the *Rector Magnificus* presiding; and the second is before all the Professors, under the same President, when they are to hold a publick Disputation; give a Lecture in their own Faculty, and conclude with a Speech. This Ceremony is perform'd with great Pomp, and ends with a sumptuous Feast to all the Professors, whereat sometimes the Prince or his Deputy is present; and then a Catalogue is publish'd of the Names of the Professors, and of the publick Lectures they intend for that Year.

The City is divided into five independent Jurisdictions, 1. *Aulica*, under which were the Princes and Nobles, and the Marshal of the Court is President. 2. *Cancellaria*, to which belong all Counsellors, and other Officers of the Courts, Advocates, Doctors of Laws, *&c.* the Chancellor President. 3. *Bellica*, for the Soldiers, where the General presides. 4. *Academica*, already described. 5. *Civica*, for the Citizens. The Members of each of those Jurisdictions are not obliged to appear before any Court but their own. The City is divided into four Wards, under a Prætor and Burgomaster. The generality of the Inhabitants being *Calvinists*, the Affairs of the Church are managed by a Præfecture, or Presbytery, consisting of five Ministers of the City, two Deputies from each of the above-mentioned Jurisdictions, except the *Aulica*, and two from each of the four Wards of the City, making in all 21. The Laymen have equal Votes with the Ministers, one of whom always presides by Turns. They inflict no other Ecclesiastical Punishment, but to oblige such as are publickly scandalous to make Confession of their Crime at the Church-Door, and promise Amendment, the rest being left to the Civil Magistrate. There are two more such Præfectures in the Electorate, and each of them have an Inspector, who differs not from the other Ministers in Rank or Power, but only has a larger Salary. Each considerable Town has a Presbytery of the like Nature. The *French* Protestants have a Church here, and the *Lutherans* another, of which the Elector, tho' a *Calvinist*, laid the first Stone, to shew his Moderation. This City was very handsomly built, and the most remarkable Structures were, 1. The Town-house, famous for its curious Clock, which had divers Motions, and represented several Figures of Men fighting, and of a Cock crowing, *&c.* when it struck. 2. The Church of the *Holy Ghost*, already mentioned. 3. That of St. *Peter*, which contain'd many Monuments of the Electors. About a Mile from the Town there is a solitary Place, with three Fountains, that come from a Mountain, and after filling five Ponds, and passing over three Cascades, run in so strong a Stream thro' the adjacent Plain, that they drive four Mills, at a small Distance from one another. Dr. *Brown* says, there is a Monastery near this City, call'd *Lobensfelt*, which formerly belong'd to *Jesuits*, but was since bestow'd by the Elector upon *Englishmen*, about 100 of whom, in 1661, came hither, and settled with their Families. They call'd themselves *Christian Jews*, maintain'd a Community of many things, did not cut their Hair nor shave their Beards, and observ'd many other Ceremonies of the Old Testament.

The *French* seiz'd this City in 1688, from whence they laid the Country under Contribution for a time; but upon the Approach of the Imperial Army, they did, contrary to the Capitulation with the Dauphin, lay it in Ashes, with the Elector's noble Palace, the Churches, and other publick Buildings, and among others, that call'd the *Temple of Concord*, built by the Elector *Charles-Lewis*, where the *Papists*, *Lutherans*, and *Calvinists*, were allow'd the Freedom of their Religion, under three different Roofs, to shew his Moderation, and that Difference in Religion ought not to create any Divisions among Subjects, or deprive them of their common Birthrights, and the Protection of their Prince. The *French*, to add to their Barbarity, would not suffer the Citizens to go out of Town, but shut them up in the Great Church, till they burnt the City, and then also consumed that. Soon after this, the Allies encamp'd in the Ruins of the Town, which they inclosed with Pallisadoes, and gave what Comfort they could to the distressed Burghers. The Town was afterwards tolerably repaired, and had a considerable Garrison; but the *French* attack'd it in 1693, and by the Treachery of the Governour, who nail'd up his Cannon, destroy'd the Magazines, and retired to the Castle, the City was soon taken, and the People brutishly murder'd, except such as could get into the Castle. Upon the first Entrance of the *French*, the Gentlewomen, and others of the Town, sent to the General, and begg'd that their Honour might be saved; which he promised, and for that end order'd them all to retire to the Great Church, where, contrary to his Promise, they were brutishly ravished and stripp'd. The Governour, General *Heidesdorf*, capitulated for himself and his Garrison, which was allow'd to march out of the Castle: He was degraded from being a *Teutonic* Knight, turn'd off with Disgrace, and knock'd on the Head by the Country People. A few Days after, the *French* laid the City again in Ashes, broke up the Tombs of the deceased Electors and Electresses, exposed their Corpse inhumanly, carried off all the Lead they were embalm'd in, cut off their Heads, and kick'd them about like Footballs, not sparing even the Corpse of the late Elector, Father to the Dutchess of *Orleans*: They turned the Inhabitants, who were about 15000, out of the Town by Night, and being stripp'd of all they had, many dy'd of Want, particularly Women with Child, who fell in Labour by the Fright, and such of 'em as had Strength enough to go further, were forced to leave their dead Infants upon the Roads. When the *French* left the Ruins, the Elector encouraged the People to rebuild the Town, repaired the Castle, planted a small Garrison for their Defence, and promised them Exemption from Taxes for 30 Years, with Liberty of Conscience; but being a Papist himself, he was soon prevail'd on, by the Advice of the *Jesuits*, to make one of their Society a Professor in the University, and oppressed his Protestant Subjects, till the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and other Protestant Princes, interposed in their behalf. The *French* seiz'd it again in 1707, and put the adjacent Country under Contribution. These Calamities, together with the Elector's residing now at *Dusseldorp*, are like to hinder this City and Country from recovering its ancient Lustre and Wealth.

The Elector is a very great Prince, considering his other Dominions of *Juliers* and *Bergs*, *&c.* He has the Supremacy in Church Affairs, that was formerly claim'd by the Bishop of *Spires*. He is Patron of all vacant Benefices, but allows the Ecclesiastical Council, composed of two Clergymen and two Laymen, to present two Candidates, of which he chuses one. He is Master of all the Tythes in his Dominions, which in some Parts he allows to the Clergy, and in others he gives them Salaries out of the Revenues of the Church; but since the Electorate fell to the House of *Newburg*, who are Papists, the Protestants have been much persecuted: Yet in 1701, he promised them their Liberty, upon Complaints against him in the Dyet. The former Electors, before the Proscription of *Frederic* V. for accepting the Crown of *Bohemia*, were as formidable as any of the other Electors; but their Power and Revenue has been much lessen'd since, by giving the *Upper Palatinate* to the Elector of *Bavaria*. He has Power, says *La Forrest*, to summon the Emperor to answer before him, when charged with doing any thing prejudicial to the Rights or Majesty of the Empire; and he is likewise one of the Directors of the Circles of the *Upper* and *Lower Rhine*. The Elector of *Mentz* is Joynt Director with him in the *Lower Circle*. He has a Privy-Council, a Council of War, an Ecclesiastical Council, one call'd the Chief Chamber, and a Court of Justice to assist him in the Administration. He has Generals, and other Military Officers, and has standing Forces, consisting of 11 Regiments of Foot, 8 of Horse, and 4 of Dragoons.

2. *Ladenburg*, on the *Neckar*, 6 Miles North-West from *Heidleberg*, a small pleasant City, which belongs jointly to the Elector and the Bishop of *Worms*. It was spared by the *Spaniards*, during the Civil Wars of *Germany*, at the Intercession of the Bishop; but was burnt by the *French* in 1689. It was afterwards repaired, but burnt again by the *French* in 1692. Being repaired a second time, the *French* surprized it in 1694, carried off the Magazines and Garrison, and in the Month after burnt it again.

3. *Manheim*, at the Mouth of the *Neckar*, 10 Miles North-West from *Heidleberg*, and about ½ of a League from the *Rhine*. It was strongly fortified by *Frederic* IV. in 1606, but dismantled by the *Spaniards* in 1622. 'Twas refortified by the last Protestant Elector, who added several Outworks and two Citadels, in one of which there was a neat Church, named *Concordia*, where the *Papists*, *Lutherans*, and *Calvinists*, had their Worship by Turns. The *French* took it in 1688, and being obliged next Year to quit it, dismantled and burnt most of it, and plow'd up the sow'd Lands in the Neighbourhood, on purpose to starve the People. Being afterwards repaired, the *French* surprized it again in 1692, on the Sabbath-Day, while the People were at Church, plunder'd the Town, stripp'd the People, ravished the Women, dragg'd the Men naked over the Ice, afterwards burnt the City, and threaten'd, if ever they rebuilt it again, to put them all to the Sword.

4. *Mosbach*, near the *Neckar*, 30 Miles North-East from *Heidleberg*, a neat Town, Capital of a Bailiwic.

5. *Horneck*, upon the same River, a small City, pillaged by the *Bavarians* in 1622.

6. *Sintzsheim*, or *Zizentsheim*, 10 Miles South-East from *Heidleberg*, a small City, upon a Hill, in a marshy Country, noted for a Victory which the Marshal *de Turenne* obtained there over the Imperialists, in 1674.

7. *Bretten*, 18 Miles South from *Heidleberg*, Capital of its Bailiwic, noted for being the Birth-place of the famous Divine *Melancthon*, who composed the *Augsburg* Confession.

8. *Frankendale*, on the West side, 8 Miles North-West from *Manheim*, formerly an Abbey, which the Emperor *Frederic* III. fortified, and gave Rise to the Town. It was long held out by the Protestants in the 16th Century, but at last taken by the *Spaniards*, from whom the *Swedes* retook it two Years after, and kept it till 1652, tho' they ought to have restored it in 1648, by the Treaty of *Munster*. The *French* took it in 1688, and burnt it in 1689. It was rebuilt by the Elector in 1700, and well fortified after the modern Way.

9. *Altzheim*, or *Altzey*, on a River of the same Name, about 16 Miles North-West from *Worms*. 'Twas formerly Capital of a County, but now only of a Bailiwic. 'Tis a good Town, fortified with a Castle and Walls, and was formerly the Residence of the Electors. 'Twas taken by the *French* in 1691, but afterwards restored.

10. *Oppenheim*, upon a Hill on the Banks of the *Rhine*, 12 Miles North of *Worms*, formerly an Imperial Town, given by the Emperor *Robert* of the *Palatine* Family to his Son *Lewis*, who succeeded him in the Electorate, in 1410. It was burnt by the *French*, with other Towns of the *Palatinate*, in 1689.

For the other Towns in the *Palatinate*, we must refer to the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, in which they lie, and shall begin with them, that the Description of this Country mayn't be interrupted.

V. *The Circle of the* UPPER RHINE

EXtends, according to the Matricula of the Empire, from the Frontiers of the County of *Burgundy* on the South-West, to the Dutchy of *Brunswic* on the North-East, 280 Miles; but is divided in the Middle by the Circle of the *Lower Rhine*, and the Breadth very unequal, being much indented by other Circles: The greatest is from the *Maeze* to the *Rhine*, thro' *Lorrain* and *Alsace*, about 110 Miles. It contains the following Dominions.

I. Those belonging to the Elector *Palatine*'s Family, in which are,

1. *Keyserslauter*, on the River *Lauter*, 25 Miles West of *Frankenda'e*, and 38 from *Heidleberg*. 'Twas Imperial, mortgaged to the Elector *Palatine* by the Emperor *Robert*, in 1402, and is Capital of a Principality. 'Twas taken by the *French* in 1688, and restored by the Treaty of *Reswic*. They retook it in 1713, and restored it by the Treaty of *Baden*.

2. *Lautereck*, 30 Miles West from *Worms*, on the Conflux of the *Glan* and *Lauter*; formerly subject to a Count of its own, descended from the Family of *Deux-ponts*, who was also Prince of *Veldentz*; and dying without Male Issue, 'twas claim'd both by the King of *Sweden* and Elector *Palatine*, who has it.

3. *Creutznach* on the *Nahe*, 30 Miles North-West of *Worms*, Capital of the County of *Spanheim*, a large Town, defended by a Castle on a neighbouring Hill. The *French* took it in 1688, but restored it by the Treaty of *Reswic*.

4. *Eberen-*

4. *Eberenberg*, a ſtrong Caſtle, 4 Miles South-Weſt from *Crentznach*, ſeized by the *French* in 1689, and beſieged by the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, in 1692, when he was forced to retire on the Approach of the *French* Army. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* retook it in 1697, and added new Works, but they were demoliſhed, and the Place reſtored by the Treaty of *Reſwic*, to the Baron of *Seckingen*.

5. *Rhingraveſtein*, Capital of its County, 6 Miles South of *Crentznach*.

6. *Oberſtein*, Capital of its County, 15 Miles Weſt of *Creutznach*.

7. *Traerbach*, a ſtrong and important Town, in the County of *Spanheim*, on the *Moſelle*, 22 Miles North-Eaſt of *Treves*. Taken by the *French* in 1689; reſtored, with the additional Works demoliſhed, by the Treaty of *Reſwic*; was again taken in 1702. The *Dutch* retook it by Storm in 1703, and cut off moſt of the Garriſon, the reſt retired to a Citadel, which being ſtrong by Nature and Art, and having ſubterranean Caves, they held out, tho' the Buildings were ruined by Bombs, till the Cloſe of 1704, when the Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* beſieged it, obliged the *French*, who came to relieve it, to retire, and the Place to ſurrender on Terms.

8. *Veldentz* or *Weldentz*, near the Conflux of the *Moſelle* and *Leſer*, 8 Miles South-Weſt of *Traerbach*, Capital of its County, and gave Title to a Prince of the *Palatine*-Family, who dying without Iſſue-Male, the Elector *Palatine* took Poſſeſſion of it, and the King of *Sweden* claimed it at the Treaty of *Reſwic*, when reſtored by the *French*, which Claim has not yet been determined.

9. *Birkenfield* or *Birkenfels*, 20 Miles South-Eaſt of *Treves*, in the upper County of *Spanheim*. 'Tis a walled Town, defended by a Caſtle; gives Title to a Branch of the *Palatine* Family, and is noted for the Death of *Charles* III. of *Lorrain* here in 1670, after the *French* had deſpoiled him of his Dominions.

10. *Simmeren* or *Zimmeren*, a City and ſtrong Caſtle on a River of its Name, 15 Miles North-Eaſt of *Traerbach*, Capital of a Principality, enjoyed by a Prince of the *Palatine* Family, from 1559 till 1673; that the laſt Prince dying without Heirs-Male, it fell to the Elector *Palatine*, whom the *French* King forced to pay 100000 Florins *per Ann.* for it to the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, a Daughter of the Family.

11. *Bacharach*, a ſmall City on the *Rhine*, 15 Miles Eaſt from *Simmeren*, and 25 Weſt of *Mentz*, famous for the beſt *Rheniſh* Wine, whence ſome derive the Name from *Bacchi Ara*, i. e. *The Altar of* Bacchus. It was once an Imperial City.

12. *Leinengen* or *Linage*, 8 Miles South-Weſt from *Worms*, Capital of its County, quitted by the *French* in 1698.

13. *Reinolskirk* or *Reipolskirk*, Capital of its County, 3 Miles Weſt from *Worms*.

14. *Deux-ponts*, in *German*, *Zweybrucken*, 42 Miles Weſt from *Worms*, towards the Frontiers of *Lorrain*, Capital of a Dutchy of the ſame Name, above 40 Miles long, and from 8 to 25 broad. The Name comes from two Bridges over the two Rivers on which it ſtands. The Town is ſmall, but neat, and defended by a good Caſtle. It gave the Title of Duke to a Branch of the *Palatine* Family, from which the preſent Royal Family of *Sweden* deſcended, and kept Poſſeſſion till the Death of *Charles* XII. of *Sweden* in 1718; who leaving no Iſſue, Prince *Adolphus-Guſtavus-Samuel*, his Great Uncle, took Poſſeſſion as the next Heir-Male, and at the ſame time the Elector *Palatine* put in his Claim, which is not yet decided. This Town ſuffered much during the *German* Civil Wars, and alſo in thoſe betwixt *France* and the *Empire*; when it was taken by the *French*, but reſtored to the King of *Sweden* by the Treaty of *Reſwic*. The Dutchy is divided into five Bailiwicks, one of which called *Biſchweiler*, lies in *Lower Alſace*, where there are other Lands belonging to the Family.

15. *Homburg*, 6 Miles Weſt from *Deux-ponts*, a ſtrong Town, taken by the *French* in 1705, and reſtored by the Treaty of *Baden* in 1714.

16. *Germerſheim*, a conſiderale City on the *Rhine*, almoſt over-againſt *Philipsburg*, and about 5 Miles Weſt from it. There is a Bridge here over the River. 'Twas formerly an Imperial City, and quitted by the *French* to the Elector *Palatine*, after the Treaty of *Reſwic*.

17. *Neuſtat*, a neat ſmall City, once Imperial, on the River *Spireback*, 15 Miles Weſt from *Spires*, noted for the Defeat of a Body of *Germans* coming to the Relief of *Landau*, when beſieged by the *French*.

18. *Kirn*, 15 Miles Eaſt from *Birkenfeld*. Tis Capital of a County. In 1679, *France*, being Maſter of this as well as all the Country along the *Moſelle*, obliged the Proteſtants here to reſign the leſſer Churches to the *Papiſts*, who till then were not permitted the free Exerciſe of their Religion. In 1688, the City was fortified, and the *French* prevailed that the Papiſts might worſhip in the Cathedral, alternately with the Proteſtants; but being reſtored by the Treaty of *Reſwic*, with the Caſtle of *Kurburg*, the Papiſts were forced to leave the Cathedral to the ſole Uſe of the Proteſtants, and to be content with the leſſer Church. In 1699, the Prince of *Salm* in *Lorrain*, who claimed it, ſent Troops, who forced the Proteſtants to Maſs, upon which the Landgraveſs of *Daun*, who had been put in Poſſeſſion by Order of the Dyet, complained of this Violence, as contrary to the Peace of *Weſtphalia*.

Having thus deſcribed the *Palatine* Dominions, we ſhall next give a brief Account of the Family, before we proceed farther in the *Geography* of this Circle.

THE firſt Count *Palatine* is, by *la Forreſt*, ſaid to have been *Sigonfrid* or *Ehrenfrid*, deſcended from the Counts of *Arden*. By the Female Line the Dominions deſcended to the Houſe of *Bavaria*, which was veſted in the Palatinate in 1215; and from this Marriage deſcended the preſent *Bavarian* and *Palatine* Families. The *Atlas Hiſtorique* ſays, That *Rodolph* I. married a Daughter of the Emperor *Adolph* of *Naſſau*. *Robert* II. recovered what the Emperor *Charles* IV. had taken from his Predeceſſors, and died in 1398. His Succeſſor *Robert* III. called *the Severe*, was declared Emperor, in 1401, and died in 1410. *Frederic* IV. of this Family, married a Daughter of *Orange*, was a zealous Proteſtant, had Wars with the Houſe of *Auſtria* in Defence of his Religion, and died in 1610. His Son *Frederic* V. married *Elizabeth* Daughter to our *James* I. of *Great Britain*, had Wars with the Houſe of *Auſtria* in Defence of his Religion, and the *German* Liberty, and was choſen King of *Bohemia*; but not being duly ſupported, was defeated at the Battle of *Prague*, and afterwards proſcribed, ſo that he loſt both his Crown and the Electorate; but the latter was reſtored to the Family by the Treaty of *Munſter*, tho' with great Diminution of their Dominions. He had Iſſue by *James the Firſt*'s Daughter; 1. *Charles-Lewis*, who ſucceeded to the Electorate. 2. Prince *Maurice*, who was taken during the War with the Emperor, and died not long after. 3. Prince *Rupert*, who was General for his Uncle our King *Charles* I. againſt the Parliament; after the Reſtoration he was made Duke of *Cumberland*, and died in 1682, without lawful Iſſue. 4. *Edward*, who married *Anne Gonzague* Daughter to the Duke of *Nevers* in *France*. *Frederic* V. had alſo ſeveral Daughters, the Eldeſt, Princeſs *Sophia*, Mother to King *George* of *Great Britain*. The Second was married to the Prince of *Conde* in *France*. The Third *Elizabeth*, was a Princeſs of great Learning, Abbeſs of the Proteſtant Nunnery of *Herſorden* in *Germany*, and died unmarried in 1980. The Fourth, *Louiſa-Hollandina*, was Abbeſs of *Maubiſſon* in *France*.

Charles-Lewis, *Frederic* the Fifth's eldeſt Son and Succeſſor, was a pious and learned Prince, and died in 1680. His Son *Charles* ſucceeded, was the laſt Elector of this Line, and died without Iſſue in 1685; upon which the Electorate came to the Branch of *Newburg*, deſcended from that of *Deux-ponts*. *Charles-Lewis*'s Eldeſt Daughter, *Charlotta*, was married to *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*, Mother to the preſent Duke Regent of *France*.

The firſt Elector of the Branch of *Newburg*, and the firſt Papiſt who has enjoyed the Electorate ſince the Reformation, was *Philip-William* of *Newburg*; but being deſcended of zealous Proteſtant Anceſtors, he had imbibed ſuch moderate Principles, as made him avoid perſecuting his Proteſtant Subjects. He was very fortunate in his Iſſue, for he had five Daughters, three of whom were married to great Princes; the firſt to the late Emperor *Leopold*, the ſecond to the late King of *Charles* of *Spain*, the third to the late King of *Portugal*, the fourth to Prince *James Sobieski*, Son to the late King of *Poland*, and the fifth to the Duke of *Parma*. His Sons were alſo advanced to great Dignity in the Empire. The Eldeſt, *John-William-Joſeph-Ignatius*, ſucceeded in 1690; he married, firſt, the Emperor *Ferdinand* the Third's Daughter in 1678, and after her Death he married a Daughter to *Coſmus* III. Duke of *Tuſcany*, but died in 1716, without Iſſue by either. He was a very great Bigot, and by the Advice of the Popiſh Prieſts, did, contrary to his own Inclination, raiſe a bitter Perſecution againſt his Proteſtant Subjects, tho' he had blamed the *French* King for the like Practice, and generouſly gave the *French* Refugees Protection in his Dominions at firſt, but afterwards perſecuted and expelled them his Dominions in 1699. He treated his own Proteſtant Subjects with the like Barbarity, deprived them of all their Privileges, and would have forced them to turn *Papiſts*, and to educate their Children in that Perſwaſion; but after a long Interpoſition on their Behalf by the late King of *Pruſſia*, he came to an Agreement in 1705, that the Proteſtants ſhould be reſtored to their Churches, and allowed the Freedom of their Worſhip; but at the ſame time he obliged them to part with two Sevenths of the Revenues of the Churches, which he applied to maintain Popiſh Prieſts. He endeavored to have the States of *Holland* Guarantees of this Agreement, but they refuſed it, becauſe it was contrary to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*; by which the Proteſtants of the Empire were to have full Enjoyment of all Religious and Civil Liberties as well as the Papiſts. He thought by this Conduct to have obliged the *French* King, and the Houſe of *Auſtria*, but was diſappointed in both Reſpects; for being firm to the Confederate Intereſt, his Dominions of the *Palatinate* were more barbarouſly uſed by the *French* than any other Part of *Germany*; and by the laſt Treaty of Peace at *Baden*, he was forced to reſtore the *Upper Palatinate*, and the firſt Electoral Dignity, to the Elector of *Bavaria*, without having received the Equivalent ſo often promiſed him.

The preſent Elector, his Brother, is Prince *Charles-Philip*, who has one Brother, *Francis-Lewis*, Great Maſter of the *Teutonic* Order, and Elector of *Treves*; and another, *Francis-Sigiſmund*, Biſhop of *Augsburg*.

We proceed to the *Geography* of the Circle, and ſhall begin with thoſe Parts which are included in, or lie next to the *Palatinate*.

1. *Worms*. This Biſhoprick derives its Name from the City, is about 18 Miles in Length, and 8 where broadeſt. It was formerly more conſiderable than now, becauſe the Elector *Palatine* took off a great Part of it at the Reformation; ſo that the Biſhop has only ſome Villages, and half the Town. The City lies about 19 Miles North-Weſt from *Heidleberg*, and 12 from *Manheim*, and is reckoned the ſecond City of the *Palatinate*. *Freher*, a learned Antiquary, ſays, it was the Metropolis of the *Vangiones*, and that not long before his Time, there was an Inſcription over one of the Gates in Capitals, with theſe Words, *Speculum Vangionum*, i. e. *The Watch-Tower of the* Vangiones. *Cluverius* ſays, the ancient Name was *Bormitomagus*, from whence came the modern Name *Wormatia*. It was deſtroyed by the *Huns* in 451, rebuilt by *Clovis* I. of *France*, 45 Years after, enlarged and made an Imperial Town by the Emperor *Frederic-Barbaroſſa* in 1158. It was a very ancient Metropolis, but made Suffragan of *Mentz*, as they ſay, by Pope *Zachary*, in 745. *Munſter* ſays, that in his Time, 200 Cities, great Towns and Villages, lay ſo near it, that they could bring Proviſions hither, and return home the ſame Night. It was one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Germany*, while the Imperial Chamber was kept here. The Town is ſubject to the Biſhop, but under the Protection of the Elector *Palatine*. The Papiſts here are very numerous, and have the Cathedral, but the Magiſtrates and moſt of the Inhabitants are *Lutherans*. 'Tis noted for *Luther*'s bold Anſwer and Defence at the Dyet here, for which he was proſcribed and obliged to abſcond, during which time he wrote that, called, *His Works from the Deſart*. Mr. *Ray* ſays it is large, but was much decayed when he was there, and that there are 20 Canons belonging to the Cathedral, who chuſe the Biſhop. *Miſſon*, who was here in 1687, ſays, the *Lutherans* had only one Church for their own Uſe, and that of the *Dominicans* in their turn with the Papiſts, who had all the reſt, and that the *Calviniſts* had one at *Newhauſel* half a League out of Town. The Papiſts were not allowed however to make any public Proceſſions with their Hoſt, except on the Day after *Eaſter*. The Town had no other Fortifications but a double Wall, was as large as *Francfort*, but ſo ill-peopled, that he ſaw a Houſe ſold for 1000 Crowns which had formerly yielded as much *per Ann.* There is ſo much empty Ground in the Town, that being planted with Vines, yields annually 1500 Fodders of Wine, at 250 *Engliſh* Gallons *per Fodder*. This Wine is much eſteemed, and the Magiſtrates make Preſents of it, with ſome

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Fiſh, to Princes, and other Travellers of Quality. The Churches of St. *Paul* and St. *John* are very ancient, built of vaſt ſquare Stones in an irregular Manner, with narrow Windows, and Galleries round the Outſide, juſt under the Roof, and the Walls are 12 Foot thick; ſo that they ſeem rather to have been deſign'd for Forts than Churches. The Cathedral is a long, high and ſtrong Structure, with a Tower at each of the four Corners. The Ornaments are *Gothic*, and over one of the Gates there's a Hieroglyphic with four Heads, ſuppoſed to be a Repreſentation of *Ezekiel*'s Viſion. There's a Woman on its Back, which they ſay repreſents the Goſpel. At the Entrance of St. *Martin*'s Church, over a moveable Altar, he ſays, there's a ſtrange Picture, well worth a Traveller's View: 'Tis about five Foot ſquare, and at one Corner of the Top has a Repreſentation of GOD the Father, addreſſing himſelf to the Virgin on her Knees, in the middle of the Picture, holding an Infant, repreſenting our Saviour, by the Feet, with his Head in the Hopper of a Mill, which the twelve Apoſtles turn by the Help of a Wheel, and the Aſſiſtance of the four-headed Beaſt before-mentioned; and hard by the Pope is drawn on his Knees, receiving the Hoſts which fall from the Mill into a Golden Cup, one of which he preſents to a Cardinal, who gives it to a Biſhop, the Biſhop to a Prieſt, and the Prieſt to a Layman.

There are two publick Halls here, in one of which the Magiſtrates aſſemble twice a Week, about Matters of State, and in the other for adminiſtring Juſtice. It was in the former that *Luther* appeared before the Dyet, when being heated with Debate, and by a Fire that was near him, he deſired a Glaſs of Wine, which being brought, he was ſo eager in his Diſcourſe, that he forgot to drink it, and ſoon after it broke in pieces on the Bench, without any body's being near or touching it; whence the *Lutherans* concluded, that there was Poyſon mix'd with the Wine: Upon this they broke the Bench, and ſtill keep the Pieces as a Memorial of his great Deliverance.

The Mint is a noble Structure, with a ſpacious Portico, where there's a vaſt Number of Bones and Horns, hanging betwixt the Arches. The former, they ſay, are thoſe of Giants, that lived among the ancient *Vangiones*; and the latter are the Horns of the Oxen that drew the Stones which built the Cathedral. The Outſide of the Houſe is adorned with many Pictures, and among them ſome of thoſe Giants in Armour.

The City was burnt by the *French* in 1689, when in a few Hours they laid in Aſhes what had been the Work of Ages. They left ſo much as to contain a Garriſon of 300 Men, who in 1692, being attack'd by the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, intrench'd themſelves in a Church, where they were forced, and all put to the Sword. Good part of the Town has been rebuilt ſince; and in 1698, the Popiſh Clergy were ſo inſolent, that they would needs carry their Hoſt in Proceſſion thro' the Streets on *Chriſtmas-Day*, which they were not allow'd to do before the War. The Magiſtrates ſent a Notary to forbid it; but the Prieſt at the Head of the Proceſſion ſtruck him over the Head with a Cenſer he carried in his Hand. Moſt of the Burghers being Proteſtants, ran to aſſiſt the Notary, and a great Company of Popiſh Peaſants, brought in on purpoſe, fired upon 'em; which ſo incenſed the Proteſtants, that they drove the Proceſſion back to the Church from whence it came, wounded ſeveral of the Papiſts, and among others, that inſolent Prieſt. The Papiſts complain'd of this as a Breach of the Treaty of *Reſwic*, betwixt *France* and the Empire, which reſtored *Worms* and its Dependencies to the Biſhop. The Proteſtants defended themſelves by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*. Some of the principal Authors of the Tumult were ſeized, and a *Palatine* Regiment quarter'd in the City, to prevent further Diſturbances. At the ſame time the Elector incloſed it with a Wall.

2. *Spire*, a Biſhoprick, Suffragan of *Mentz*, 32 Miles long, and about 12 where broadeſt. It lies on both Sides the *Rhine*, and takes its Name from the Capital, which lies on the Weſt ſide of that River, 12 Miles South-Weſt from *Heidleberg*. 'Tis thought to be *Julius Cæſar*'s *Nemetum Civitas*, or *Noviomagum*, and to have been built by the *Nemetes*, the old Inhabitants of this Country, whence it was call'd *Auguſta Nemetum*. It lies in a fine Plain, was large and populous, and ow'd its Security more to the Number of its Inhabitants than to the Strength of its Fortifications. It was the Darling of many Emperors, who endow'd it with great Privileges. *Henry* IV. made it Imperial, in 1090, built many fair Structures there, and particularly the Cathedral, where he and ſeven other Emperors were buried, and had noble *Mauſolea*. Its chief Privilege and Glory was the Imperial Chamber, or Sovereign Court of Judicature for the Empire, which was firſt eſtabliſh'd at *Francfort* in 1495, by *Maximilian* I. but tranſported hither in 1530, by *Charles* V. The *Atlas Hiſtorique* ſays, the Imperial Chamber had been at *Augsburg*, *Worms*, and *Nuremberg*, before it came hither; that it conſiſts of one Judge, who is a Papiſt, and two Preſidents, one a Papiſt, and the other a Proteſtant; of 15 Aſſeſſors, 8 of them Papiſts, and 7 Proteſtants: but tho' this Chamber, as well as the Aulic Council at *Vienna*, give definitive Sentences, yet there are Caſes in which the Subjects may appeal to the Emperor's Reviſal. The Subjects of the King of *Pruſſia* and the Elector of *Saxony* are not ſubject to this Tribunal; their Affairs being determined by their own Princes, without Appeal; and in *Lower Saxony* moſt Cauſes are determined by the old *Saxon* Law. The *German* Lawyers don't however agree among themſelves whether the Authority of this Chamber, or that of the Aulic Council be greateſt; yet moſt of them are for that of *Spires*; and prove by Records, that the Emperor himſelf has been ſummon'd before this Chamber. In Anſwer to which, the others ſay, that when the Emperors are ſummon'd to this Court, the Summons run in their own Name, and that the Sentence of this Court may be reviſed, but that of the Aulic Council not. The others reply, that the Emperor muſt be ſummon'd in his own Name, becauſe he is at the Head of the Adminiſtration; notwithſtanding which, he is ſubject to the Deciſions of this Court in Matters of Law; that the Electors are the like in ſome Caſes; and they offer Inſtances to prove, that the Sentences of the Aulic Council are alſo ſubject to Reviſal. The Origin of this Court is aſcribed to *Charlemain*, and ſome of his Succeſſors, who, with the Biſhops and Officers of the Crown, determined all Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes. The Prelates, Counts, and others of Quality were firſt heard in this Court. The Secular Princes could not be judged except in the Dyets of the Empire. When Law-Suits increaſed, and that it was troubleſome for thoſe concern'd to follow the Emperor's Court, which was not then fix'd, *Maximilian* I. eſtabliſh'd it at *Francfort*, for the Eaſe of the Subjects. The Aſſeſſors were not ſo numerous at firſt as now. The Emperor names a ſupreme Judge, who ought to be a Count or a Baron, and well vers'd in the Laws of the Empire. He names alſo four of the principal Officers, each Elector names one Aſſeſſor, and the other Members of the Dyet name the reſt. The Proteſtants during the Wars betwixt them and the Papiſts were frequently deny'd a Reviſal of the Sentence of this Court; but were reſtored to their Right by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*. The Emperor's immediate Subjects bring all their Law-Suits to this Court; but others bring only Appeals, which are very few, becauſe they were uſually very ſlow in their Deciſions, tho' ſince the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* they made more Diſpatch. The chief Judge repreſents the Emperor's Perſon, and has a Scepter laid before him in Court.

This City was taken by *Guſtavus-Adolphus*, who demoliſh'd the Fortifications, becauſe he could not ſpare a ſufficient Garriſon for its Defence. The See was founded in the 4th Century, as is pretended, and has been largely endow'd by ſeveral Emperors. The People ſwear Fealty to the Biſhop, but are under Protection of the Elector *Palatine*. The *Papiſts*, *Lutherans* and *Calviniſts* have their Worſhip in the Cathedral by Turns, at different Hours, ſays Dr. *Brown*. The Magiſtrates and moſt of the Inhabitants are Proteſtants. The chief Structure was the Cathedral, beautified with 4 Towers; and here were many ſtately Houſes and Churches, and the Houſes were generally large, before it was barbarouſly burnt by the *French*, in 1689, upon the Approach of the *Germans* to relieve it, without ſparing the Records, tho' they had allow'd it a Neutrality in 1672, becauſe of the Imperial Chamber, which ſince that Time has been removed to *Weltzar* in *Heſſe*; nor is it ever like to return to *Spire*, becauſe it lies too near the Frontiers of *France*, and that there were frequent Debates betwixt the Magiſtrates and the Chamber about their Juriſdictions. So that this City can never recover its ancient Luſtre, tho' much of it be rebuilt by the Magiſtrates, who to encourage People to come hither, promiſed Liberty of Conſcience, and an Exemption from Taxes for a conſiderable Time, after it was, with the Dependencies of the Biſhoprick, reſtored by the Treaty of *Reſwic*.

3. *Spirebach*, a ſmall Place, on a River in the Neighbourhood of this City, where the *French* obtained a dear Victory over the *Germans*, commanded by the Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, as he march'd to relieve *Landau*, in 1703.

4. *Philipsburg*, on the Eaſt ſide of the *Rhine*, almoſt over-againſt *Germerſheim*, about 7 Miles South from *Spire*, on the Mouth of the *Saltza*. 'Twas firſt wall'd, made a City, and endow'd with large Privileges, by *Gerhard* Archbiſhop of *Spire*, in 1443. It lies conveniently for commanding the adjacent Country, and therefore was well fortified by Biſhop *Philip*, in 1629, before the Civil Wars of *Germany*, and call'd by his own Name, inſtead of the ancient one, which was *Udenheim*. *Frederic* V. Elector *Palatine*, under whoſe Protection it was, ſuſpicious of the Biſhop's Deſigns, order'd him to deſiſt. The Biſhop refuſed, and alledg'd he had the Emperor's Placaert for what he did. Upon this the Elector rais'd Troops, and demoliſh'd the Fortifications; for which the Emperor ſummon'd him and his Confederates before the Chamber of *Spire*, and deſign'd to proceed againſt them with the utmoſt Severity. This was one of the Cauſes of the Civil Wars in *Germany*. The *Spaniſh* General *Spinola* repair'd the Fortifications, and made it almoſt impregnable in 1633. 'Twas taken the Year after by the *Swedes*, retaken by the Imperialiſts in 1636. It was taken from them by the *French*, under the Prince of *Conde*, who join'd the *German* Proteſtants in 1644. The *French* kept Poſſeſſion till 1676, by the Treaty of *Munſter*; and *Lewis* XIV. added to the Fortifications in 1666; ſo that they extended to the *Rhine*, which lies a Quarter of a League from the Town, and over the great Gate put up an inſolent *Latin* Inſcription; in *Engliſh* thus, *Lewis* XIV. *the moſt Chriſtian King of* France *and* Navarre, *having finiſhed the Wars in both* Germanys, *and reſtored Peace every where, cauſed this Fortreſs to be ſtrengthen'd with theſe Ramparts and Walls, at his own Royal Charge, as a Monument of his own Valour, and of the Recovery of the* German *Liberty in* 1666. *He compleated it for the Terror of his Enemies, the Support of his Allies, and a Security to the* French; *being the ſecond Bulwark of* France *on this Side the* Rhine, *and a Key into* Germany; *the Loweſt in Situation, but not in Strength.*

What he ſhuts, no Man opens; and what he opens, no Man ſhuts.

The Imperialiſts retook it in 1676, when the Emperor *Leopold* order'd that Inſcription to be razed out, and another *Latin* Inſcription to be put up in its ſtead; in *Engliſh* thus, " *Leopold* the Emperor, Cæſar, Pious, " Succeſsful, Auguſt, Conqueror and Triumpher, having undertaken a " neceſſary War for aſſiſting his Confederates, defending his Subjects, " curbing his Enemies, and reſtoring Peace every where, took this For- " treſs by Siege, that it might be a Monument to Poſterity of his " breaking off the Yoke of Slavery from the Neck of Common Liberty, " and reſtored it to *Germany*, unjuſtly taken from her in the Year of " our Salvation 1676.

" For the Terror of his Enemies, the Defence of his Subjects, and " the Security of *Germany*, he ſhut againſt the *French*, and open'd to " the *Germans*, this ſecond Bulwark of *Germany* on this Side the *Rhine*, " and Key to *Germany*, as a happy Omen of his like Succeſs in reco- " vering more.

" *What the* French *ſhut, the* Germans *open.*

In 1688, the *French* took it again, on the Birth-Day of the Dauphin, who commanded the Siege. The Garriſon made a good Reſiſtance, but the Governour was blamed for ſurrendring it ſooner than he needed to have done. It was reſtored to the Empire by the Treaty of *Reſwic*, in 1697, with the Fortifications on the Right ſide, but thoſe on the Left demoliſh'd.

5. *Bruxhall*, on the River *Saltz*, a large open Town, with a Caſtle, 9 Miles Eaſt from *Philipsburg*, and is the ordinary Reſidence of the Biſhop.

6. *Altrip*, once a fortified Place, which commanded a Paſs on the *Rhine*.

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V. ALSACE *or* ELLSACE,

HAS the *Palatinate* on the North, *Swisserland* and *Montbelliard* on the South, *Lorrain* and *France* on the West, and the Circle of *Swabia* on the East. 'Tis 95 Miles from South to North, and 30 East and West. 'Tis divided into Upper and Lower, and subdivided into Bailiwicks, and other Jurisdictions. Some derive the Name from the River *Ell* or *Ill*, which runs thro' it, others from *Edel-Sassen*, as being the best Country formerly possess'd by the *Saxons*. 'Tis indeed a very rich and noble Province, and is well furnish'd with Necessaries, especially Corn and Wine, as any in the Empire. Their Hills are cover'd with Chesnut Groves, and they have rich Meadows, and fat Pasture, which makes their Butter and Cheese equal to the best in *Holland*.

In the Valley of *Liberthal*, near *Geesbeach* in this Country, there is a Cavern out of which flows an oily Liquor, which being distill'd and prepar'd according to Art, yields a Phlegm excellent against Putrefactions of the Lungs and Liver, and all foul Wounds and Ulcers, and the oily part yields an excellent Balsam against all inward and outward Corruptions, stinking Ulcers, hereditary Scurfs and Scabs, Apoplexies, Palsies, Consumptions, Giddiness, and Head-achs. It is also taken inwardly, with Succory-Water, against Corruptions of the Lungs. *Lowthorp*, Vol. II. of *Philosoph. Transf.* says, it is a kind of Petroleum, contains no other Mineral Juice but that of Sulphur, and seems to be thus distill'd by Nature under Ground.

'Twas taken from the ancient *Saxons* by the Kings of the *Franks*, and *Hilderic*, one of them, gave it to one of his Favourites, with the Title of a Dutchy. In 684, *Charles Martel*, Master of the *French* King's Houshold, re-possess'd it for that Crown. The Emperor *Otho* I. gave it to one of his Kindred, whom he made Landgrave of it. The Emperor *Otho* III. divided it into two Landgraviates, gave the Upper to the Counts of *Hapsburg*, and the Lower fell afterwards to the Counts of *Ottingen*, who sold it to the Bishop of *Strasburg*. It was during the *German* Civil Wars seiz'd by the *French*, and confirm'd to them by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, with a Reservation of the Privileges of the ten Imperial Towns. But *Lewis* XIV. of *France* extended his Jurisdiction over the whole, invaded their Liberties, and demanded what Sums he pleased from the Inhabitants. The Emperor *Leopold* complain'd of this to the Dyet, in 1680, adding, that the *French* King demanded a new Oath of Fidelity from the said ten Towns, as their Sovereign, had erected a superior Court of Judicature there, forbidding any Suits from thence to the Imperial Chamber at *Spire*, and obliged the Vassals and Nobles of *Alsace* to take a new Oath. Which the Dyet resolv'd was directly contrary to the Treaties of *Munster* and *Nimeguen*, and that the Emperor should demand Satisfaction of the *French* King for those Infractions. But *Lewis* XIV. did notwithstanding extend his Limits in *Alsace*, pretended to shew by old Writings that the whole Country belong'd formerly to his Crown, establish'd a Parliament there in 1693, and demanded Sums from the several Towns, which they were obliged to comply with. *Alsace* was confirm'd to the *French* by the Treaty of *Reswic* in 1698.

Places of Note are,

1. *Strasburg*, near the West side of the *Rhine*, at the Conflux of the *Ill* and *Brensch*, which fall into the *Rhine*, a little below the Town. It lies in Lat. 48. 46. Long. 8. 10. 45 Miles South-West from *Philipsburg*, and 35 North-East from *Brisac*. The *Latins* call it *Argentoratum*, *Argentina*, and *Strasburgum*. *Cluverius* derives the Name from *Argenstraten*, in *German* a bad Street. 'Tis an ancient City, was at first only a Fort, but at last became one of the most populous and best trading Towns in *Germany*. 'Twas made an Imperial Town by the Emperor *Frederic* II. and continued so till betray'd to the *French* in 1682. The Citizens were accounted rich and courteous, and had Houses fit to entertain Princes. It embraced the Reformation in 1529, and was before that the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Mentz*. The Protestant Magistrates founded an University here in 1538, to which *Ferdinand* II. allowed great Privileges. The Government consisted formerly of two Councils, one of 71, in which there were 6 Burgomasters, 6 Stadtmasters, 15 call'd *Patres Patriæ*, and 13 chosen out of the Militia; the rest made up of other Citizens. The other was call'd the Great Council, and consisted of 300 Men, chosen by the several Companies of the City: But since the *French* took it, it has lost much of its Religion, Liberty, and Trade; whereas before, the Papists had only one little Church. *Lewis* XIV. restored Popery, with the Bishop to his See, and the Canons of the Cathedral, after they had been dispossess'd 152 Years. *Ray* says, that in his Time most of the Inhabitants were *Lutherans*, and the Papists had but one little Church, as before, which belong'd to the Commandery of *Malta*, and there were two Monasteries for Men, and two for Women. The titular Bishop had a Palace in the City, where he was not allowed to stay above three Days, but he might stay eight in an Inn. The Women here are generally beautiful, but their Dress seems fantastical to Strangers. Here are many stately Buildings, the most remarkable of which are, 1. The Arsenal, which was very well furnish'd with abundance of extraordinary large Cannon, and great Store of other Arms; but it was emptied by the *French*. 2. The Cathedral, reckon'd one of the Wonders of *Germany*, and was described at large in a Treatise writ on purpose by *Schadæus*, and printed there in 1617. The Steeple is reckon'd the highest in the Empire, and by some in the World. From the Foundation to the Top of the Spire it is reckon'd 575 Geometrical Feet. But what makes it most famous is its Clock, reckon'd by Mr. *Boyle* and others, as a chief Instance of the late great Improvement in Mechanicks. 'Twas finish'd in 1574, at the Charge of the Magistrates, by one *Habricht*, with the Advice of two learned Mathematicians, one of whom, call'd *Dasipodius*, publish'd a Treatise about this Clock. The first thing it presents to our View, is a Celestial Globe, with all the Motions of the Planets, fix'd Stars, *&c.* The next is a perpetual Almanack, in which the Day of the Month is pointed out by a Statue. The Hours are first crow'd by a gilt Cock, and then struck on a Bell by an Angel, near whom stands another, with an Hour-Glass in his Hand, which he turns as soon as the Clock is struck. The first Quarter is struck by a Child with an Apple; the second by a Youth with an Arrow; the third by a Man of full Age with a Tipstaff; and the fourth by an old Man with a Cane. On the Outside of the Church are shewn the true Increase and Decrease of the Moon, with the Course of the Sun thro' all the Signs of the Zodiac. *Misson* says, it much exceeds that of *Lions*, in the Variety and Curiosity of its Motions. The Steeple is curiously built of carv'd Stone, and so contriv'd that 'tis all open and pervious to the Light. It has 662 Steps from the Bottom to the Top, and at the Height of 640, there is a Place call'd the Crown, from whence there is a fine Prospect of the City and adjacent Country. The Cathedral is a noble *Gothic* Structure of about 400 Years old: The Roof is supported with great Pillars, at the Top of which there are Bass-reliefs, but so high that they are scarce visible to those that stand below. Dr. *Burnet* in his Travels says, one of them represents a Procession, in which a Hog carries the Pot of Holy Water, and Asses and Hogs in Priests Vestments follow, to make up the Train. There is also an Ass standing before the Altar, as if he were going to consecrate. One carries a Case with Reliques, and within it a Fox; and the Trains of all that form the Procession are born by Monkeys. There is also on the Pulpit a Nun cut in Wood lying along, and a Frier lying near her, with his Breviary open before him, and his Hand under her Coats. The Doctor supposed this to have been made by the Secular Clergy, whom the Monks did so much expose for their Ignorance formerly, and that in reprizal, when the Monks began to fall into Contempt, they made this Representation, to expose them to the Scorn of the World. This Cathedral is dedicated to the Virgin, and has a noble Pair of Brass Gates at the West end. The Doctor says, the Library here was very considerable, being in a great Room, very well contrived, divided into Closets all over the Body of the Room, which runs about them as a Gallery, and in those Closets were the Books of the several Faculties lodg'd apart: There was one for Manuscripts, in which there were several of considerable Antiquity. It was surprized in 1681, by *Lewis* XIVth's Order, in a time of Peace.

The chief Cause of its falling into his Hands, was a Quarrel betwixt *Dietric* and *Obrecht*, two of their Magistrates, which raised Factions on both Sides; but *Dietric* prevailing, got *Obrecht* beheaded, and was one of the chief who betrayed the Town to the *French*. Going afterwards to the Court of *France*, where he expected a Reward, he was, against the expres Words of the Capitulation when the Town surrender'd, confined to one of the Inland Provinces of *France*, on pretence that he would not change his Religion: So that Justice pursued him, in making him the first who suffer'd by the *French* Government. The Circumference of the Town was very large, and reckon'd 8 Miles many Years ago. It was also very well fortified with a double Wall and Ditch; so that it might easily have held out, had they not been betray'd, or if they had consented to receive a small Imperial Garrison of 500 Men, which was offer'd them when the Treachery was first suspected; but being jealous of their Liberties, they refused it, and chose rather to pay a Garrison of 3000 Men of their own, which exhausted the Revenue, and was much too weak to defend the City when the *French* came before it; whereas had they accepted the Emperor's Garrison, the *French* could not have attack'd it without making War upon the Empire. The *French* King enlarged the Fortifications so prodigiously, that *Misson* would not venture on describing them, but referr'd to the printed Platform for an Idea of them. He built also a Citadel betwixt the Town and the *Rhine*, and added a great Hornwork on the Bank, with several Forts on the Islands which secure the Bridge, and command the River. It was quitted to the *French* by the Treaty of *Reswic*, much against the Mind of the Protestant Princes and States of the Empire; but the Emperor's Plenipotentiaries being Bigots, were the less careful about it, because it was a Protestant City, and the *French* King was so proud of the Conquest, that he boasted in his Letter to the Archbishop of *Paris*, that *Strasburg*, the principal Rampart of the Empire, and of Heresy, was now reunited to his Crown for ever. It was capitulated by the Treaty, that the Protestants there should enjoy their ancient Liberties; but they were soon invaded, and had Popish Magistrates imposed upon them by the Interest of the Court, which occasioned many of them to leave the City, and has since diminished its Wealth and Beauty. The two Rivers which run thro' it, occasion abundance of Bridges, and they have many Wells in the Streets, with Pails of Brass handsomely turn'd like small Mortars, with which they draw up the Water.

2. *Zabern*, call'd *Alsace Zabern*, to distinguish it from others, 16 Miles North-West from *Strasburg*. 'Tis supposed to have been *Antonin's Tabernæ*, one of the *Roman* Garrisons, demolish'd by the ancient *Germans*, and rebuilt by *Julian the Apostate*. 'Tis defended by a strong Castle on a high Rock, thro' which there is only one narrow Passage cut out. 'Tis the usual Residence of the Bishop of *Strasburg*, who holds a Court here for determining the Causes of his Diocese. 'Tis noted for a Defeat of the Protestants near it, in 1525.

3. *Phaltzburg*, 8 Miles West from *Zabern*, on the Frontiers of *Lorrain*, to which it once belong'd. It lies at the Foot of a Mountain, is a small City, pretty well fortified, and has the Title of a Principality.

4. *Lutzelstein*, a Town and Castle with the Title of a County, on the Frontiers of *Lorrain*, 6 Miles North-East of *Phaltzburg*.

5. *Haguenau*, 12 Miles North from *Strasburg*, betwixt the Rivers *Mottern* and *Zorna*. 'Tis Imperial, encompassed with thick Woods, Corn Fields, and fruitful Vineyards. 'Twas given by the Emperor *Charles* IV. to the Dukes of *Austria*, in 1371. The Emperor *Frederic* I. built a Palace here, where he sometimes resided. It was the Seat of the supreme Court of Judicature for the Country. It was quitted to *France* by the Treaty of *Munster*, besieged in vain by the *Germans* in 1674, and most of it burnt by the *French*, upon the Approach of the Imperialists, in 1677. The Jesuits had in their College here an old *Roman* Battering-Ram, valuable for its Antiquity; but 'twas either destroy'd or remov'd by the *French*, who repossess'd it in 1703, and cast up Lines near it in 1704, which Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* forced, and took the Town in 1705. The *French* retook it in 1706.

6. *Fort-Louis*, 10 Miles South-East from *Haguenau*, and 15 North-East from *Strasburg*, lies on an Island in the *Rhine*, is small, but very strong, and had its Name from *Lewis* XIV. of *France*, who built it to command the Passage of that River. It was block'd up by the Imperialists in 1705, but in vain; nevertheless it was restored to them, and the Fortifications demolish'd, by the Treaty of *Baden*.

7. *Weiſſenburg* alias *Croon-Weiſſenburg*, 18 Miles North-East from *Haguenau*. 'Tis Imperial, and called *Sebuſium* by the *Latines*, as having been the Seat of the ancient *Sebuſij*. *Dagobert* of *France* preſented this City with a Crown of Silver gilt, of 24 Foot Diameter, and curious Workmanſhip; he granted them Privileges to hunt and fiſh for many Miles round: And the Emperor *Charles* IV. made the Abbot of this Place a Prince of the Empire, but it was ſecularized by Pope *Alexander* IV. and erected into a Provoſtſhip in 1496. The *French* took it in 1648, and kept it till 1704, when the Confederates took and raiſed Lines about it, which the *French* demoliſhed next Year, together with the Walls of the Town.

8. *Lauterburg*, a fortify'd Town on the *Lauter*, near its Conflux with the *Rhine*, 16 Miles North-East from *Weiſſenberg*. In 1694, Prince *Lewis* was obliged by the *French* to quit it, and they demoliſh'd the Confederate Lines, which extended hither from *Weiſſenburg* in 1706.

9. *Landau*, 15 Miles North from *Weiſſenburg*, on the Frontiers of the *Palatinate*, in which ſome Authors place it, but now reckon'd part of *Alſace*, becauſe under the Juriſdiction of *Haguenau*. It was quitted to the *French* by the Treaty of *Munſter*. The *French* brought moſt of the Plunder of the *Palatinate* hither in 1688, which was deſtroy'd by accidental Fire in 1689. The King of the *Romans* took it after an obſtinate Siege in 1702. The *French* retook it next Year, after having defeated the Allies near *Spire*. The Confederates took it again in 1704. It was quitted with its Dependencies to the *French*, by the Treaty of *Baden*.

10. *Druſſenheim*, 4 Miles South-East from *Haguenau*, had its Name from *Druſus* the *Roman*, who built a Fortreſs here to curb the *Germans* on this ſide the *Rhine*. 'Tis a fortify'd Town, was taken from the *French* by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* in 1705, but retaken by them afterwards.

11. *Molſheim*, or *Molſheim*, a ſmall City, formerly Imperial, 8 Miles West from *Strasburg*, from whence the Canons retired hither after the Reformation. 'Twas almoſt ruined by the Imperialiſts in 1677.

12. *Roſenheim*, 10 Miles West from *Strasburg*, anciently Imperial, and one of the Ten included in the Juriſdiction of *Haguenau*, by Emperor *Frederick* II.

13 *Benefield*, on the River *Ill*, 15 Miles West from *Strasburg*, formerly Conſiderable and Strong, but now almoſt in Ruins.

14. *Schleſtat* on the *Ill*, 23 Miles West from *Strasburg*, formerly Imperial; 'twas taken by the *French*, and quitted to them by the Treaty of *Munſter*; the Imperialiſts took it and demoliſh'd the Fortifications in 1673, but the *French* have ſince rebuilt and made it very ſtrong.

UPPER ALSACE, is the South Part of the Country, and contains,

1. *Colmar*, 38 Miles South-West of *Strasburg*, ſuppoſed to be built from the Ruins of *Argentuaria*, taken by the Emperor *Gratian*, in 378, and afterwards deſtroy'd by *Attila* the *Hun*. 'Tis the Capital of the Country, and the Seat of the Sovereign Council; 'twas formerly very Populous. The Duke of *Saxe Weimar* took it from the Imperialiſts in 1636. It was put into the Hands of the *French* in 1639, and quitted to them by the Treaties of *Munſter* and *Nimeguen*; but 'tis much ſhort of what it was.

2. *Keiſerberg*, a City upon the River *Weils*, 8 Miles North-West from *Colmar*; it lies in a Valley, and was formerly under the Juriſdiction of *Haguenau*.

3. *Turcheim*, on the River *Fach*, at the Foot of the Mountains of *Vauge*, formerly an Imperial Town.

4. *Munſter*, in St. *Gregory*'s Valley, 10 Miles West from *Colmar*, once an Imperial Town.

5. *New Briſac*, a ſmall City built by the *French* ſince the Treaty of *Reſwic*, 6 Miles East from *Colmar*, and about a Mile from the *Rhine*, over againſt *Old Briſac*.

6. *Murbach*, a famous Abbey, 8 Miles South-West from *Colmar*.

7. *Enſiſheim*, on the *Ill*, 10 Miles South-West from *Colmar*, a very ancient Imperial City, and the Seat of the Sovereign Court, till removed by the *French*.

SUNTGAU, the moſt Southerly Part of the Province, is a Mountainous Country, divided into 5 Bailiwicks, and contains,

1. *Mulhauſen*, the *Ariabinum* of the Ancients, an Imperial Town: The Inhabitants are Calviniſts, and made an Alliance with the *Swiſſers* in 1641, againſt the Nobility of the Neighbourhood, who envy'd their Freedom. It lies on the *Ill*, 20 Miles South-West from *Colmar*, and formerly belong'd to the Biſhop of *Strasburg*, whoſe Caſtle there they demoliſh'd during his Wars with the Count of *Hapsburg*.

2. *Hunningen* on the *Rhine*, about a Mile and a half North from *Baſle*. 'Twas built by *Lewis* XIV. of *France*, after the Peace of *Nimeguen*, to be a Curb on the Empire and the *Swiſs* Cantons. He made it exceeding ſtrong, with 5 Baſtions, beſides Tenailles, Ravelins, Counterſcarps, a Double Ditch, 2 large Hornworks, to the North and South, and a third on the other ſide the River: From the Ramparts there were Vaults to the Hornworks, and they had a Magazine ſo ſtrongly vaulted with Brick, that 'twas Proof againſt Bombs. But all the Fortifications were demoliſhed, and the Place was reſtored to the Empire by the Treaty of *Baden*, as it ought to have been by that of *Reſwic*.

3. *Pfird* or *Ferette*, 12 Miles South-West from *Hunningen*, and Capital of *Suntgaw*. 'Tis a pretty Town, lies near the Frontiers of *Baſle*, and is well fortified. 'Twas quitted to the *French* by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*.

4. *Befort* or *Betfort*, 28 Miles West from *Hunningen*, well fortified, and has a ſtrong Caſtle. 'Twas formerly Capital of the Country, but almoſt ruined by the Wars.

VI. *The County of* MONTBELLIARD.

SOme reckon it Part of the *French* Country; but as it belongs to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, a Prince of the Empire, and gives a Title to a Branch of his Family, we chuſe to deſcribe it with the *Upper Rhine* Circle, tho' it depends on none. It lies West from *Suntgaw*, has *Lorrain* on the North, and the upper County of *Burgundy* on the West and South, is 22 Miles East and West, and 30 South and North: A very pleaſant Country, and the fartheſt Part of the Empire on this Side. The Inhabitants are a Mixture of *French*, *Germans*, and *Swiſſers*, and their Language the like. Some derive the Name from the pleaſant neighbouring Hills, and the fine Air. The Capital is *Montbelliard*, 20 Miles South-West from *Betford*, and 45 South-West from *Baſle*. 'Tis a handſome City on the Side of a Hill, with a good Citadel on the Top. The Streets are uniform and large, and in the Neighbourhood are fine Groves and Gardens, the chief of which is the Duke's, with all manner of rare Plants and Herbs, and a ſtately Summer-Houſe. The Inhabitants of the City are *Calviniſts*. The *French* poſſeſſed it during the Wars with the Empire, but reſtored it to the Duke by the Treaties of *Reſwic* and *Baden*.

VII. *The Biſhoprick of* BASLE.

HAS *Suntgaw* on the North, *Valengin* on the South, *French County* on the West, and the Canton of *Baſle* on the East. Is about 30 Miles East and West, and 33 South and North. It has Plenty of Corn, Wine, Fruit, Wood, Meadow and Paſture Grounds. The Lake of *Biel* yields ſtore of Fiſh called *Hourlings*, which they ſalt and ſell at good Rates.

Places of Note are,

1. *Porentru*, the Capital, 20 Miles West from *Baſle*. Here the Biſhop has a noble well fortified Caſtle, is Temporal Lord of the Town, as Prince of the Empire, but in Spirituals is Suffragan of *Beſancon*. The *Theatines* have a College here. This Biſhoprick is in Alliance with the *Swiſſers*, and the Inhabitants are part Papiſts and part Proteſtants. Thoſe of *Porentru* are Papiſts, but thoſe of *Aſweiler*, *Biel*, *Munſter* in *Alſace*, and the Valley of *St. Immer*, Calviniſts.

2. *Aileſheim*, a large open Town, whither he has transferred his Chapter from *Friburg*.

3. *Delmont* in *Saltsgow*, a ſtrong Caſtle, where he ſometimes reſides.

4. *Rapolſtein* in *Alſace*, which holds of him in Fee.

5. *Bienne* or *Biel*, on the River *Thur*, where it falls into the Lake *Biel*. 15 Miles South-West of *Soleurre*, and 15 North-East of *Neufchattel*. It entered into Alliance with the *Swiſs-Cantons* in the 14th Century, but the Biſhop ſtill names one of their own Senators for Mayor; and ſwears to maintain their Privileges when they ſwear Fealty to him. He has Part of the Fines, Tithes, and other Revenues; but the Cuſtoms belong to the City, which he can neither mortgage nor tax. They are to ſerve him in War at their own Charge, but are not obliged to march any farther than they can return at Night, unleſs he pay them. They are governed by two Councils, and the Mayor and Senate determine all criminal Cauſes; but when they treat of Matters belonging to the Republick, the Burgomaſter, choſen by both Councils, preſides; and the Mayor, with other Officers who hold of the Biſhop, muſt withdraw. The Inhabitants are Calviniſts, as are thoſe of the Valley of *Immer*, or Lordſhip of *Largue*, which is ſubject to them.

VIII. LORRAIN.

HAS *Luxemburg* and the Electorate of *Treves* on the North, the upper County of *Burgundy* and *Montbelliard* on the South, *France* on the West, and *Alſace* on the East. The greateſt Extent South and North is 120 Miles, and East and West 95. 'Twas formerly much larger, and comprehended *Brabant*, *Luxemburg*, the Dioceſes of *Metz*, *Toul*, *Verdun*, *Treves*, *Strasburg*, and all *Ellſace*.

The Air is temperate, the Soil fruitful in Corn, Wine, and Graſs; but ſome of it, mountainous and overgrown with Woods, part of the ancient Foreſt of *Ardenne*. The old Inhabitants were the *Mediomatrici*, mentioned by *Roman* Authors, who called the Country *Belgium primum*. The preſent Name came from *Lotharius* a *French* King, who poſſeſſed it; hence it was called *Lotharingia*, and by Contraction *Lorrain*. In the Mountains there are Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead, and Iron; the latter the richeſt, but the Duke's chief Revenue is from Salt-Springs. The Foreſts abound with Veniſon, Fowls, and Game of all Sorts; and the Rivers *Maeſe*, *Moſelle*, *Sar*, and *Meurte*, ſupply the People with Fiſh. 'Tis reckoned one of the moſt fertile and conſiderable Dutchies in *Europe*. It formerly depended ſometimes on *France*, and ſometimes on the Empire; and the Duke ſtill holds the Dutchy of *Bar*, of *France*, and the Marquiſate of *Nomeny*, and County of *Blamont*, of the Empire; but is otherwiſe independent; yet the *Matricula* reckons his Dominions part of the *Upper Rhine* Circle; and he furniſhes his Proportion of Men and Money for Defence of the Empire. The Country is divided into the Dutchy of *Lorrain Proper*, the Dutchy of *Bar*, and thoſe called *French Lorrain* and *French Bar*. *Lorrain Proper* is divided into the Bailiwicks of *Nancy*, *Voſce* or *Vauge*, *Vaude Vrange*, and the annexed Countries. The Inhabitants in general are Papiſts.

Places of Note are,

1. *Nancy*, Capital of its Bailiwick and of all the Dominions. It lies in Lat. 48. 48. Lon. 6. 22. 75 Miles West from *Strasburg*, 155 East from *Paris*, and 58 South from *Luxemburg*. The *Latins* call it *Nancium*, *Nancædum*, and *Nanum*. It ſtands in the middle of a large Plain on the River *Meurte*, conſiſts of the old Town and New, ſeparated by Ditches and Fortifications. The old is the leaſt, but beſt peopled, becauſe of the Duke's Palace, which has a very magnificent Entrance to a fair Court ſurrounded with Piazzas, and adorned with fair Towers embelliſhed with Figures, and *Bas Reliefs*. One of 'em ſerves for an Arſenal, and the reſt for Stair-Caſes; and there is a curious Garden belonging to it. Here is alſo the Church of St. *Epuras*, with a fair Square before it, and the *Franciſcan* Church where the Dukes lie entombed. This Part of the City would be very pleaſant, but the Streets are too narrow. The new Town is much larger and better built, and was only a Suburb, till walled in the Cloſe of the 16th Century. It has a large Square, with ſtately Buildings, and opens to three large Streets. Here ſtands the Town-Houſe, the Courts of Judicature, the Jeſuits College, with ſeveral other Monaſteries and Churches. Here is alſo a Primate, who, tho' no Biſhop, is allowed to wear a Mitre. The City has four Gates, and was anciently well fortified. *Charles the Hardy* of *Burgundy* took it in 1475; the Duke retook it 1476: *Charles* beſieged it again in 1477, when he loſt both his Life and the Battle; the Particulars of which are engraven on a Copper-Plate in an old Chapel near the River *Meurte*. *Lewis* XIII. of *France* took it in 1633. *Lewis* XIV. made it very ſtrong, but demoliſhed the Fortifications, when he reſtored

ſtored it to Duke *Leopold*. He took and refortified it afterwards, but reſtored it diſmantled by the Treaty of *Reſwic*.

2. *St. Nicholas*, 7 Miles South-East of *Nancy*, a large open Town, noted for the Concourſe of People who come thither to pay their Devotion to the ſuppoſed Reliques of St. *Nicholas*, Biſhop of *Myria* in *Lycia*, a ſtout Oppoſer of the *Arrians* at the Council of *Nice*.

3. *Roſiers*, on the *Meurte*, 12 Miles South-East of *Nancy*, a ſmall City, noted for Salt Fountains.

4. *Luneville*, a very pleaſant Town on the River *Veſſula*, 7 Miles South-East of *Roſiers*.

5. *Blamont*, on the *Voiſiere*, 35 Miles East of *Nancy*, Capital of its County, which depends on the Empire, once a fortified Town, but now diſmantled.

6. *Marſal*, on the *Seille*, 15 Miles East of *Nancy*, a ſmall well fortified Town, in the middle of Moraſſes. *Charles* III. of *Lorrain* put it into the *French* King's Hands in 1663, according to a Treaty.

7. *Moyenvic*, on the ſame River, 3 Miles West of *Marſal*, yielded to *France* by the Treaties of *Munſter* and the *Pyrenees*, but reſtored diſmantled to the Duke by the Treaty of *Reſwic*. The Salt Springs here yield the Duke a conſiderable Revenue.

8. *Chateau Salines*, on the ſame River, 15 Miles North-East of *Nancy*, famous for its Salt Springs.

9. *Nomeny*, on the ſame River, 9 Miles West of *Nancy*, Capital of a Marquiſate that formerly belong'd to the See of *Metz*, and ſtill depends on the Empire.

10. *Vaudemont*, 18 Miles South-West of *Nancy*, an open Town, with a ſtrong Caſtle, and gives the Title of Prince to a Branch of the Family of *Lorrain*.

The BAILIWIC of VAUGE contains,

1. *Mirecourt*, the Capital, near *Mount Vauge*, 25 Miles South-West of *Nancy*.

2. *Neufchateau*, on the *Maeſe*, 32 Miles South-West from *Nancy*, towards the Borders of *Champaign*, on which it formerly depended.

3. *Charnes*, a very pleaſant Town on the *Moſelle*, 23 Miles South-East from *Nancy*.

4. *Eſpinal*, on the ſame River, 14 Miles South-East from *Charnes*, much noted as a Bone of Contention during the Wars of the laſt Century.

5. *Remiremont*, on the ſame River, 12 Miles South from *Eſpinal*, noted for an Abbey of *Canoneſſes*, who muſt prove their Nobility for four Deſcents, before Admiſſion: They have Liberty to quit the Abbey, and marry, except the Abbeſs, who is a Sovereign Princeſs, under the Protection of the Duke of *Lorrain*. 'Twas founded by St. *Romeric*, and from him had its Name. The Town was fortified, but diſmantled in 1635, by *Lewis* XIII. of *France*.

6. *St. Diey*, 42 Miles South-East from *Nancy*, a ſmall Town of good Trade.

7. *Fontenay*, 25 Miles South from *Mirecourt*, famous for a great Battel in 841, betwixt the Emperor *Lotharius*, *Lewis* King of *Germany*, and *Charles the Bald* King of *France*, three Brothers, with great Slaughter on both Sides.

The BAILIWIC of VAUDEVRANGE lies in the North Part of the Country, near the Frontiers of *Treves*, and ſuffer'd much during the Civil Wars of *Germany*.

1. The Capital is of the ſame Name, on the River *Saar*, about 55 Miles North-East from *Nancy*.

2. *Bitch*, on the Frontiers of *Alſace*, about 61 Miles North-East from *Nancy*, belongs to it, has the Title of a County, and was reunited to the Dutchy of *Lorrain* in 1680, after the *French* had demoliſhed the Caſtle.

The annex'd Country contains,

1. *Sarewerden*, near the Frontiers of *Alſace*, 45 Miles North-East from *Nancy*. 'Tis a ſmall City, with the Title of a County, and formerly belong'd to the See of *Metz*.

2. *Hombourg*, a Caſtle on a Mountain, with a City at the Foot of it, Capital of the County of *Saarbruck*, 60 Miles North-East from *Nancy*, within the Boundaries of *Deux-ponts*. The *French* diſmantled it before it was reſtored to *Lorrain*. It was formerly poſſeſs'd by the Family of *Naſſaw-Weilbourg*, from whence came that of *Naſſaw-Saarbruck*.

The little County of CREANGE has its Capital of the ſame Name, 36 Miles North-East from *Nancy*.

The ſmall County of FENESTRANGE has alſo a Town of the ſame Name, 50 Miles North-East from *Nancy*.

Salm, a ſmall Town and Caſtle on the Frontiers of *Alſace*, gives Title to a Prince.

The Dutchy of BAR, lies West from the Dutchy of *Lorrain*, and came to the Family in 1419, by Gift of *Lewis* Cardinal of *Bar*, who was Heir of it. Part of it is call'd *French Bar*. The reſt is the Appanage of the eldeſt Son of *Lorrain*, and is divided into 4 Bailiwicks.

I. The BAILIWIC of BAR contains,

1. *Bar-le-Duc*, to diſtinguiſh it from others of the Name: 'Tis Capital of the Dutchy, and lies on the River *Orne*, 48 Miles West from *Nancy*. 'Tis a fair well built City, with a Collegiate Church, and an Academy for inſtructing Youth. It was often taken and retaken during the Wars of the late Century, and was made the Seat of a Seneſchal, and Chamber of Accounts by the *French*, but reſtored by the Treaty of *Reſwic*. The *Pretender* to the *Engliſh* Crown reſided here when *Lewis* XIV. of *France* was obliged to ſend him out of his Dominions by the Treaty of *Utrecht*; but ſince King *George* came to the Throne of *Great Britain*, the Duke of *Lorrain* was obliged to ſend him away.

2. *Ligny*, on the ſame River, 8 Miles South-East from *Bar-le-Duc*. 'Tis a ſmall neat City, and ſuffer'd much towards the laſt Century.

3. *Dammarie*, on the *Saux*, 5 Miles South West from *Ligny*, noted for the Defeat of the *Lorrainers* by the *French* in 1654.

4. *Commercy*, on the *Maeſe*, about 20 Miles East from *Bar-le-Duc*, is Capital of a Principality belonging to the Prince of *Lillebone*, a Branch of the Family of *Lorrain*.

II. The BAILIWIC of BASSIGNIE contains,

1. *La Motthe*, 35 Miles South-West from *Nancy*. 'Tis built on a Rock, and was formerly reckon'd impregnable; but taken by the *French* in 1634, and diſmantled in 1635. Here are ſeveral other ſmall Towns, not worth deſcribing.

III. The BAILIWIC of St. MICHAEL contains,

1. *St. Michael*, near the *Maeſe*, 36 Miles North-West from *Nancy*; is the Capital of the Bailiwic, and was the Seat of the Parliament, till removed to *Nancy*. *Lewis* XIII. took it in 1632, reſtored it by Treaty, but retook it next Year, when the Inhabitants revolted againſt his Garriſon, but were obliged to ſubmit. Here is a famous Monaſtery of the Order of St. *Bennet*.

2. *Pont a Mouſſon*, ſo call'd from a Caſtle of that Name, now in Ruins. It lies on the *Moſelle*, 15 Miles North-West from *Nancy*, and has the Title of a Marquiſate. 'Tis noted for an Univerſity founded by the Cardinal *de Lorrain*, in 1573, for the *Jeſuits* to teach the Languages, Divinity, and Philoſophy. The Duke of *Lorrain* added Profeſſors of Divinity, Law, and Phyſic; and Pope *Gregory* XIII. founded a Seminary for the *Scots* Nation. The City is fair, but open, had formerly a Caſtle on a neighbouring Hill, demoliſh'd by *Lewis* XIII. in 1635. Here is a Bridge over the *Moſelle*, with two Abbeys, and ſeveral ſtately Churches.

3. *Hatton le Chatel*, 17 Miles North-West from *Pont a Mouſſon*. 'Tis Capital of a ſmall Territory, with the Title of a Marquiſate.

IV. The BAILIWIC of CLEREMONT has,

1. The Capital of the ſame Name, on a Hill near the River *Ayr*, 14 Miles West from *Verdun*. It has the Title of a County, and was fortified, but diſmantled by the *French* in 1635.

2. *Varenes*, on the ſame River, about 8 Miles further North, had the ſame Fate.

The HISTORY *of* LORRAIN.

UNder the *French* Kings of the firſt Race, it was reckon'd part of the Kingdom of *Auſtraſia*, and under thoſe of the ſecond was Part of the Kingdom of *Lorrain*. After the Death of *Lotharius*, in 869, from whom it was call'd *Lorrain*, there being a Diſpute about the Succeſſion, the Kings of *France* and *Germany* divided it betwixt them. *Charles the Simple* reunited it to the Crown of *France*, in 915. It was afterwards conquer'd by the Emperor *Henry the Fowler*; and *Otho* II. gave the Lower Part, now call'd *Brabant*, to *Charles* youngeſt Son to K. *Lewis* IV. of *France*, on doing him Homage. The Emperor *Henry* III. upon the Failure of the Male Line in 1048, gave it to *Gerhard* of *Alſace*, the Founder of the preſent Family. His Male Line failing in 1430, his only Daughter married *Rene* of *Anjou*, King of *Sicily*. His Daughter *Yoland* was Mother to *Rene* II. Grandfather to *Charles* II. from whom came *Charles* III. ſo well known by his Misfortunes. *Lewis* XIII. of *France* made War upon him ſeveral times, and deprived him in 1634. He was reſtored by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, but invaded again by *Lewis* XIV. in 1664, on pretence of a Treaty. He oppoſed the Deſigns of the *French*, till 1665, that he died; but by a Treaty in 1679, it was to be reſtored to his Nephew *Charles* V. who had Princely Education in the Court of *France*, but was very unhappy in ſeveral Matches propoſed to him, being diſappointed by the Churliſhneſs of his Uncle, and the Treachery of the *French* King. This high-ſpirited Prince reſenting ſuch Treatment, made his Eſcape to the Emperor *Leopold*, who received him kindly, promiſed him Protection, and call'd him always Brother. The *French* King having demanded *Marſal* in *Lorrain* from his Uncle, this young Prince came Poſt from *Vienna*, and put himſelf into the Place to defend it; but was forced to quit it by his churliſh Uncle, who could not endure his being poſſeſs'd of any thing during his own Life. Prince *Charles* being falſely accuſed of reproachful Words againſt the *French* King, came on a ſudden to the Court to defend himſelf; but was deny'd Admittance, had a Guard ſet upon him, and was order'd to depart the Kingdom in a few Days; and was not ſuffered to conſummate his Marriage with Mademoiſelle *de Nemours*, to whom he was ſolemnly affianced with the *French* King's Conſent; but *Lewis* XIV. had no mind to part with his Dominions, prevailed with the Pope to diſſolve the Marriage-Contract, and gave the Lady to the Duke of *Savoy*. Prince *Charles* return'd again to *Vienna*, where the Emperor renew'd his Protection, and gave him a Regiment of Horſe, tho' he would not allow him to take the Field, becauſe he was not of Age; but the Duke ſtole privately from Court, and went to *Hungary*, where he contributed much to *Montecuculi*'s Victory over the *Turks*, and gave ſuch Proofs of his Courage and Conduct, as aſtoniſh'd that General, and the other old Officers. He ſtood fair twice for the Crown of *Poland*, but was defeated by the Intrigues of *Lewis* XIV. who dreaded his having Power; and to prevent his Succeſſion, deſpoil'd his churliſh Uncle of all his Dominions; which ſo enraged Prince *Charles*, that he begg'd to be employ'd by the Emperor againſt the *French*, and did him very great Service againſt the famous Duke of *Luxemburg*, and other *French* Generals, till the Treaty of *Nimeguen* put an end to that War. The Emperor and his Allies inſiſted to have the Duke reſtored to his Dominions; but the *French* King would not grant it without keeping the Roads, that he might have a free Paſſage thro' *Lorrain* to *Nancy*, *Alſace*, *Metz*, *Breſſe*, and *French County*, which the generous Duke would not ſubmit to. The Emperor gave him his Siſter, the Queen Dowager of *Poland* in Marriage, and treated him with great Honour. He did him great Service afterwards againſt the *French* and the *Turks*, and died in his Way to *Vienna* in 1690, in the 48th Year of his Age, not without Suſpicion of Poiſon by the *French* Emiſſaries, leaving behind him the Character of a brave and conſummate General. He had four Children by the Emperor's Siſter, and his eldeſt Son *Leopold*, the preſent Duke, was reſtored to his Dominions by the Treaty of *Reſwic*.

IX. WETTE-

IX. WETTERAVIA,

IS the Name of the Country betwixt *Heſſe* and the *Rhine*, and alſo on the North-Weſt ſide of it, betwixt the Dutchies of *Weſtphalia*, *Bergs*, and the Electorate of *Cologne*. *Sanſon* reckons it a Part of *Heſſe*, becauſe that Family has a Share of it; but it contains ſeveral other Dominions, and chiefly thoſe of the illuſtrious Houſe of *Naſſaw*. Some derive the Name from the River *Wetter*, and others from the *Wedrevii*, its ancient Inhabitants. It abounds with Corn, Wine, and other Neceſſaries for Profit and Pleaſure, as much as moſt of the other Provinces on the *Main* and *Rhine*.

The Dominions here are,

I. The COUNTY of NASSAW, (*in Latin Naſſovia* or *Naſgavia*; both from the *German Naſgaw*, which ſignifies a wet or moiſt Country,) formerly of ſmall Extent, but in latter Ages became a conſiderable Principality, by the Acceſſion of the Counties of *Weilburg*, *Idſtein*, *Wiſbaden*, *Dillenburg*, *Beilſtein*, *Gleilberg*, *Sigen*, *Hadamar*, &c. and was comprehended under the general Name of *Naſſaw Catzenellebogen*; ſo that it had on the North, part of the *Palatinate*, and the Electorates of *Treves*, and *Mentz* on the South, the Landgraviate of *Heſſe* on the Eaſt, and the Dutchy of *Bergs* on the Weſt; but ſo intermix'd with other Dominions, that 'tis hard to give its Dimenſions, only in general 'tis about 60 Miles South and North, and 50 South-Eaſt and North-Weſt.

The Counties or Diſtricts into which 'tis divided, are very remarkable for their different Soil and Product: That Part call'd *Weſterwald*, towards the Dutchy of *Bergs*, has plenty of fertile Paſtures, breeds large Cattel, and yields Store of Cheeſe, as good as any in *Holland*. In *Diets*, which is hard and hilly, there is Store of Veniſon, good Corn, and ſome Wine. In *Siegen* and *Dillenberg*, there is good Mines of Iron, Lead, Copper, *&c.* and at *Fraudenberg*, they make Steel enough almoſt to furniſh the whole Empire. The Country was erected into a Principality by the Emperor *Frederic* II. in 1653.

Places of Note are,

1. *Naſſaw*, which gives Name to the whole, a ſmall City, with a Caſtle, on the River *Lohn*, 12 Miles South-Eaſt of *Coblentz*. 'Twas the uſual Seat of the eldeſt Branch of this illuſtrious Family, and lies on a Hill in the middle of a marſhy Country.

2. *Diets* or *Dieſt*, on the ſame River, 9 Miles North-Eaſt of *Naſſaw*, has 2 fine Caſtles on Rocks, is Capital of its County, gives Title to a Branch of the Family, and had formerly a Collegiate Church, ſubject to the Elector of *Treves*; but ſince the Reformation its Revenues have been applied to the Univerſity of *Herborn*.

3. *Embs*, in the ſame County, noted for its Bath, which ſome *German* Phyſicians prefer to thoſe of *Wiſbaden*. *Weigelius* publiſh'd an Account of 'em at *Francfort* in 1627, and ſays, they are built ſquare; the Water uſed by Day is drawn off by Night, and ſucceeded by freſh next Morning. They are impregnated with Vitriol, Allum, Iron, Sulphur, and are good againſt Weakneſſes in the Thighs, Arms, Legs, and other Parts; give preſent Eaſe in the Gout and Cramp; help Shortneſs of Breath, Obſtructions in the Breaſt and Stomach, and all Diſeaſes curable by bathing.

4. *Wisbaden*, 15 Miles South-Eaſt of *Diets*, belongs to the Branch of *Naſſaw-Saarbruck*, is Capital of its County, and famous for its Baths, whence comes its Name. They are impregnated with Sulphur, Allum, Salt, and Salt-petre; but the firſt has the Aſcendant, which makes 'em the hotteſt of any in theſe Parts of *Europe*, next to thoſe of *Carelsbad* in *Bohemia*, and ſome in the *Black Foreſt*. Several *German* Phyſicians have writ of their Vertues. 'Tis a large Town, and by old Ruins about it, ſeems to have been a *Roman* Garriſon, and, as ſome think, the *Mattium* of the Antients, which others aſcribe to *Marpurg*.

5. *Idſtein*, 10 Miles North Eaſt of *Wisbaden*, Capital of its County, belonging alſo to *Naſſaw-Saarbruck*.

6. *Hadamar*, on the *Elſe*, 20 Miles North of *Mentz*, near the Borders of *Treves*, gives Title of Prince to a Branch of the Family of *Naſſaw*.

7. *Sigen*, thought to be *Ptolomy*'s *Segodunum*, 35 Miles North from *Naſſaw*, a ſmall City on a River of the ſame Name, with a Caſtle upon a Rock. 'Tis defended by a ſtrong Wall, and regular Fortifications; is Capital of its County, and gives Title to a Branch of the Family of *Naſſaw*. There is a noble Iron Mine near the Town, with Furnaces, *&c.* for cleanſing and working the Mettal. In 1559, the Prince's *Padagogium* was brought hither from *Herborn*; ſo that it was ſoon frequented by Students from *Denmark*, *Poland*, and all Parts of the Empire; and for their Encouragement, there was added an Academy for inſtructing Youth in Martial Exerciſes.

8 *Dillenburg*, 18 Miles South-Eaſt of *Siegen*, Capital of its County, is the Reſidence of that Branch of the Family of *Naſſaw*, has a good Trade, and two Annual Fairs for Cattel and Wool. Here is a ſtrong Caſtle on the Top of a Hill, and an Arſenal well provided with Arms and Ammunition for ſome Thouſands of Horſe and Foot, and the Jawbone of a monſtrous Fiſh taken near *Catwick*, well worth a Traveller's Sight.

9. *Herborn*, 15 Miles South-Eaſt of *Siegen*, noted for a famous Univerſity, which has bred many great Proteſtant Divines. 'Tis maintained by the Revenues of Monaſteries that were diſſolv'd at the Reformation. In the Caſtle there is a handſome Library, well furniſh'd with printed Books in all Faculties. The Town has a good Trade in Cotton and Woollen Cloth.

10. *Bilſtein*, 16 Miles North-Eaſt from *Siegen*, among Rocky Hills; 'tis Capital of its County, gives Title to a Branch of the Family of *Naſſaw*, and has a Caſtle and Church worth a Traveller's View.

11. *Weilburg*, 12 Miles South of *Herborn*, a large Town, Capital of its County, and belongs to the Family of *Naſſaw-Saarbruck*.

12. *Solms*, 10 Miles South-Eaſt of *Herborn*, Capital of its County, and gives Title to a Branch of the Family of *Naſſaw*, divided into thoſe of *Braunfelt*, *Lich*, and *Greffenſtein*. The uſual Reſidence of the Count is in the Caſtle of *Braunfelt*

13. *Weſterburg*, 16 Miles Weſt from *Herborn*, a large Town, with a good Caſtle, Capital of its County. Their Counts deſcended from the Family of *Naſſaw*, are divided into the Branches of *Weſterburg* and *Limange*.

14. *Lich*, on the *Weter*, in the South-Eaſt Parts of the County of *Solms*, gives Title to a Branch of that Family which has Poſſeſſions in *Luſatia*.

The Hiſtory of the Family of NASSAW.

THE *Atlas Hiſtorique* has a large Genealogy of it, and ſays, it yields to none in the Empire for Antiquity; that the Counts have Memoirs which ſhew that two Brothers, Counts of *Lebarten*, followed *Cæſar* in the Conqueſt of *Gaul*; who for their Service gave them Part of the *French* County, whence they carry in their Arms, a *Lion, Or, in a Field, Azure, ſprinkled with Tickets, Or.* One of thoſe Princes built the Town of *Naſſaw*, which gave Title to the Family and Principality, and became a conſiderable City, as may ſtill be perceived from the Ruins of publick Ways, Cirques, Aquaducts, Triumphal Arches, *&c.* about it. Some derive the Name and Family from *Naſua*, one of the *German* Commanders mentioned by *Cæſar*, *de Bello Gallico*, Lib. I. Sect. 37. But leaving doubtful Antiquity, The firſt of theſe Princes, whoſe Succeſſion can be exactly diſtinguiſhed, was, *William with the ſhort Noſe*, who lived ſome Time after *Charlemain*; his Succeſſors matched with the greateſt Families of the Empire, and one of them married Emperor *Henry* the Third's Niece, from whence came *Adolph* Count of *Naſſaw*, choſen Emperor in 1292. From *Henry* II. of the Family called the *Rich*, and his Wife, the Heireſs of *Naſſaw-Guelderland*, in 1254, came the Branch of *Dillenburg*, from which deſcended both the Branches of *Naſſaw-Orange*, and they ended in the Glorious *William* the Third of *Great Britain*; and from the Branch of *Dietz*, came the preſent Branch of *Naſſaw-Friezland*, which next to that of *Orange*, has been the moſt Illuſtrious. All Hiſtorians own, that the Family in general has been productive of Great Men. *Cluverius* calls them the Ornaments of *Wetteravia*, and the Glory and Support of the *United Provinces*. Dr. *Nicholſon*, Biſhop of *Londonderry*, in his Account of *Germany* in *Pitts*'s *Atlas*, obſerves, That in all Ages they have been great Aſſertors of the Peoples Liberty, and ready to aſſiſt them againſt Tyrants. They have ever enjoyed as large Privileges as any other Princes of the Empire; never owned Subjection to any but the Emperor, and had the Prerogative of coining Gold and Silver in their own Name.

Their Titles are, Princes of *Naſſaw*; Counts of *Catzenellobogen*, *Vianen*, *Dietz*, *Limpurg*, and *Bronkhorſt*; Lords of *Bielſtein*, &c. The preſent Branches, according to the *Atlas Hiſtorique*, are, *Naſſaw*, *Wisbaden*, *Weilburg*, *Idſtein*, *Otweiller*, *Saarbruck*, *Uſingen*, *Dittenburg*, *Siegen*, *Dietz*, *Hadamar*, and *Schaumberg*, all Princes, beſides that of *Frieſland*, and others in the *Netherlands*, who have great Eſtates, tho' they be not Sovereigns.

II. The County of HANAW, about 40 Miles long and 45 broad, has *Fulda* on the North-Weſt, and *Franconia* on the Eaſt. The Capital of the ſame Name, lies 10 Miles Eaſt of *Frankfort am-Main*, on the River *Kintz*, which divides it into the old and new Town, both well fortified. The Situation is pleaſant, the Houſes well built, and the Streets regular and uniform. It had formerly Counts of its own, and belongs now to the Family of *Lichtenberg*, who have Poſſeſſions in *Lower Alſace* and *Suntgaw*. 'Twas twice taken by the *Swedes* in 1631, and the Imperialiſts took it by Stratagem in 1658. 'Tis much frequented by Merchants of ſeveral Nations, and particularly by the *Dutch* and *French*, who have Churches and the Liberty of Religion.

III. BUDINGEN County, about 20 Miles long and 9 broad, North from *Hanaw*.

Budingen, the Capital, 7 Miles North from *Hanaw*, is a neat City, with a fine Caſtle. It is alſo called the County of *Upper Iſemberg*; and its Counts formerly reſided at *Ronenberg*, a noble old Caſtle, near the Imperial Town of *Gelnhauſen*.

IV. FRANKFORT *am-Main*, Lat. 50. Lon. 9. 18 Miles Eaſt of *Mentz*, and 10 Weſt of *Hanaw*. Some derive the Name from *Francus*, a Leader of the *Franci*, who they ſay founded it; but others, with more Reaſon, from a Ford on the Main, which divides it into two Parts; that on the North Side, is called *Frankfort*; and that on the South, *Saxenhauſen*, from the *Saxons* its Founders. They are joined by a noble Stone Bridge of 14 Arches, betwixt two Towers of 400 Paces long, and both under the ſame Magiſtrates. The Town is well fortified by Walls, 11 Baſtions, large deep Ditches, Counterſcarps, and other Outworks, which tho' not exactly after the modern Way, is made up by the Situation of the City, in a low Ground. *Ray*, *Monconys*, *Miſſon*, and others, ſay 'tis large, populous, rich, and has a great Trade by the Main and *Rhine*. They have two annual Fairs in *March* and *September*, for all Commodities, but eſpecially Books, from all Parts of *Europe*; ſo that there is greater Choice here than in any Town in *Chriſtendom*, eſpecially during three Weeks, but at other Times the Bookſellers have little to do. There is an Annual Catalogue printed of ſuch as are brought hither. Here are alſo three Annual Marts, and the Names of the foreign Merchants are writ over their Doors; but when the Marts are done, moſt of their Shops are ſhut up. Moſt of the Streets are large, except two or three, which are full of Merchants Shops. The Houſes are built of red Stone, or of Wood plaiſtered and painted, or covered with Slates. Here is alſo a ſpacious Horſe-Market, where great Numbers are annually ſold. The City is Imperial, governed by a Prætor, 12 Burgomaſters, 14 Eſchevins or Aldermen, and 42 Counſellors. The Senate chuſes annually 2 Burgomaſters out of their own Number, and is divided into 3 Branches; the firſt is the *Eſchevins*; the ſecond the *Literati* or Learned, out of which the firſt Bench is ſupplied when a Vacancy happens; the third is of Tradeſmen, who never riſe to any other Dignity. The *Jews* here are numerous, confined to their own Quarter during the Night, diſtinguiſhed from the other Inhabitants by a Piece of yellow Cloth, and are forced to carry Water in Caſe of Fire, and do other ſorts of Drudgery. The Magiſtrates and moſt of the People are *Lutherans*, and have 5 Churches. The Papiſts are allowed their Worſhip, have the Cathedral of St *Bartholomew*, a Convent for Men, and another for Women, and ſome Chapels belonging to Commandaries, but muſt make no Proceſſions. The *Jews* have a Synagogue, but the *Calviniſts* have

have their Church at *Bockenheim*, in the County of *Hanaw*, a League from the Town, and are obliged to marry and baptize in the *Lutheran* Churches. Here are several noble Fountains, and three particularly in the great Market-place. The chief Structures are first St. *Bartholomew*'s Church, of stately Architecture; 'twas built by *Pepin* Father to *Charlemain*, and the Emperor is elected here. 2. The Town-house which is not extraordinary. The Hall where the Emperor, Electors, and Princes meet in Council after Election, has only a Throne, and and Benches covered with green Cloth, and some indifferent Pictures. The great Hall where they have their Entertainment is not very regular. There is a great Square before the House, where a whole Ox is roasted: At the Entertainment one of the Electors comes in Person for a Piece of Beef, which he carries to the Emperor; another carries him a Glass of Wine which runs from the Fountain during the Solemnity; a third carries him a Measure of Oats from the same Square; and a fourth distributes Medals here at the Coronation. Here is a Vestry where the Electors are shut up during the Election, and Count *Papenheim* stands before the Door with his Sword drawn to prevent their coming out till they have finished. The Original of the *Golden Bull* is kept in an Apartment here, which is hung with Tapestry, and has no other Furniture but some Elbow-Chairs of black Velvet, and a large Table with a green Carpet. 3. *Braunfeld*, formerly the Emperor's Palace, and now the Mansion-House of the *Teutonic* Knights, where Debtors have a Sanctuary for 14 Days. 4. The Port or Harbour. 5. The Citadel or Fortress of *Saxenhausen*. 6. The Houses of several Noblemen.

This City was one of the first which demanded the free Exercise of their Religion, according to *Luther*'s Doctrine; which being refused in 1522, they deposed their Magistrates, and chose others. In 1530, the *Augsburg* Confession was established here. It was also famous for being an Asylum to the *English* Protestants who fled hither from the Popish Queen *Mary*'s Persecution. The *English* Church built here during that Time is much decayed, and that called the *English* House is now made a Storehouse. A Difference arose among those Exiles about the Liturgy and Ceremonies used in the Time of *Edward* VI. which the first who settled here laid aside, and followed the Order of *Switzerland* and *Geneva*; but others who came afterwards from *England* adhering to their own Order, the Peace of the Congregation was thereupon broke; those for the *English* Liturgy and Ceremonies, accused Mr. *Knox*, the great *Scots* Reformer, of Disloyalty to the House of *Austria*, because he had preached against the Persecution of the Protestants by that Family, and writ a Book against Q. *Mary*, wherein he impugned Government by Women; so that he was obliged to withdraw, and the Schism that began in the Church of *England* in *Edward* the Sixth's Reign, about Ceremonies, Vestments, *&c.* was thereby heightened; of which the Reader may see an Account in a Book intituled, *The Troubles of* Frankfort, *Fuller*'s Church-History, and *Fox*'s Book of *Martyrs*.

The Citizens of *Frankfort* are generally neat in their Apparel, and with the Inhabitants of their Territory have the Character of a stout hardy People. They entered into the League of *Smalcald* in 1530, against the Tyranny and Oppression of the House of *Austria*; but were forced to open their Gates to the Imperialists in 1547, and to receive the Interim next Year. *Gustavus-Adolphus* King of *Sweden* entered this City without Opposition in 1630, and the *Swedes* kept it till 1634. Above 500 Houses were destroyed by a sudden Fire in 1719.

The Territory subject to the Magistrates lies on both Sides the Main, is about 11 Miles South and North, and 14 East and West. 'Tis covered with Woods and Vineyards, and has little arable Ground, so that the Inhabitants live chiefly by planting Vineyards, and making Wine. There are divers Mineral Springs and Baths belonging to this City, in which Women bath themselves when going to be married, and a Month after Child-bearing.

V. Friedburg, 12 Miles North of *Frankfort*, a rich Imperial City, at the Foot of a great Ridge of Hills. It has many large Privileges granted by *Frederic* II. and other Emperors who used to reside here some Months in a Year. The Annual Lent-Fair was transferred from hence to *Frankfort*, at the Request of the Merchants, for the better conveying their Goods by Water; in lieu of which, this Place had four annual Fairs, which keep up its Trade.

Other Towns in this Country are,

1. *Butzbach*, at the Foot of the same Ridge of Hills, a neat small City, the Seat of the ancient *Buccinobantes*. Near the Road betwixt this Town and *Giessen*, there are Ruins of old Walls and Forts, where sometimes are found ancient Medals and Coins, which shew *Attila* and his *Huns* to have encamped in these Parts. Here is a fair Castle belonging formerly to the Counts of *Solms*, with a good Library and Manuscripts. The Vineyards on the neighbouring Hills yield a strong palatable Wine, and they had Mines of Lead and Iron, which are now failed.

2. *Mintzenberg*, a small Town in the Neighbourhood, which formerly gave Title to a Count, whose Castle is now in Ruins, and his Lands divided among the neighbouring Counts, since the Extinction of his Family in 1250.

3. *Hain*, an old Town, formerly Part of *Mintzenberg*, but now of *Hanaw*, remarkable for the Ruins of a *Roman* Tower.

4. *Hindstadt* or *Elosstadt*, a rich *Augustine* Monastery founded in 1075. It stands in a fruitful Soil, and during the Civil Wars of *Germany*, was the Head Quarter of the Imperialists and *Bavarians*, and furnished the Commanders with Lodgings and Provisions.

VI. Hassia or Hesse.

Some comprehend *Wetteravia* and the Dominions of the Family of *Nassaw* under this Name; but modern Geographers contract and bound it on the South with Part of the Electorate of *Treves*, *Mentz*, and the *Palatinate*; on the North with Part of *Westphalia* and *Lower Saxony*; on the West, by Part of *Westphalia* and the Dominions of *Nassaw*; and on the East, by Part of *Upper Saxony* and the Circle of *Franconia*. 'Tis so indented with other Dominions, that we can't well give its Dimensions; but the greatest Extent South-West and North-East is 122 Miles, and the greatest Breadth East and West, 80. *La Forrest* says, 'twas Part of the Kingdom of *Thuringia*, and included that Country during the Race of the first *French* Kings, and was made a Landgraviate in 1130, by the Emperor *Lotharius*, who created his Son *Lewis* Landgrave, which *Selden* and he agree is the same with a *Comes Provincialis*, of whom there were two Sorts made by *Charlemain*, one to defend the Country by Arms, and another to follow the Court, and administer Justice to the Subjects, who were therefore called *Comites*, in *German*, *Grave*, and the Epithet *Land* was added by way of Eminence to those who had the largest Dominions, who were those of *Thuringia*, *Hesse* when separated, *Alsace*, and *Lutchenberg*, but the Family of *Hesse* now only retains the Title. The Country is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*.

Lower Hesse, contains the Landgraviate of *Hesse Cassel*, and the Counties of *Waldeck* and *Harsfelt*.

The Country abounds with Corn and Wine, especially on the *Rhine*, *Lech* and *Weser* its chief Rivers. The Air is cold, but wholesome. In the North Parts are many Woods and Forests full of Game. In the Mountains are Mines of Copper, Lead, and other Metals, which sometimes yield great Profit. And in the Valleys, Flocks of Sheep, that bear the best Wool in *Germany*, which used to be bought by our *English* Merchants, and made into Cloth here, or their Factories abroad. The People are numerous and warlike, disciplined by the younger Sons of the Family, who are made Captains of their Districts, and paid by the Landgrave. Their Language is a Mixture of *High* and *Low-Dutch*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Cassel*, the Metropolis, in the North Part of the Country, Lat. 51. 22. Lon. 9. 58. 33 Miles South-East of *Paderborn*, and 88 North-East of *Frankfort*. Supposed to have been *Drusus*'s *Castellum Cattorum*. It lies in a pleasant fruitful Plain, on the Banks of the River *Falda*, over which there is a fine Stone-Bridge. 'Tis fortified by strong Walls, and broad Ditches, and defended by one of the strongest Citadels in *Germany*; and tho the other Fortifications be not exactly regular, they are good; so that during the Civil Wars the Imperialists did not attack the City, because they thought it impregnable. The Burghers Houses were formerly mean, but now the City is large and well built. The adjacent Fields are covered with Flocks of Sheep, and tho' Wool be their chief Trade, it is not so great as formerly, because the Inhabitants do not apply themselves to manufacture it, but suffer Strangers to carry away the Profit of making and dressing the Cloth. The Streets are large, full of Shops, and they have several fine Markets, with Provisions of all Sorts, so that they live well. Here is a *Gymnasium*, which has had Professors of Note, but of late 'tis eclipsed by the University of *Marpurg*. The Landgrave's Palace is separated from the Town, built of hewn-Stone, beautiful, and very fine within; 'tis well contrived, has many noble Apartments, a large Court in the middle; is well fortified, and has Apartments in the Ramparts to lodge the Family without the Reach of Bombs, in Case of a Siege. Here are two Riding Houses for managing the Great Horse; and very fine Gardens, with curious Fountains. The Arsenal is a large Structure of hewn Stone, has Arms for 25000 Men, and in the lower Room 200 Cannon, among them several 64 Pounders, and many that were taken from the Imperialists and *Spaniards* during the Civil Wars. Here are also Muskets that have Darts which spring out from under the Rammer as soon as the Piece is discharged. From the Palace there is a noble Prospect over the adjacent Country, with a View of 60 Towns, the least of which have 300 Houses, a thing not to be matched in the Empire. In the Palace there is a Library well furnished with Books, Manuscripts, and Curiosities, too large to be insisted on. The Cathedral, dedicated to St. *Martin*, is capable of holding 4000 People, and has the Monuments of the Landgraves in Brass, Copper, and Marble, of curious Workmanship, and Inscriptions with brief Histories of the entombed Princes. Here is a Church in the Palace for the Devotion of the Court, and four more in the City, with two Ministers each, except the Soldiers Church, which has but one.

2. *Waldeck*, 20 Miles South-East from *Cassel*, on the Borders of *Westphalia*; Capital of its County. About 24 Miles long, and 24 broad, one of the richest in the Empire, for its Extent, having Plenty of Corn, Wine, Sheep, Venison, and Mines of Iron and Coal. 'Tis under Protection of the Landgrave, to whom the Counts do Homage. Some derive their Pedigree from *Wittekind* Count of *Swachsburg*, in *Charlemain*'s Time; and others, from Count *Henry*, who slew *Frederic* Duke of *Brunswic*, Emperor Elect, at *Fritzlar* in 1000. This Family has produced very great Men, one of them, *Wolgand* II. was so much esteemed for his Gravity, Courage, and Prudence, that he was chosen President of the Conference at *Ratisbon* in 1556. Another of them was a famous General under our King *William* III. They have also the County of *Pyrmont* in *Westphalia*.

3. *Wildungen*, in the same County, a pleasant well built City, divided into Old and New by two Hills, on which 'tis situated, with fine Gardens betwixt them, stock'd with all manner of choice Fruit, and beautified with curious Waterworks. 'Tis noted for good Beer, in which they have a great Trade; and for Springs of Mineral Waters, which taste much of Vitriol, and will make one drunk as soon as the strongest Wine: They corrode all sorts of Stone, and therefore are transported in wooden Vessels; their Virtues have been described by *Wolfius* and *Ellenbergen*, two *German* Physicians.

4. *Corbach*, in the same County, 12 Miles North-West of *Waldeck*. Anciently an Imperial Town, and noted for a Mine of Gold in the Neighbourhood, now decay'd. It had many great Privileges. Its chief Trade is in Beer, equal to that of *Wildungen*. It has also an University well endowed, which has bred several considerable Men.

5. *Eysenberg*, on a Hill near *Corbach*, where the Count has a Princely Seat. In this Hill there are Mines of several Sorts, but chiefly of Iron, which occasions its Name. Here lay the Gold Mine of which the Count has several Rings and Vessels, which are kept in his Repository, as great Rarities. At *Jodelsheim*, about two Miles hence, there is a Silver Mine; and at *Twisten*, in the Neighbourhood, rich Copper Mines.

6. *Frankenberg* or *Frankenau*, 15 Miles South-West of *Waldeck*. Capital of its County, on the River *Eder*. 'Tis said to have been founded by *Theodorick* King of *France*, in 520. Mines of Silver and Copper were discovered here in 1590, but turned to no great Account.

7. *Hæxfeld* or *Hartzfeld*, 18 Miles South-West of *Frankenberg*, Capital of its County, a large Town with a good Castle, formerly the Seat of its Counts, who were made Princes of the Empire by *Ferdinand* II. and possess'd Lands in several other Provinces.

8. *Fritzlar*, belonging to the Elector of *Mentz*, and described in the Account of his Dominions.

9. *Hirschfeld*, on the *Fulda*, 35 Miles South-East of *Cassel*, a small neat City, with the Title of a Principality. Here is an Abbey of as noble a Structure as any in the Empire. 'Tis built on an Arch of 17 Pillars, of one entire Stone each, was founded by *Pepin*, endow'd by *Charlemain*, and under the Inspection of *Albinus* his Preceptor, whose Monument is still in the Church. Since their last Abbot died, in 1606, the Revenues have been kept by a Branch of the Family of *Hesse* as Administrator, and it was secularized by the Treaty of *Munster*. Its District is about 12 Miles long, and 12 broad.

10. *Rodenburg*, 10 Miles North of *Hirschfeld*, gives Title to a Branch of the Family, has a noble Collegiate Church, and a Quarry of Alabaster.

11. *Ziegenheim*, on the *Schwalm*, 22 Miles West of *Hirschfeld*, Capital of its County, united to the Landgrave's Domain in 1453.

12. *Wetzlar*, near the Mouth of the *Dille*, 8 Miles South-West of *Solms*, and 26 North of *Francfort*. 'Tis Imperial and ancient, suffer'd much by Fire in 1643, and is now the Seat of the Imperial Chamber, since *Spires* was destroyed by the *French*. The Great Church makes a good Figure at a Distance. The Prince of *Hesse-Darmstadt* has the Provostship, and names the Mayor of the Town.

13. *Alsfeld*, 13 Miles East of *Marpurg*, an ancient Town, formerly the Metropolis of the Country, and had Power of Life and Death. The chief Magistrate has a Sword carried before him. They lost their Records by a Fire some Ages ago, in remembrance of which they have an Inscription over the Gate of their noble Townhouse, signifying that it is the best way to forget things irrecoverably lost. 'Twas the first Town in *Hesse* that embraced the Reformation.

UPPER HESSE contains the Landgraviate of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, and the Counties of *Catzenellebogen*, *Wied*, *Sayn*, *Lower Eyssenburg*, and *Runkel*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Marpurg*, 50 Miles South-West of *Cassel*; 'tis reckon'd the second Town of the Landgraviate, and the Seat of the supreme Court of Judicature for the Subjects of both Landgraves: It consists of a President, and six Assessors, who finally determine all Causes. It lies pleasantly on the River *Lohn*, belongs to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, is well built, and fortified, and the Citadel on a neighbouring Hill, is one of the best in *Germany*. There is a fine Prospect from the Bridge of the neighbouring Vineyards and Hills. 'Twas formerly Imperial, and supposed to be the old *Castrum Mattiacorum*. The Great Church is a stately Fabrick, and has noble Monuments, of which *Chytræus* has given a large Account in his *Deliciæ Itinerum*. The University founded here in 1426, is one of the most considerable in the Empire. The Professors are *Calvinists*.

2. *Giessen*, 14 Miles South from *Marpurg*, a large old Town, has strong Walls, and regular Fortifications, and a Magazine with Arms and Ammunition for a considerable Army. They had an University, which began to flourish upon the Desertion of *Lutheranism* by the Professors of *Marpurg*; but Landgrave *Lewis*, who was a *Calvinist*, put a Stop to the University here by an Edict, and recall'd the Students to *Marpurg*. The Burghers live chiefly by making, dressing, and selling Cloth. The Sovereignty of the Town is divided betwixt the Landgraves of *Hesse-Cassel* and *Darmstadt*.

3. *Grunneberg* or *Gromberg*, a small Town, 24 Miles East of *Giessen*, remarkable for an extraordinary high Bridge that joins two Mountains: it belongs to *Hesse-Darmstadt*.

4. *Ammeneberg*, belonging to *Mentz*, and described in that Electorate.

5. *Nidden*, a large open Town, with the Title of a County, belonging to *Hesse-Darmstadt*.

6. The Town of *Catzenellebogen*, 6 Miles South-East from *Nassaw*, a small Town, but Capital of its County, the Seat of the ancient *Catti*, which is 20 Miles East and West, and 10 South and North. It came to the Family of *Hesse* by Marriage, in 1479, was long claimed by the House of *Nassaw*, and adjudged to 'em by the Emperor *Charles* V. in 1548, but resigned to the Landgrave of *Hesse* at the Treaty of *Passaw*, for 600000 Crowns; yet the House of *Nassaw* still retains the Title. 'Tis divided into Upper and Lower, most of the latter belongs to *Hesse-Cassel*, and the rest to the Branches of *Darmstadt* and *Rhinfeld*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Darmstadt*, in the Upper County of *Catzenellebogen*, 13 Miles South from *Francfort*. 'Tis the usual Seat of the Landgraves of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, who have a noble Palace and spacious Gardens here, that abound with all sorts of common and foreign Fruits, and yield annually Store of rich Wines. The Town is small, but makes a goodly Appearance, most of the Houses being high, and of hewn Stone. At a Tilting here in 1403, betwixt the *Hessian* and *Franconian* Nobility, upon a Challenge, 9 of the former, and 17 of the latter were kill'd, which made the *Germans* afterwards lay those Exercises aside. 'Twas well fortified, yet surprized in 1622, by *Frederic* V. Elector *Palatine*, and Count *Mansfeld*, who took Landgrave *Lewis* and his two Sons, for adhering to the Emperor's Interest; but the Matter was accommodated by our King *James* I. who being then about the *Spanish* Match for his Son, was angry with his Son-in-law the Elector, for taking Arms against the House of *Austria*. The *French* ruined the Castle and Fortifications during the late Wars. From hence to *Heidleburg* there is a Road call'd the *Bergstraes* or *Hillstreet*, 40 Miles long, planted with Trees on both sides.

2. *Geraw*, a small neat City on the River *Schwartsbach*, 7 Miles North-West of *Darmstadt*, subject to that Prince.

3. *St. Goar* or *Guer*, on the West side of the *Rhine*, 15 Miles South of *Coblentz*, a small City.

4. *Rhinfeld*, which gives Title of Prince to a Branch of the Family of *Hesse*, famous for a strong Castle built in 1255, on the Top of a Mountain, a little North of *St. Goar*, which it defends. The *French* attack'd it in vain in 1692. 'Twas long in Possession of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, as most capable to defend it, but contrary to Promi adjudged from him by the Aulic Chamber, and the Elector *Palatine* and other Troops sent against him to make him surrender it to t Prince of *Hesse-Rhinfeld*, which he did in 1718: but that Prince havi failed in performing some things to the Landgrave, he obliged him i it by his Troops in 1719, threatning otherwise to retake *Rhinfeld*.

5. *Goarhausen*, a Town on the other side the *Rhine*, 3 Miles further Ea

6. *Wied*, a large open Town, 5 Miles East from *Andernach*, on th other side the River, Capital of its County, which had formerly Lord of its own.

7. *Sayn*, another large open Town, 5 Miles South-East of *Wied*, Ca pital also of a small County, claimed by the See of *Cologne* since 1636 that their last Count died.

8. *Isemburg*, 5 Miles North of *Wied*, Capital of the Lower Count of *Isenburg*, with a good Castle, belonging to the Prince of that Name whose Family is divided into the Branches of *Offenbach* and *Budingen*.

9. *Runckel*, a strong wall'd Town on the River *Lohn*, in a pleasan rich Country, which produces Corn, Wine, good Apples, Iron, some Silver, Marble, and Free-stone.

10. *Eschwige*, near the Confines of *Thuringia*, 25 Miles South-East of *Hesse-Cassel*, built by *Charlemain*, destroyed by the *Huns*, and rebuilt in great Splendor by the Emperor *Henry* II. It lies on the Banks of the *Werra*, by which the Inhabitants send Timber and Coals, the great Commodities of the Country, to the *Weser*, &c.

11. *Smalkalden*, 25 Miles South-East of *Hirschfeld*; some place it in *Franconia*, but it belongs to the Landgrave of *Hesse*; has Iron Mines belonging to it, which employ 400 Smiths, who make Iron Ware, that is carried all over the Empire. Steel is also made and tempered at the neighbouring Village of *Stahlberg*; but 'tis most noted for a League made here in 1537, by the Protestant Princes, for Defence of their Religion and Liberty, against *Charles* V.

12. *Schwalbach*, 12 Miles North-East of *Mentz*, and 26 West of *Francfort*, noted for its much frequented Medicinal Springs. The first is *Weinbrunn*; the Waters have a tart Taste, are clear like Christal, and impregnated with Vitriol, Salt, Oker, Sulphur, Allum, and Salt-petre, in some Cases laxative, and in others restringent; are good against Defluxions of Rheum, Head-ach, Hardness of Hearing, bleer'd Eyes, and Hypochondriac Distempers. 2. *Lindenbrunnen*, whose Waters are so spirituous, that no Glass will hold 'em; but if close stopp'd in a well-temper'd Earthen Vessel, they taste much stronger of the Vitriol. 3. *Kockbrunn*, the only Water in the Village sweet enough for Cookery. 4. *Augustbrunn*, of the same Qualities with the *Weinbrunn*. 5. The *Grindbrunn*, excellent against Itch, Scabs, and the Venereal Disease. 6. *Rottelbrunn*, good against Convulsions, and Fits of the Mother. Several *German* Physicians have treated of their Qualities, and there was a Treatise which described their Qualities and Operations exactly, entitled, *Responsa Medica de Probatione Facultate & Usu acidularum & fontium Swalbac*, &c. Printed at *Francfort*, 1631. There are two more call'd *Podelbrunnen*, which differ from the rest, and all other Mineral Waters in *Europe*. The Steams of Vitriol, Sulphur, and other Minerals rise from 'em with such Force, as is ready to choak any one that holds his Head over them. They are so cold, that People cool their Wine by 'em in Summer. One of 'em throws out its Waters now and then with such Force, that it empties itself in a few Minutes, and does not recover its usual Quantity in some Days. This is ascribed to a violent Eruption of subterraneous Spirits, which sometimes burst out like a Whirlwind. In a neighbouring Cellar, the Steams are so strong, that they suffocate Dogs when let down in it; but if speedily exposed to the fresh Air, they recover.

Fulda, near the East side of the Country, 20 Miles South from *Hirschfeld*; 'tis Metropolis of a Country, formerly a Wilderness of Beech-trees, but now improved to a rich Soil. Some reckon it independent, because the Abbot of the *Benedictines* here, is a Prince of the Empire, sits at the Emperor's Feet in the General Dyet, and depends immediately on the Pope, to whom he pays Tribute after his Election. He is also first Chaplain to the Empress. The Monastery was founded by St. *Boniface*, in 744, and richly endow'd by several Emperors. The Great Church, dedicated to *Boniface*, is a stately Pile of ancient Architecture. The Monks have three Manuscripts writ by *Boniface*, one of them the New Testament compleat, the second the Evangelists apart, and the third upon the Trinity, in a Character much different from any now in Use. They had formerly a rich Library, furnish'd with Manuscripts of all sorts, and perused by the learned *Flacius*, but much embezzled during the Civil Wars. There are some Market-Towns, and others, belonging to the Abbot's Jurisdiction, but not described.

The History of the Family of HESSE.

THE *Atlas Historique* derives this Family from *Pepin* of *France*, Son to *Carloman*, who lived in the Time of *Chilperic* of *France*, about the Year 580, and was the first Duke of *Brabant*. After some Descents, *Charlemain* succeeded to that Dutchy; and after many Successions, *Henry* III. of *Brabant*, descended from *Charlemain*, came to the Landgraviate of *Hesse*, by marrying the Heiress, who was descended of the Family of *Lorrain*, and by Marriages from the Emperor *Conrad* III. and the Families of *Saxony* and the *Palatinate*. *Herman*, one of the Landgraves, was chose Emperor in 1246. *Lewis the Mild*, another of 'em, was also chose Emperor in 1440, but refused it; upon which some observe, that had he accepted it, his Family might still have enjoy'd the Title; for they have all of 'em been Princes of great Spirit and Courage. We can only mention the most remarkable of 'em, and therefore come to *Philip the Magnanimous*, a Prince of such Valour and Conduct, that tho' the Emperor *Charles* V. was his Enemy, he had the greatest Sway of any Prince in the Empire. In 1520, he defeated *Ferdinand* King of the *Romans*, and restored the Duke of *Wirtemberg* to his Dominions. He was the chief Procurer of the Protestant League at *Smalcald* in 1530, for Defence of their Religion and Liberties. In 1545, he defended *Goslar*, defeated the Duke of *Brunswic*, who sided with the Emperor, and seiz'd his Dutchy. In 1548, he united most of the Princes and Imperial Cities in *Germany*, in a League offensive and defensive, against *Charles* V. but that War proved unsuccessful; the Duke of *Saxony*, his Confederate, was taken by the Imperialists, as he himself was at the Battel of *Muhlberg*, and had very hard Terms imposed

posed upon him by the Emperor, who, after signing the Treaty, did, contrary to his own Promise, and the Law of Nations, detain him Prisoner 5 Years, upon the mis-spelling of a Word in the Agreement, to which the Writer had been brib'd. He was at last rescued by Duke *Maurice* of *Saxony*, and his own Son *William* in 1552; after which he lived peaceably at home, but sent Forces to assist the Protestants of *France*. He was the first who introduced the *Augsburg* Confession into his Dominions, and had a great hand in quelling the Enthusiastical Boors in *Munster*. 'Twas observed of him, that he was born in his Father's Camp, and that this was look'd upon as a Presage of his being a great Warrior; which proved true. He died in 1567, and when open'd, it was found he had three Cods; which explain'd the reason of his being so much addicted to the Marriage-Bed, that his Lady, who was very honest, could not bear it; and therefore with her Consent, and the Advice of Divines, he was allow'd a Concubine. His Son *William* IV. call'd *the Wise*, succeeded. He was a Prince of great Valour, Constancy, Piety, and Learning. He introduced *Calvinism* into his Dominions, and died in 1592. His Son *Maurice* succeeded, was learned and valiant, but unsuccessful in his War against the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. He died in 1632, and his Son *William* V. succeeded. He was a brave Prince, but reduced to great Streights by the Emperor. He died in 1637, and left the Administration to his Widow *Amalia-Elizabeth* of *Heinaw*, the Heroine of her Age, who supported the Government by Arms, got her Son's Dominions enlarged by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and died in 1651. Her Son *William* VI. call'd *the Good*, succeeded, married a Daughter of *Brandenburg*, and was a great Supporter of *Calvinism*. His Daughter *Charlotte* married *Christian* V. of *Denmark*. He died in 1663, and was succeeded by his Son *Charles*, the present Landgrave, a very brave Prince. He was one of the Confederate Generals on the *Rhine*, and obliged the *French* to raise the Siege of *Rhinfeld* in 1692. His Son the Hereditary Prince has signalized himself as Lieutenant-General under the *Dutch* in *Flanders*, *Germany*, and *Italy*. He married Princess *Ulrica*, now Queen of *Sweden*, and is Generalissimo of all her Forces by Sea and Land.

The other Branches of this Family are, 1. That of *Darmstadt*, who are *Lutherans*, and little inferior in Power to the eldest; they came from a younger Son to *Philip the Magnanimous*. 2. That of *Hombourg*, a Branch of the Family of *Darmstadt*. 3. That of *Rhinfeld*, descended from Landgrave *Maurice* above-mentioned, and are Papists. 4. That of *Manfried-Rhinfeld*. And, 5. That of *Rottenburg*, both Branches of *Rhinfeld*. 6. The Prince of *Hirschfeld*, Brother to the Landgrave of *Hesse*, a *Calvinist*, and has a numerous Family. 7. The Prince of *Philipstadt*, a *Calvinist*.

VI. *The Circle of* FRANCONIA,

HAS the Electorate of the *Rhine* on the West, the Landgraviate of *Hesse* on the North-West, the Dominions of *Saxony* on the North and North-East, the Circle of *Swabia* on the South, and of *Bavaria* on the South and East. The greatest Extent from West to East is about 180 Miles, and from South to North 80; but much indented both ways. The Name is said to be derived from the *Franks*, its ancient Inhabitants, who had their chief Seat here; but consisted of several Nations of *Germany* that leagued together for their mutual Defence against the *Romans*, and took the general Name of *Franks*, as fighting for Liberty. Others say, the Name came from an Army of *French*, who being call'd in during a Civil War, settled here, and gave Name to the Country; but *La Forrest* thinks it was the Seat of the *Franks* before they settled in *Gaul*. 'Tis encompassed with Woods and Mountains, but has no Hills of any extraordinary Height. Here are several Forests and Parks, well stock'd with Deer, Wild Boars, and other sort of Game. Most of the Hills, especially along the Rivers *Main* and *Tauber*, are cover'd with Vines, which yield as rich and as good a Wine as the best *Rhenish*. Other Parts abound with Corn, and other Fruit. Here are likewise many large Fields of Liquorice, Saffron, *&c.* The Dominion in this Country belonging to the Elector of *Mentz*, is already described in that Electorate. We shall take the rest in the Course of the Map, as follows:

I. ERPACH County lies East from the *Palatinate*, on which it borders, is 28 Miles long, and near 20 broad. It has fruitful Valleys, Meadows, Vineyards, and all sorts of Corn. The People are strong, valiant, and ingenious, and furnish other Parts of *Germany* with Iron Stoves, which is their chief Manufacture. Their Count is a Prince of the Empire, and derives his Pedigree from *Eginard*, Secretary to *Charlemain*. The Capital of the same Name, is in the South Part of the Country, about 16 Miles North-East from *Heidleburg*, and is but small. They have a Custom here, and in some other neighbouring Towns, to forfeit the Estates of those who die above 25 Years, and never attempted to marry.

II. WERTHEIM County lies East from *Erpach*, is about 20 Miles where longest, and 15 where broadest. The Capital of the same Name is 30 Miles North-East from *Erpach*, and about 18 North-West from *Wurtzburg*. It stands in a fruitful Soil, and good Air, was formerly considerable, but suffered much by the Endeavours of their Count to restore Popery, which they opposed, and continue zealous *Lutherans*. It lies at the Conflux of the *Tauber* and *Main*, and has a good Trade in Wine. The County abounds with Corn, Wine, Pastures, Wild Fowl, and Venison. Several Villages depend on the Town, but the most remarkable is that of *Niclashausen*, noted for the Birth and the Education of *John Behem*, a Boor, who fancied he saw strange Apparitions, that the Virgin *Mary* gave him a Visit, and told him, that the People of *Wertheim* owed no Obedience to any Magistrate, but were as free and unbounded as the Rivers that water their Country. By this Means he deluded a great many People, who followed him as his Proselytes; but they were soon dispersed by the Bishop of *Wurtzburg*'s Troops, who seized *Behem*, and he was burnt for a Heretic at *Wurtzburg*, in 1476.

III. The Bishoprick of WURTZBURG, lies East of *Wertheim*, is about 70 Miles long, and 30 where broadest. The Capital is of the same Name, on the River *Main*. Lat. 49. 50. Lon. 10. $\frac{1}{2}$. 'Tis the Metropolis of *Franconia*, and has its Name from the great Variety of Herbs which grow in and about the Place. The Situation is pleasant, and the Town is divided into two Parts by the *Main*, over which there is a Bridge. There are Streams which run thro' most of the Streets. The City is very ancient: Some alledge it was founded before our Saviour's Incarnation; and others, 236 Years after. The Bishoprick is said to have been founded in the 8th Century by *Boniface* Archbishop of *Mentz*, and it continues Suffragan to that See. The Bishop is a Prince of the Empire, and in token of his Temporal Jurisdiction, has a Sword laid before him on the Altar where he says Mass: When he appears otherwise in Publick it is carried before him, and has this Motto, denoting both Jurisdictions, *Herbipolis sola judicat Ense & Stola*. He has 400 Villages and Towns under him, and is able to raise 15000 Men. He is called Duke of *Franconia*; and has above 100000 Crowns Revenue. His Chapter consists of 24 Capitular Canons, and 29 Domiciled: They must all prove themselves Noble by Descent; and when a new one is admitted, he must walk thro' the rest, drawn up into a Lane, and each of them lashes him with a Whip, on the Back. The Bishop's stately Palace, or Castle, is strong by Nature and Art, stands on a high Hill beyond the River; and there is a Pump with three Branches, that raises the Water from the River to the Top of the Castle, which is 200 Fathom. The Castle, which is the strongest in *Franconia*, is joined to the Town by a Wall, flank'd with four Bastions. In his Cellars are above 60 great Tuns of curious Workmanship, the least of which contains near 140 Hogsheads, and they pretend to have Wine there of above 100 Years old. There is a good Arsenal in the Castle, well provided with Cannon and Arms; and in one of the Courts a noble Fountain. The Fortifications of the City are not very regular, but the Town large and fair. Their Bridge is of Stone, and 300 Paces in Length. The Cathedral is ancient, but not magnificent. Here is an Hospital, accounted one of the richest and statelist in *Europe*: And an University founded in 1043; the Buildings are regular, uniform, and equal to most of the new Colleges in *Oxford*. This City was formerly Imperial, but reduced by one of its Bishops, since which it has lost its Privileges.

Other Places of Note belonging to this Bishoprick, are,

1. *Oschenfurt*, on the *Main*, 10 Miles South-East from *Wurtzburg*, a small neat Town.

2. *Kitsingen*, on the *Main*, 12 Miles South-East from *Wurtzburg*, a handsome Town, half of which belongs to the Marquis of *Brandenburg-Anspach*.

3. *Wolkach*, a large open Town, on the *Main*, 18 Miles North-East from *Wurtzburg*.

4. *Carlstadt*, a very pretty Town, on the same River, 10 Miles West from *Wurtzburg*.

5. *Schonvein*, 12 Miles North-West from *Carlstadt*, Capital of a Bailiwick; formerly Part of the County of *Reinec*, but subject to the Bishop of *Wurtzburg* since 1659.

6. *Konigshoven*, a strong Town, 45 Miles North-East from *Wurtzburg*, near the Frontiers of *Saxony*; taken by the *Swedes* in 1631, but restored by the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

IV. The Dominions of the Great Master of the *Teutonic* Order, lies betwixt the County of *Erpach* on the West, the Bishoprick of *Wurtzburg* on the East, and the Circle of *Swabia* on the South; is about 20 Miles South to North, and 25 from East to West.

The Order removed hither from *Prussia*, when *Albert* of *Brandenburg*, their Great Master, embraced the Reformation, as was mentioned in the Account of *Prussia*. They still possess 11 Commanderies in the Empire; and the Commanders have a Right to chuse their Great Master, who is by his Place a Prince of the Empire. The Knights, before their Admission, must prove the Nobility of their Extraction by 16 Descents, both by Father and Mother. Some of them are Papists, some *Lutherans*, and other *Calvinists*, who possess Commanderies in Protestant Countries. The Seat of the Grand Master is at *Mergentheim*, in this Country, about 22 Miles South-West from *Wurtzburg*: 'Tis a small City on the River *Tauber*, and is also called *Mariendal* and *Margenthall*.

V. The Marquisate of ANSPACH, ONSPACH, or ONOLSBAC, in the South Part of *Franconia*, has the Domain of the *Teutonic* Order, and the Bishoprick of *Wurtzburg* on the West, Part of the Bishoprick of *Bamberg* on the North and East, and the Circle of *Swabia* on the South. It is so intermixed with other Dominions, that it is hard to give its Dimensions. 'Tis 60 Miles from South to North, and 70 where broadest, from East to West. The Country is fine and fruitful: Has its Name from the Capital, on the Frontiers of the Bishoprick of *Aichstat*, 20 Miles South from *Nuremberg*, and 45 South-East from *Wurtzburg*. 'Tis a neat well fortified Town, and has a noble Palace or Castle, where the Prince resides. He is a Branch of the great Family of *Brandenburg*, or *Prussia*, descended from the Elector *John-George*, who came to the Government in 1561. The Prince of this Country is a *Lutheran*, and Brother to Her Royal Highness the present Princess of *Wales*, and one of the most considerable Princes of *Germany* under the Degree of an Elector. The Country is divided into seven Bailiwicks.

Other Towns of Note here, are,

1. *Craylingen*, on the *Tauber*, a Town of good Trade, 29 Miles North-West from *Anspach*.

2. *Crailsheim*, on the River *Jaxt*, Capital of a considerable Bailiwick.

VI. The Bishoprick of BAMBERG, lies East from that of *Wurtzburg*, and North and East from *Anspach*. 'Tis 50 Miles from South to North, and about 40 where broadest from East to West. The Country abounds with rich Fruits and Plants, particularly Corn, Wine, Saffron, Liquorice, and Prunes. The Capital, which gives it Name, lies 40 Miles North-East from *Wurtzburg*, on the River *Regnitz*. Lat. 50. Lon. 11. $\frac{1}{2}$. It has been the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Mentz*, since 1106. 'Twas formerly Imperial, afterwards governed by Counts of its own, but now subject to the Bishop, who is Prince of the Empire, and has several Mannors *in Carinthia*, and Royalties elsewhere; so that

that the King of *Bohemia*, the Electors of *Bavaria*, and *Brandenburg*, hold several Lordships of this See. *La Forreſt* says, he is the first Biſhop of the Empire, and depends immediately on the Pope. His Subjects are Papiſts, and cannot appeal from his Deciſions. He is joynt Director of the Circle, with the Marquis of *Brandenburg-Culembach*. He has 60000 Crowns *per Ann.* and has a Right to receive the Oaths which the Secular Electors ſwear to the Emperor, for the Offices of the Houſhold. This City was the Reſidence of the Emperors, when they had no Hereditary Dominions in the Empire, and then the Biſhop lived at *Villach* in *Carinthia*. The Cathedral is one of the moſt Magnificent in the Empire, has a lofty Steeple, and four noble Spires. The Chapter conſiſts of 20 Capitular Canons, and 15 Domicil'd. The Jeſuits have a ſtately College here. The Biſhop's Palace lies on an Iſland in the River, is very magnificent, and has fine Gardens, Orchards, and Hedges. The City is handſome and large, the River runs thro' the middle of it, and ſoon after falls into the *Main*. In 1699, the Popiſh Boors attempted to plunder the *Jews*, and the neighbouring Proteſtants, but were ſoon ſuppreſſed, and their Leaders puniſhed.

Other Places of Note here, are,

1. *Forcheim*, at the Conflux of the *Regnitz* and *Wiſnet*, 15 Miles South-Eaſt from *Bamberg*, and is a well fortified Town.

2. *Chronach*, a Fortreſs on a River of the ſame Name, 35 Miles North-Eaſt from *Bamberg*.

VII. CASTEL County, Weſt from *Bamberg*, is about 27 Miles long, and 8 broad, governed by the two Counts of *Remlingen* and *Rudenhauſen*, the former Papiſts, the latter Proteſtants.

Caſſel, the chief Town, is 20 Miles Weſt from *Bamberg*.

VIII. The Marquiſate of CULLEMBACH, lies at the North-Eaſt Part of the Circle; has *Saxony* on the North and Eaſt, *Bamberg* on the Weſt, and *Nuremberg* on the South. Tis about 50 Miles from South to North, but much contracted on the South, and about 25 where broadeſt, from Eaſt to Weſt. 'Twas formerly Part of the Burgraviate of *Nuremberg*, and is divided betwixt two famous Branches of the Houſe of *Brandenburg*, named *Culembach*, and *Bareith*, who are Princes of the Empire, and have each a Vote in the Dyet. The former is Joint-Director of the Circle, with the Biſhop of *Bamberg*.

Culembach, the Metropolis, lies near the Conflux of two Rivers, 30 Miles North-Eaſt from *Bamberg*, and is the Seat of the Prince, and defended by the Caſtle of *Blaſſenburg*.

BAREITH, the other Diviſion of this Country, is named from its Capital, which lies about 15 Miles South-Eaſt from *Culembach*. 'Tis a pleaſant City defended by a fine Caſtle, where the Prince reſides. Theſe two Princes are both *Lutherans*, and with the Prince of *Anſpach*, all of the Family of *Brandenburg*, are a great Security to the Proteſtant Intereſt in this Country.

IX. SCHWARTZENBURG County, lies betwixt the Marquiſate of *Anſpach* on the South, and the *Biſhoprick of Bamberg* on the North. 'Tis about 20 Miles long, and 15 broad. 'The Capital which is of the ſame Name lies 12 Miles Eaſt from *Wurtzburg*, has an ancient Caſtle, the Reſidence of the Count, who is a Prince of the Empire.

Other Places of Note are,

1. *Schenfelt*, on the *Main*, the beſt Town in the Country.

2. *Hohenkottenham*, the chief Town of the Barony, about 6 Miles South of *Schwartzenburg*.

X. HENNEBERG County, lies in the North Part of the Circle, on the Frontiers of *Saxony*. 'Tis 35 Miles long, and 15 broad, populous and fruitful, tho' it has many Mountains and Woods. *Henneberg* Town and Caſtle, lies 35 Miles North-Eaſt from *Bamberg*.

Other Towns here are,

1. *Maimungen*, a neat ſmall City, 10 Miles North of *Henneberg*.

2. *Schluſingen*, 20 Miles North-Eaſt of *Henneberg*, noted for a Meeting of the Electoral College in 1623, when the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. transferred the Electoral Dignity from the *Palatine* Family to that of *Bavaria*. 'Twas the Reſidence of the Princes of the Country, whoſe Monuments are ſtill to be ſeen in the Great Church. Here is a College founded by the laſt Count of the ancient Family, who were Princes of the Empire. It belongs to the Houſe of *Saxony*, and is by ſome placed in the Circle of *Upper Saxony*, and made Part of *Saxe Naumberg*, but the *Matricula* places it in this Circle.

XI. COBURG Dutchy, tho' by ſome placed in the Circle of *Upper-Saxony*, is by the *Matricula* placed in this; and is now poſſeſſed by the Duke of *Saxe Gotha*, alias *Coburg*, together with the County of *Henneberg*. They are about 40 Miles from South to North, and 28 from Eaſt to Weſt.

Coburg, the Capital, is 25 Miles North-Eaſt from *Bamberg*, and the like Diſtance South-Eaſt from *Henneberg*. 'Tis one of the ancienteſt Towns in *Germany*, thought to be *Ptolomy*'s *Melochabus*, is pretty large, defended by the Duke's ſtrong Caſtle on a neighbouring Hill. *Luther* lay ſome Time concealed here, where he compoſed ſeveral Hymns, which are devoutly ſung by his Followers. Here is a College with 11 Profeſſors of ſeveral Faculties, founded by the Elector of *Saxony* in 1602, who alſo built the Caſtle or Palace.

XII. HOHENLOE or HOHACH County, lies in the South Part of this Circle, Weſt from the Marquiſate of *Anſpach*. 'Tis 27 Miles long and 15 broad. The Name comes from an ancient Caſtle, the Seat of its Counts, about 15 Miles North-Eaſt from *Hailbron*. This Family is divided into ſeveral Branches, and poſſeſſes the County of *Gleichen* in *Thuringia*.

XIII. LEWENSTEIN County, lies South-Weſt from *Hohenloe*; is about 10 Miles long, and 7 broad, and has its Name from a Caſtle, 10 Miles South-Weſt from *Hohenloe*, and 5 South-Eaſt from *Hailbron*.

XIV. LIMBURG County, lies South from *Lewenſtein*; is about 12 Miles broad, and 12 long. It has its Name from a Caſtle 22 Miles Weſt from *Anſpach*.

XV. HALLE, and its Juriſdiction, lies North and North-Eaſt from *Limburg*, is about 12 Miles long, and 57 broad.

Halle, the Capital, is 15 Miles South-Eaſt from *Hohenloe*, noted for Salt-Works.

Theſe four laſt are by ſome placed in the Circle of *Swabia*, but the *Matricula* ſets them here.

XVI. *Aichſtadt* Biſhoprick, lies South-Eaſt from the Marquiſate of *Anſpach*, is 45 Miles where longeſt, and about 15 where broadeſt. The Country is fruitful. The Biſhop is Suffragan of *Mentz*, a Prince of the Empire, and has 50000 Crowns *per Ann.* It was founded by *Boniface* Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, at the ſame time with *Wurtzburg*, and has been richly endowed ſince by ſeveral Emperors and Princes.

Aichſtadt, the Capital, is 30 Miles South-Eaſt from *Anſpach*. Here is a fine Cathedral, to which one of their Biſhops preſented a fine *Pyxis* for the Sacrament, of pure Gold, in form of a Sun: It weighs 40 Marks, and is adorned with 350 Diamonds, 1400 fine Pearls, 250 Rubies, and ſeveral other precious Stones. The Chapter conſiſts of 16 Capitular Canons, and 15 Domiciled. The Town was taken by a *French* Detachment in 1704.

Other Places here, are,

1. *Wilebaldsburg*, a Fortreſs not far from *Aichſtadt*, where the Biſhop ſometimes reſides.

2. *Bichſtet*, on the River *Altmur*, which is another Fortreſs.

The Imperial Towns in this Circle, are,

1. *Nuremberg*, on the *Regnitz*, Lat. 49.$\frac{1}{4}$. Lon. 12. 50 Miles Eaſt from *Anſpach*. 'Tis thought to be *Ptolomy*'s *Segodunum* by ſome, but rather the *Caſtrum Noricum* of the Ancients, the Caſtle here being built by the *Norici*, who inhabited this Country. 'Tis famous in the Hiſtory of *Charlemain*, as one of the Towns which chiefly oppoſed his Conqueſts. It became afterwards a Neſt of Plunderers; ſo that 'twas ſeveral times attacked and almoſt deſtroyed by ſucceeding Emperors, who put a ſtrong Garriſon into the Caſtle, commanded by the Burgrave or Governour of the City, to curb thoſe Robbers; and ſtill they maintain a Troop of Horſe to ſecure the Roads thro' the Woods. The People who came for the Protection of this Caſtle, firſt lived about it in Tents, and then built Houſes, ſo that by Degrees it grew up to a City; and the firſt Inhabitants were for moſt part Smiths, and other Artificers in Iron. *La Forreſt*, Dr. *Brown*, and Mr. *Miſſon*, give the following Account of it.

'Twas formerly ſubject to the Dukes of *Brandenburg*, as Burgraves: They purchaſed their Liberty from that Family in 1477. But one of thoſe Princes attempting to recover his Superiority, it occaſioned a long War, the *Nuremburgers* being aſſiſted by other Imperial Towns, till a Peace was concluded in 1552. They embraced the *Augsburg* Confeſſion in 1530; allow no Papiſt the Freedom of their City, and but half of a Church for Worſhip. The Calviniſts go a League out of Town to a Church in the Marquiſate of *Anſpach*, but the *Lutheran* Miniſters in the Town baptize their Children. The *Jews* live in a Village without the City, muſt pay ſomething when they come in, and are not allowed to lodge here. This Town ſubmitted to *Guſtavus-Adolphus* King of *Sweden* in 1631, and he twice obliged the Imperialiſts to break up from before it afterwards.

'Tis one of the largeſt, fineſt, and richeſt Trading Cities in *Germany*, is about 7 Miles round, defended by a large Ditch, and high tripple Stone Walls, with 365 Towers upon them, 180 of which are of hewn Stone, mounted with 300 Cannon, and ſome of them very good Fortreſſes. Here are 550 Streets and Allies, moſt of the Houſes are of Free-ſtone, ſix or ſeven Stories high, many of them painted without and have gilded Balls on the Top. The Streets are large, the Buildings uniform; they have 10 Market-Places regularly built; 13 publick Baths, and vaſt Numbers of Conduits and Draw-wells; their chief Fountain is adorned with many Braſs Statues, one of *Neptune* on the Top, three Yards and a half high, and others of Nymphs and Sea-Horſes, larger than the Life. The River *Regnitz* is let in by 12 large Arches under the Walls, runs thro' the middle of the City, and is let out by 12 other Arches. It ſupplies the Ditch and Town with Water, and upon the Stream there is a great Number of Mills for Corn, Paper, Iron, and making Sword-Blades, Knives, and other Iron Wares, with a great deal of Diſpatch and Art. There are 60 Mills within the Walls, and many of them for grinding Corn. Here are 11 Stone Bridges over the River, one of which of one Arch is reckoned a Wonder in Architecture.

The Inhabitants are about 60000, yet have but two Pariſh-Churches, properly ſo called; the firſt is that of St. *Sebald*, a *Saxon* or *Daniſh* Prince, who converted this Country: Here is a Braſs Monument erected to his Memory, with noble antique Figures. The Sextons have a rare Collection of Reliques, which they ſhew only to Travellers of Quality. The ſecond is St. *Laurence*'s Church, which is chiefly frequented by the Nobility and principal Families: It has two Steeples in the Front, and is very large. The chief of the Citizens have their Tombs and Eſcutcheons here, and there is a Regiſter of all that have been buried here, for 500 Years, with the Time and Manner of their Death.

The Caſtle where the Emperor reſides, when here, is well fortified, and lies on the Top of an high Hill, from whence there is a fair Proſpect of the City. It is built after the old *Roman* Faſhion, and has many curious Pictures. Here is a Well in the Rock 1600 Foot deep, and the Chain of the Buckets that draw up the Water, is 3000 Weight: And near the Well there is the Armour of a Sorcerer who they fancy leaped his Horſe from it over the Town-Ditch. In one of the Halls of the Caſtle there are 4 *Corinthian* Pillars 45 Foot high each: And the Stadthouſe is a ſtately Fabrick, much larger than that of *Augsburg*, and as well adorned within. The Council-Chamber, Dining-Room, and other Apartments, are well painted and gilt, and adorned with curious Pictures. The Floor of the Senate-Houſe is paved with gilt Stones intermixed

intermix'd with others of different Colours, ſo that it exceeds that of *Amſterdam*; and in one of the Chambers, there is the Pictures of all the Princes, and moſt other great Perſons in *Germany*, who have been entertained there.

The Arſenal is one of the beſt furniſhed in *Germany*, and has Arms for 10000 Men. *Miſſon* ſays, he ſaw a ſmall Cannon there of a Foot long, that carried 500 Paces, and two great Guns which carried Stone Bullets of 400 Pound Weight, and required but 50 Pound of Powder to charge each. The City has 6 Gates, each of them defended by a large Tower, and look towards as many different Roads. The publick Library is very large, conſiſts of 4 Galleries, and contains 20000 Volumes, many of them of an antique Bind, and among others a *Greek* Manuſcript of the Goſpels, of 900 Years ſtanding, with the Prayers and Hymns formerly uſed in the *Greek* Church, and the Characters much different from thoſe now in Uſe. They have a Treatiſe of Predeſtination, ſaid to be printed at *Spire*, and another printed by *Fauſtus* at *Mentz*, in 1459, with an Advertiſement that it was not writ, but printed by a new Invention; ſo that there muſt be a Miſtake in the Date of the former. In the publick Cellar, which is 250 Paces long, they have generally 20000 middle-ſized Tuns full of Wine.

This City, among many other Privileges, has the keeping of moſt of the Imperial Ornaments made uſe of at the Emperor's Coronation; as, 1. *Charlemain's* Crown, about which there is a Mitre enriched with a vaſt Number of Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, and Pearl, and on the Front a Croſs of Diamonds of great Value. 2. His *Dalmatic* Robe, embroider'd with large Pearl. 3. The Golden Globe. 4. His Sword. 5. His Golden Sceptre. 6. The Imperial Cloak, embroider'd with Eagles, and border'd with large Emeralds, Diamonds, Saphires, and Chryſolites. 7. The Buskins, cover'd with Plates of Gold. 8. The Gloves, embroider'd with precious Stones.

The chief Nobility and Gentry of this City conſiſts of 28 Families, call'd Patricians, out of whom they chuſe their ſupreme Magiſtrates. Their Common-Council is 42, 13 of whom are Burgomaſters, 13 Aldermen, and the reſt Elders. One Burgomaſter and Alderman have the Superiority by Turns, for the Space of a Lunar Month. Ordinary Matters are publickly debated and determined by a Common-Council; but raiſing of Troops and Taxes, and other Matters of great Moment, are referred to a ſelect Committee of Eight, who call three or four Civilians for Advice; and they are allowed Salaries for their Attendance on ſuch Occaſions; but no Lawyers are allowed any Vote or Share in the Adminiſtration. In extraordinary Caſes there is a great Council of 400, choſen out of all the Callings and Trades in the City, and they annually chuſe the Members of the other Courts. The Magiſtrates never allow Mechanics to meet publickly, except at Worſhip and Burials, for fear of Tumults. The Senators are generally ſo prudent, that it is a common Proverb in the Country, *as prudent as a Senator of* Nuremberg. Here is a College, with Profeſſors of all Faculties.

In a word, this City is the Glory of *Germany*; and, conſidering its great Diſtance from the Sea, is the Wonder of *Europe*, for Trade and Number of Inhabitants. No City in the World has a greater Number of curious Workmen in Metal of all ſorts, Ivory, Wood, *&c.* nor affords ſo good a Pennyworth of Artificial Commodities. They are particularly famous for Clockwork. *Monconys* ſays, there was a Coach made here for the King of *Denmark*, with Springs, ſo as it would go forward or backward, and turn about and make a League *per* Hour without Horſes, being managed by two Boys within: And the ſame Workmen made for the Dauphin of *France* a Repreſentation of a Squadron of Horſe skirmiſhing with a Battalion of Foot, both of 'em marching and firing by Springwork.

The ſame Author mentions a Cabinet of Rarities here, belonging to one *Viati*, a private Citizen, with ſuch Collections of Curioſities of Art and Nature, from moſt Places of the World, as was aſtoniſhing in a Man of his Rank. Among 'em were many excellent Pictures and Medals, and a Wind-Gun, that would do Execution at a diſtance, without any Noiſe.

The Territory of this City is 20 Miles long, and 20 broad, and they have 480 Boroughs and Villages under their Juriſdiction. The Towns of Note belonging to them are,

1. *Altorf*, 15 Miles South-Eaſt of it: the City attempted to conquer it from the *Palatine* Family; but being worſted, they bought it, and the Senate of *Nuremberg* founded an Univerſity here in 1578, which is well frequented, has bred many conſiderable Men, and leſſened the Number of Students in the College of *Nuremberg*. Here is an excellent Phyſic-Garden, well ſtock'd with Plants; an Anatomy Theatre, with Skeletons, and other Curioſities belonging to that Science; and in their Library there is *Youngerman's* Collection of Plants, writ by his own Hand.

2. *Laffen*, upon the *Regnitz*, 10 Miles North-Eaſt from *Nuremberg*, is a handſome Town; and they have ſeveral others that they conquer'd in the *Upper Palatinate*, *Anno* 1504.

The ſecond Imperial Town in this Circle is *Weiſſemberg*, in the Biſhoprick of *Aichſtat*, 10 Miles North from that City, and 28 South of *Nuremberg*, conſiderable only for its Rank.

The third Imperial Town is *Rottenburg*, on the *Tauber*, in the Marquiſate of *Anſpach*, 18 Miles Weſt of the Town of *Anſpach*. 'Tis a very pretty trading City, was formerly ſubject to the Counts of *Caſſel*, but has been free ſince 1191. 'Twas ſeized by the Elector of *Bavaria* in 1702, but retaken by the Imperialiſts in 1703.

The fourth Imperial Town is *Winſcheim*, in the ſame Marquiſate, 17 Miles North-Eaſt of *Rottenburg*, on the River *Aiſch*, conſiderable only for its Rank.

The fifth Imperial Town is *Schweinfurt*, on the *Main*, in the Biſhoprick of *Wurtzburg*, 22 Miles North-Eaſt of that City, and 25 Weſt from *Bamberg*. It has been free ſince 1388. The *Latins* called it *Trajectus Suevorum*, becauſe the *Suevi* or *Swabians* paſſed the *Main* here. Some will have it to be founded 217 Years before Chriſt. 'Tis neither large nor populous, but well fortified.

VII. *The Circle of* SWABIA

HAS the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine* and *Franconia* on the North, *Swiſſerland* and Part of *Tirol* on the South, the *Rhine* on the Weſt, and *Bavaria* on the Eaſt. 'Tis about 115 Miles South and North, and 140 where longeſt, Eaſt and Weſt.

The greateſt Part of *Germany* was called *Swabia* by the *Romans*, becauſe the *Suevi* were the moſt conſiderable People they knew, and extended their Dominions furtheſt in that Country; but it was afterwards appropriated to this Circle. 'Twas alſo called *Allemannia*, which is now common to all *Germany*. *Plutarch* ſays, the *Suevi* were the beſt Warriors in *Germany*. The modern *Swabians* retain the Courage of their Anceſtors, are capable of all the Fatigues of War, but charged with being much addicted to Venery.

The Country abounds with Corn, Wine, Flax, Woods, and Foreſts of Pine and Fir, Veniſon of all ſorts, and a good Breed of Horſes, black Cattel, and Sheep. In their Mountains they have Mines of Silver, Copper, and other Mettals. The Air is healthful. The poorer ſort accuſtom themſelves to ſpare Diet, and mean Lodgings, and make great Quantities of Linnen. The Country is commonly divided into Upper and Lower, and contains the following Dominions, which we ſhall deſcribe according to the Courſe of the Maps.

I. The Marquiſate of BADEN-DURLACH, on the Eaſt ſide of the *Rhine*, has Part of the *Palatinate* on the North, and the Marquiſate of *Baden-Baden* on the South.

Places of Note here are,

1. *Durlach*, 15 Miles South-Eaſt of *Philipsburg*, and 12 North-Eaſt from *Baden*, Lat. 49. 10. Long. 8. 50. 'Tis Capital of the Marquiſate, and the Reſidence of the Prince, who is a *Lutheran*, and his Subjects the ſame. He has a magnificent Palace here, fit for the greateſt Monarch in *Europe*, with a good Library, and a fine Collection of ancient Coins and Medals. The Town lies on the Banks of the *Pfintz*, at the Foot of a Mountain, on the Top of which there is a ſtrong Tower, with a conſtant Guard. The Streets are ſtreight and fair, and the Houſes ſtately and uniform. Here is alſo a *Gymnaſium*, with Profeſſors of the ſeveral Faculties. The Town and Palace ſuffered much by the *French* in the late Wars; ſo that the Proteſtant Cantons thought fit to aſſiſt that Prince with Contributions for repairing the Proteſtant Churches which the *French* ruined in this Country; and he himſelf gave large Immunities to ſuch Foreign Proteſtants as would ſettle in his Capital.

2. *Pfortſheim*, 15 Miles South of *Durlach*, at the Conflux of two Rivers. On one Side there are fair Meadows and Paſtures, and on the other Woods and Mountains. The *Latins* called it *Porta Hercyniæ*, becauſe it guards the Entrance of the *Black Foreſt*. It ſuffered much by the *French*, who took it in 1691, when they burnt the Towers and Mills, left it again, and retook it next Year.

3. *Gerſbach*, a ſmall Town, where the Marquiſs has a Palace and Court of Judicature for determining Cauſes belonging to the County of *Eberſtein*, which is Part of his Dominions. It has two Churches, one for the *Lutherans*, and another for the *Papiſts*.

4. *Baden-weiler*, lies betwixt *Friburg* and *Baſle*, near the *Rhine*, 12 Miles South from *Briſac*, in the Territory of which it lies, tho' Part of the Marquiſate of *Baden*. It is noted for Baths, which proceed from Minerals of Allum, Brimſtone, and Nitre, are not ſo hot as thoſe of *Baden*; but the Waters drunk are good againſt Aſthma's, inveterate Agues and Fevers, and by bathing cure the Itch, Scabs, Leproſies, old Sores, and Bruiſes.

5. *Sauſenberg*, an ancient Caſtle near *Baden-weiller*, which gives Title to a Landgraviate.

II. The Marquiſate of BADEN-BADEN, lies upon the *Rhine*, South-Weſt from *Baden-Durlach*, and is ſubject to another Prince of the ſame Family, who is a Papiſt; but his Dominions are not ſo large as the former. The chief Places here are,

1. *Baden*, the Metropolis of the Marquiſate, 22 Miles North-Eaſt from *Strasburg*. The Name comes from its Baths, which are ſaid to be 300. The Town ſtands among Hills, upon a rocky uneven Ground, ſo that the Streets are crooked. Some of the Baths are ſcalding hot. The Water of that named the Kettle, boils and ſmoaks as if a Furnace were under it. All of them proceed from Rocks of Salt, Allum, and Brimſtone, and have the ſame Taſte. They are reckoned ſpecific in the Cramp and Gout, and other Diſtempers, for which they are much frequented. *Keiffer*, a Phyſician, has writ a learned Deſcription of them. The Prince's Palace, or Caſtle, ſtands on a riſing Ground, is well fortified, and the chief Defence of the Town, which chiefly ſubſiſts by his Reſidence, and the Concourſe of Strangers to the Baths.

2. *Stolhoffen*, 5 Miles South-Weſt from *Baden*, a ſmall Town, near a Moraſs, and well fortified by Art and Nature. 'Tis famous for Lines that were caſt up here during the late Wars. The Imperialiſts repulſed the *French* here in 1703; but in 1707, the *French* forced the Lines, and raiſed vaſt Contributions in the neighbouring Country.

3. *Fort Khiel* or *Kehl*, on the Eaſt ſide of the *Rhine*, over-againſt *Strasburg*, a ſtrong Fortreſs, ſurrendered by the *French* at the Treaty of *Reſwic*, retaken by them in 1703, and reſtored by the Treaty of *Raſtadt*. Theſe two Marquiſates are about 87 Miles long, and 20 broad; abound in Corn, Wine, other Fruits, Hemp and Flax; are ſo full of Villages, that the Country looks like a continued Town, intermix'd with Gardens. The Inhabitants are well ſupplied with Fiſh by the neighbouring Rivers; and their Chaces and Parks are ſo well ſtock'd with Veniſon and Fowl, that the Boors have them for their ordinary Diet. Here are Woods of Cheſnut, which feed great Herds of Swine; and there are ſo many Quarries of Free-Stone and Marble of all Colours, that fair Houſes are built here at a ſmall Charge. In the County of *Spanheim* there is Agat, which the Inhabitants poliſh and export. The People make as good Soldiers as any in the Empire; and are very complaiſant to Strangers, being much civilized by the reſort of People of all Countries to the Bath.

The HISTORY *of the Family of* BADEN.

'TIS ſo ancient, that the Heralds are at a Loſs about their Pedigree: Some derive them from *Archinbald, Major Domo* to *Clovis* II. of *France*. Others from the Houſe of *Della Scala*, or *Scaliger*, in *Italy*. But the moſt probable Opinion is, that they are of the ſame Origin with the Houſe of *Auſtria*. Some of the Family have been Counts of *Alſace*; and from them ſome derive the Houſe of *Lorrain*; others have been Dukes of *Zeringen* and *Carinthia*, and one of them conquered Part of *Auſtria*. The Branches of *Baden-Durlach*, and *Baden-Baden*, proceeded from Prince *Chriſtopher*, who died in 1527. The late famous Prince *Lewis-William* of *Baden-Baden*, who obtained ſo many Victories againſt the *Turks* and *French*, was his ſeventh Deſcendant, and had from the late Emperor, the Earldom and Caſtle of *Guntzburg*, betwixt *Ulm* and *Augsburg*, and *Fort-Keyl* given him by the Empire in Conſideration of his great Services. He died in 1706, and left a Son under the Guardianſhip of his Mother. There is a Branch of this Family at *Lobeſchutz* in *Bohemia*, where the Family obtained a conſiderable Eſtate by Marriage.

The other Branch of *Baden-Durlach* is *Lutheran*, and has produced very great Men. The preſent Prince called *Frederic the Great*, has a numerous Iſſue, among whom there is one Son and two Grandſons.

III. The BRISGOW lies Eaſt from the Principality of *Baden*; and Weſt from the Principality of *Furſtemburg*. 'Tis ſubject to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, but is ſo indented, that we cannot well give its Dimenſions.

Places of Note here, are,

1. *Old Briſac*, on the Eaſt Side of the *Rhine*, almoſt over-againſt *New Briſac*, from which 'tis 8 Miles Eaſt; and 10 Weſt from *Friburg*. Lat. 48. 15. Lon. 8. *Antonin* called it *Mons Briſiacus*, and the People *Briſigavi*, from whence came the Name *Briſgow*; of which it was formerly the Capital, and Imperial: The Emperor *Valentinian* is reckoned its Founder. It lies on the Top of a round Hill, and is ſo well fortified by Nature and Art, that 'tis thought one of the ſtrongeſt Places in *Europe*. There is only one deep Well which furniſhes the whole Town. 'Tis capable of a Garriſon of 10000 Men, and the Fortifications are a League in Circumference. It has a ſtrong Citadel on the Weſt, with 8 Baſtions faced with Brick, and a Half-moon before every Curtain. The Ditch is broad; and the Counterſcarp, Covered Way, and Paliſadoes, in very good order. It joins to ſome Iſlands in the *Rhine*; fortified by Bridges, and had a fair ſtrong Bridge over that River. In 1638 it held out four Months Siege againſt the *French* and *Swedes*, and was reduced to ſuch Streights, that they dug up and eat the Bodies of the Dead, after they had been buried ſome Days. The Siege coſt 80000 Men on both Sides. It was taken and given to the *French* by the Treaty of *Munſter*, and confirmed to them by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. *Lewis* XIV. fortified it after the modern Way, ſet up a Court there like the Chamber of *Spire*, and claimed ſeveral Towns and Villages as its Dependencies. 'Twas reſtored to the Empire by the Treaty of *Reſwic*, when the *French* deſtroyed the Bridge over the *Rhine*. The *French* retook it in 1703, but reſtored it by the Treaty of *Baden* in 1714.

2. *Friburg*, on the River *Triſem*, 10 Miles Eaſt from *Briſac*. It lies upon a Hill at the Entrance of the *Black Foreſt*, and is now Capital of the *Briſgow*. It was firſt a Village of Miners, who wrought in the neighbouring Silver and Gold Mines. The Townſmen grew ſo rich, that they purchaſed the Titles and Eſtates of Noblemen; and ſo numerous, that, in a little Time, they could ſend 3000 Men into the Field. They revolted from the Houſe of *Furſtemburg*, and ſubmitted to the Houſe of *Auſtria* in 1386. It was often taken and retaken by the *Germans* and *Swedes* during the Civil Wars. The Prince of *Conde* obtained a great Victory near it, over the *Bavarians* in 1634. 'Twas taken by the *French* in 1671 and 1677; and confirmed to them by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, after which they made it very ſtrong, but reſtored it by way of Exchange, at the Treaty of *Reſwic*. They took it afterwards and reſtored it by the Treaty of *Baden* in 1714. 'Tis the Seat of a Sovereign Court, and of an Univerſity founded in 1450. The Chapter of *Baſle* reſides here. There are 14 Religious Houſes in the Town, which is very populous, and precious Stones, found in the neighbouring Country, are finely poliſhed here.

In the South Part of the *Briſgow*, are thoſe called the *Foreſt-Towns*, becauſe they lie at the Entrance of the *Black Foreſt*. They belong to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and are as follow.

1. *Rheinfelden*, a ſmall City with a Bridge over the *Rhine*; 10 Miles Eaſt from *Baſle* in *Swiſſerland*. 'Tis Capital of a County which came to Emperor *Rodolph* I. by Marriage. 'Twas taken by the *Swedes* in 1638, and reſtored to the Emperor by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*.

2. *Seckingen*, on an Iſland in the *Rhine*, 6 Miles Eaſt from *Rheinfelden*. 'Twas taken by the *Swedes* in 1638, and reſtored by the Treaty of *Munſter*.

3. *Laufenburg*, 10 Miles Eaſt from *Seckingen*; divided by the *Rhine*, was taken in 1638 by the *Swedes*, and reſtored in 1648. 'Tis very ſtrong and ſtands on a Rock.

4. *Walſhut*, on the North Side of the *Rhine*, 15 Miles South-Eaſt from *Rheinfelden*. 'Tis a ſmall but ſtrong Town, and has its Name from being a Key to the *Black Foreſt*.

IV. NELLEMBURG Landgraviate, lies Eaſt from the Foreſt-Towns, had formerly Princes of its own, but is now ſubject to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; is about 27 Miles long, and 12 broad. The chief Town is *Nellemburg*, about 5 Miles South-Eaſt from *Furſtemburg*, it has ſeveral others, but none that merit a Deſcription. The Inhabitants are *Calviniſts*, and under Protection of the *Swiſs* Proteſtant Cantons, this Country being formerly mortgaged to them.

V. The Principality and County of FURSTEMBURG, lies Eaſt from Part of the *Briſgow*, and the *Black Foreſt*, in form almoſt of a Semicircle, on both Sides the *Danube* which riſes here. The Country is about 70 Miles long, but for moſt part very narrow, the broadeſt Place being but 18. 'Tis divided into ſeveral Lordſhips, and poſſeſſed by ſeveral Branches of that Name. It was made a Principality in 1677.

Furſtemburg, the Capital, is in Lat. 48. Lon. 8. 50. About 15 Miles Weſt from *Schaffhauſen* in *Swiſſerland*. 'Tis the Seat of, and gives Title to, the eldeſt Branch of the Family, who is a Prince of the Empire. Cardinal *Furſtemburg* was of this Family, who chiefly betrayed *Strasburg* to the *French* when he was Biſhop of the Place, for which *Lewis* XIV. got him choſe Elector of *Cologne*, by a Party of the Chapter; but Prince *Clement* of *Bavaria*, the preſent Elector being legally choſe, and the *French* eſpouſing *Furſtemburg*, it was one of the cheif Cauſes of the War betwixt *France* and the Empire, in 1689; but the *French* King not being able to carry the Point, got *Furſtemburg* made a Cardinal, by way of Requital.

There is no remarkable Places in this Country, but only ſome large open Towns, as,

1. *Huffingen*, near the Fountains of the *Danube*.

2. *Doneſching*, another large Town, 6 Miles South from *Villengen*, near the Borders of the *Black Foreſt*.

3. *Heyligenberg*, a Caſtle on a Mountain with the Title of a County, that came to the eldeſt Branch of the Family by Marriage.

VI. The Biſhoprick of CONSTANCE, lies on the Banks of the Lake of that Name, upon the Frontiers of *Swiſſerland*, South-Eaſt from *Furſtemburg*, and Eaſt from the Canton of *Schaffhauſen*. The Biſhop is a Prince, Count, and Baron of the Empire, and was Sovereign of the Town of *Conſtance*, before it was Imperial. Our Maps do not exactly diſtinguiſh his Boundaries. 'Tis about 39 Miles Eaſt and Weſt, and 24 South and North where broadeſt. The Biſhoprick is ſaid to comprehend 800 Pariſhes, 400 Monaſteries, and 1000 Villages and Caſtles. He has alſo Poſſeſſions in *Turgaw*, which belongs to *Swiſſerland*, where we ſhall deſcribe it. He is Con-Director of the Circle with the Duke of *Wirtemberg*. His ordinary Reſidence is at *Mersburg*, a little neat City on the North-Side of the Lake, 12 Miles South-Eaſt from *Uberlingen*, and 8 North-Eaſt from *Conſtance*.

Conſtance, the Capital of the Country, lies on the South Side of the Lake. Lat. 47. 42. Lon. 9. 12. near the Frontiers of *Zurich* and *Schaffhauſen*: Some reckon it the Metropolis of *Auſtrian Swabia*, and the Country on both Sides the Lake is ſometimes called by the Name of *Hegow*. Some aſcribe the Founding of it to *Conſtantine the Great*, or his Father; and ſome think it more ancient, becauſe in the Chapel of St. *Blaſius* here, there is Part of an old Marble Monument, which mentions *Diocleſian*, *Maximilian*, and other Emperors; but this is thought to have been brought hither from the Ruins of the old *Vitodurum*, that lay in the Neighbourhood. The Town was taken by *Attila the Hun*, came afterwards into the Hands of the old *French* Kings, in ſome of whoſe Records it is called, *Villa Regia Dagoberti Regis*. The Biſhoprick was transferred hither from *Windiſh*, in 594, and is Suffragan of *Mentz*. The *Hungarians* beſieged it in vain, when they over-run the neighbouring Country in 938. 'Tis noted for a Council, called hither by the Emperor *Sigiſmund* in 1414, becauſe of the Schiſm occaſioned by three different Popes, ſet up at once by the *Italians*, *French*, and *Spaniards*. When the Council began, and were ſinging the Hymn as uſual, *Veni Spiritus Sanctus*, i. e. *Come Holy Ghoſt*; one clapped a Paper on the Door with theſe Words, *Aliis rebus occupati, nunc adeſſe vobis non poſſumus*, i. e. *We are taken up with other Affairs, and cannot be with you now*. They depoſed all the three Popes, having firſt impriſoned Pope *John the Italian*, who alone anſwered the Summons. They choſe *Martin* V. In the eighth Seſſion they condemned the Doctrine of *Wickliff*, whom they charged with many falſe Articles, and ordered his Bones to be dug up and burnt. They likewiſe ſentenced to be burnt, *John Hus*, and *Jerom* of *Prague*, contrary to the ſafe Conduct of the Emperor, who at firſt oppoſed it, but at laſt complied and ſaw the Sentence executed. To juſtify this, they made a Canon, *That Faith was not to be kept with Heretics, nor thoſe ſuſpected of Hereſy*; as *Sleidan* tells us in his Commentaries. They aſſerted the Authority of a Council to be above that of the Pope, as is owned by *Carranzam* in his *Summa Conciliorum*, Printed at *Lyons*, with Allowance, in 1683. This Council laſted four Years: During which 'tis ſaid there were here, 4 Patriarchs, 29 Cardinals, 346 Archbiſhops and Biſhops, 564 Abbots and Doctors, 10000 Secular Princes and Nobles, 450 common Harlots, 1600 Barbers, and 320 Muſicians; as Dr. *Nicholſon*, now Biſhop of *Londonderry*, ſays in his Account of *Germany* in *Pitts's Atlas*, the Emperor's Retinue was 4000 Perſons, and there were 30000 Horſe in the City at once.

This City was proſcribed in 1534, for refuſing the *Interim*, and forced to ſubmit to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, which governs them by a Deputy, but allows them moſt of their ancient Privileges, and to retain the Name of an Imperial City. It is very populous, well built, has abundance of fair Structures; and is well fortified by Art and Nature. It was beſieged in vain by the *Swedes* in 1635. It has a good Trade by the Neighbourhood of the *Rhine*, which runs thro' the great Lake into that called the *Celler-See*, with a fair Stream, and ſeems not to mix with either. Their Churches, and particularly St. *Stephen's* Cathedral, are very magnificent. Their Exchange and Town-houſe are fine Structures, and their Market-Places, and Bridges very ſtately. The Biſhop has a ſumptuous Palace in the Suburb of *Peterſhauſen*. The *Swiſſers* defeated the *Auſtrians* near this City in 1499.

On an Iſland in the Lake, there is the rich Abbey of *Auge* or *Reſchenaw*, founded by a Biſhop of *Meaux* in *France*, who retired hither in the 9th Century. It was united to this Biſhoprick in 1540. The Lake is 40 Miles long, and 10 where broadeſt.

2. *Zell*, or *Rattolf-Zell*, near the Weſt End of the Lake of *Conſtance*, 12 Miles North-Weſt from that City, was ſo called from *Rattolf* Biſhop of *Verona*, who built a Palace here, and founded the Town in 875. After being in Poſſeſſion of many other Princes it fell into the Emperor's Hands. 'Twas formerly one of the Seats of the ancient Dukes of *Swabia*, and came by Marriage to the Dukes of *Wirtemberg*, who were obliged to quit it after the Defeat of the Proteſtants at the Battle of *Nordlingen*; ſince which the Houſe of *Auſtria* has ſtrongly fortified it. 'Tis alſo defended by the impregnable Caſtle of *Hohendweil*, on the Top of an high inacceſſible Hill, in the middle of a fine Plain: A few Men may hold it out againſt an Army, the Hill is ſo very high and ſteep; and the Rock being of Flint, there is no ſpringing of Mines to annoy

annoy it, nor can the Garriſon be eaſily ſtarved, becauſe they have a good annual Crop of Corn and Wine on the Hill.

VII. *Uberlingen*, on the other ſide the Lake, 60 Miles Eaſt from *Zell*, and 12 North-Weſt from *Conſtance*. 'Tis a fair Imperial Town, on the Top of a Rock, which furniſhes Stone for their Houſes and Fortifications. 'Tis encompaſſed with fine Orchards and Vineyards, and the Situation on the Banks of the Lake ſo pleaſant and magnificent, that the ancient Dukes of *Swabia* made it their Reſidence. Here is a very good Harbour, from whence they export Wine and Fruit to the neighbouring Country, which enriches the Place. They have great Privileges; tho' there lies an Appeal from their Common-Council to ſome of the neighbouring Imperial Towns. In their Vineyards and Orchards there are ſeveral cool Mineral Springs, good againſt the Stone, and a decayed Appetite: That on the Eaſt ſide of the Town comes from a Rock; It has a Tincture of Lead, Copper, and Brimſtone, and is conveyed by Pipes into a Bath in the City, for the Uſe of Patients. There is another in a Vineyard, which taſtes like *Sal Armoniac*, and removes Warts by once or twice waſhing. The Soil of this Vineyard is hot and ſandy, and produces the beſt Grapes in the Country. Here is the richeſt Hoſpital in *Swabia*, for poor and decrepid People.

VIII. *Salmonſweiler*, about 4 Miles Eaſt from *Uberlingen*, is the richeſt *Ciſtercian* Abby in *Germany*, lies in a ſmall Town of the ſame Name, which is populous, has a good Trade in Corn, and moſt of the Inhabitants are Papiſts.

Buchorn, on the ſame ſide of the Lake, 20 Miles South-Eaſt from *Uberlingen*, and 10 from *Marsburg*. It had formerly Counts of its own, but now belongs to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, who have made it a Dependant on *Uberlingen*, which is under their Protection. The Town is not large, nor the Air wholſome; but it has a good Trade with the neighbouring Countries by the *Lake*.

IX. *Ravenspurg*, 15 Miles North-Eaſt from *Buchorn*, on a River which falls into the *Lake* of *Conſtance*. 'Tis a walled Imperial Town, well built, and has a Council compoſed of *Lutherans* and *Papiſts*. Their Townhouſe and Churches are very neat. In the middle of the Town there is a high Watch-tower, which was blown down by a Whirlwind in 1552, when the Watchman or Trumpeter, who, according to Cuſtom, ſounds the Hour of the Night, fell down from the Top of it without any Hurt, tho' his Wife and Son were kill'd by it, as appears by the Inſcription put upon it when rebuilt.

Altorf or *Weingarten*, is an ancient famous Town, within 2 Miles of *Ravenſpurg*. It gave Title of Earl to a Family from whence proceeded a great Branch of the ancient Dukes of *Bavaria*, and the preſent Dukes of *Brunſwic* and *Lunenburg*. The *Guelphian* Family was anciently buried here, in the Monaſtery of *Weingarten*, whoſe Abbot is a Prince of the Empire. The Town belongs to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and is the Seat of the Emperor's Lieutenant, who keeps a Court here to determine all Cauſes brought before him from the Imperial Towns in *Swabia*.

X. *Wangen*, an Imperial Town, 12 Miles South-Eaſt from *Ravenſpurg*, and 20 Eaſt from *Buchorn*, on the River *Arg*, which falls into the *Lake* of *Conſtance*. It is noted for a Trade in Paper and Flax, and for the beſt Sickles, which are ſent over all the Empire.

XI. *Lindaw*, an Imperial City, upon an Iſland in the *Lake of Conſtance*, 12 Miles South-Weſt from *Wangen*, and 15 Eaſt from *Buchorn*. There is a Stone Bridge of 290 Paces, betwixt that Part of the City which lies in the Iſland, and the other on the Bank of the *Lake*. Here is the Ruins of an old Tower, which ſome aſcribe to *Tiberius* in his Expedition againſt the *Vindelici*; but the Town had its Riſe from a Nunnery built here in 810, and called *Lindaw*, becauſe of the *Linden* or *Tile-trees* planted round it. The Abbeſs is a Princeſs of the Empire, and has Sovereign Juriſdiction within the Precinct of the Nunnery. The Nuns muſt all be Papiſts, and of noble Families, but marry when they will. The Magiſtrates and moſt of the Citizens are *Lutherans*. The Situation of it is pleaſant and healthful, and it lies ſo convenient for Trade, by means of the Lake and the *Rhine*, that they call it the *Venice* of *Swabia*. On the Lake ſide of the Town they have Plenty of Vines, which yield a rough harſh Wine. The Town on the Iſland is moſtly inhabited by Fiſhermen, Watermen, and Weavers. Here are ſeveral Springs of good Water, and fine Fields and Meadows on the North ſide of the Town. It was made Imperial by *Rodolph* I. It has a Caſtle, and is beſides ſo ſtrong by Nature, that the *Swedes* could not take it in 1647.

XII. WURTENBERG or WIRTEMBERG Dutchy, is the largeſt Dominion in this Circle, lies Eaſt from the Marquiſate of *Baden*, to the Neighbourhood of *Ulm* on the *Danube*, and South from the Counties of *Lowenſtein* and *Limburg*, as far almoſt as *Furſtemburg*. The Length from Eaſt to Weſt is about 75 Miles, and the Breadth South and North is much the ſame; but is indented with Imperial Towns, and ſome other Dominions. 'Tis one of the moſt fruitful Countries of *Swabia*. The Duke is a Prince of the Empire; and he and his Subjects are *Lutherans*. Their Mountains are full of Mines and Vineyards. Their Valleys are ſtock'd with large Herds of Cattel. Here is abundance of pleaſant Meadows and Foreſts, with Variety of Game. 'Tis watered with many ſmall Rivers, beſides the great ones, of the *Danube* and *Neckar*, and they have Lakes that abound with Fiſh. 'Tis ſo populous, that 'tis ſaid to contain 63 Cities, 158 large open Towns, 645 Villages, and 14 Abbeys. 'Twas made a County in 1078, and a Dutchy in 1495. Before the Civil Wars of *Germany*, the Duke was able to raiſe 24000 Men in 24 Hours; but the Calamities of War has leſſened the Number of People here, as it did elſewhere.

The Family of their DUKES

IS ſaid to come from *Everard*, Great Maſter of *Charlemain's* Houſhold; and they were made Counts by the Emperor *Henry* IV. They enlarged their Dominions by Marriages with the Families of *Teck* and *Montbelliard*. *Ulric* VI. was the firſt who embraced *Lutheraniſm*, entered into the League of *Smalcald*, and died in 1550. The preſent Duke is a Knight of the *Golden Fleece*, and General of the Emperor's Horſe; and is diſtinguiſhed by his Seat at *Stutgard*, which is the Capital, he being the eldeſt Branch of the Family. The other Branches are, that of *Montbelliard*, the *Julian* and *Sileſian*, thoſe of *Bernſtad*, *Witingen*, *Juliusburg* and *Neuſtat*.

The Duke is ſtill able to raiſe 20000 Men in a little time, carries the Imperial Cornet when the Emperor commands in Perſon, is great Huntſman of the Empire, and Con-Director of the Circle with the Biſhop of *Conſtance*. Duke *Ulric* above-mentioned, was drove out of his Dominions in 1519, becauſe he entered into the Proteſtant League; but reſtored in 1534, by the Aſſiſtance of the *French*, and the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, upon paying Homage to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, which quitted that Homage in 1599, reſerving only the Title and Arms, and the Right of Succeſſion in caſe the Duke dies without Heirs Male.

Places of Note are,

1. *Stutgard*, the Metropolis, Lat. 48. 50. Long. 9 35. 42 Miles South-Eaſt from *Philipsburg*, and 30 South from *Haſlbron*. It lies on the *Neckar*, over which here is a Bridge. The City is pretty large, but moſt of the Houſes low, and built of Wood. 'Tis much frequented becauſe of its Baths, which are good againſt many Diſeaſes. The Duke's Palace is a noble Fabric, well fortified, and adorned with delicate Groves and Gardens, Rows of Orange-trees, fine Grotto's, and Water-works, and a Pleaſure-houſe, as ſtately as any in the Empire. Some derive the Name from its being anciently a Stud for breeding Horſes; the Arms of the City being a Colt let looſe.

XIII. *Eſling* or *Eſlingen*, on the Eaſt ſide of the *Neckar*, 8 Miles South-Eaſt from *Stutgard*, a ſmall, fortified Imperial City, under the Protection of the Duke. 'Tis a Place of good Trade. The Magiſtrates and moſt of the People are Proteſtants.

Tubingen, on the *Neckar*, 20 Miles South-Weſt from *Stutgard*, is the ſecond Town of the Dutchy, had formerly Counts of its own, is a fair City, and has an Univerſity, founded by one of their Princes in 1477, enlarged and endowed by others ſince, and has advanced in Reputation. None are admitted Students but Gentlemen by Deſcent. Here is alſo a ſupreme Court of Judicature, where Cauſes of all ſorts are determined by 5 Nobles, 4 Doctors of the Univerſity, and 4 Citizens. Here is alſo a Conſiſtory of Divines and Civilians for determining Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes. This Univerſity has produced a great many eminent Scholars.

Wirtemberg, a very ancient Caſtle, and ſmall Town on a Hill, upon the *Neckar*, which gave Name to the Country, and Title to the Dukes.

XIV. *Reitling* or *Reitlingen*, 5 Miles South-Eaſt from *Tubingen*, on a ſmall River that falls into the *Neckar*. It has been an Imperial Town ſince 1240, is under Protection of the Duke, and moſt of the Citizens Proteſtants.

XV. HOHENZOLLERN County, lies South from *Reitling*, is about 34 Miles long, and from 10 to 5 Miles broad. It takes Name from the Caſtle of *Zollern*, built by the Emperor *Henry* V. in 1122. 'Tis governed by its own Princes, deſcended from the ancient Counts of *Zollern*, made Princes by *Ferdinand* II. and are Vicars to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, as Chamberlain of the Empire. They and their Subjects are Papiſts.

Places of Note here are,

1. *Hechingen*, a ſmall City, with the Title of a County, 8 Miles South from *Tubingen*, and gives Title to the eldeſt Branch of the Family.
2. *Zollern*, an ancient Caſtle, on the River *Zollern*, 13 Miles South-Weſt from *Tubingen*, the Reſidence of the Prince.
3. *Heicherloch*, a ſmall City on the ſame River, with the Title of a County.
4. *Sigmaringen*, a large open Town on the *Danube*, which gives Title to the younger Branch of the Family.
5. *Veringen*, with its Diſtrict, South of *Hohenzollern*, about 30 Miles long, and 8 broad, belongs to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*.

XVII. *Rotweil*, an Imperial Town on the *Neckar*, 35 Miles South-Weſt from *Tubingen*, and 10 North-Eaſt from *Villingen*. 'Tis ſmall, fortified after the ancient manner, and had an Imperial Chamber eſtabliſhed here by the Emperor *Conrad* III. when he made it free, in 1147. The *French* took it in 1643, when in Alliance with the Proteſtants of the Empire. It lies at the Entrance of the *Black Foreſt*, was taken by the *French* in 1703; but they were ſoon obliged to quit it. 'Tis under Protection of the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

XVIII. *Pfullendorf*, on the Frontiers of *Furſtemberg*, 36 Miles South-Eaſt from *Rotweil*, is a neat ſmall Imperial City, made free by the Emperor *Frederic* I.

XIX. *Weyl*, 10 Miles Weſt of *Stutgard*, made Imperial by *Frederic* II. in 1240. The Inhabitants are Papiſts.

XX. *Schorndorf*, 15 Miles North-Eaſt from *Stutgard*, a ſmall City, noted for Salt-works.

XXI. *Gemund*, made Imperial by *Frederic* I. in 1186. 'Twas formerly noted for Tournaments. It lies 25 Miles North-Eaſt from *Stutgard*.

XXII. *Hailbron*, on the *Neckar*, 25 Miles North from *Stutgard*, and Eaſt from *Philipsburg*, on the Frontiers of the *Palatinate*. 'Twas made Imperial by *Frederic* II. in 1240. The Name, which ſignifies *a Fountain of Health*, came from its Medicinal Springs. 'Tis a large Town, well built, has a fine Bridge over the River, a good Trade, and the Inhabitants are Proteſtants.

XXIII. *Hohenrechberg*, lies betwixt the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg* and the Territory of *Ulm*. 'Tis named from a Caſtle, the Reſidence of its Count, whoſe Family is divided into two Branches.

XXIV. GRA-

XXIV. Graveneck County lies betwixt the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, and County of *Hohenzellern*. The Capital is a large open Town with a fine well fortified Caſtle, the Reſidence of its Counts, one of the oldeſt Families in *Swabia*. It lies 17 Miles Eaſt from *Hohenzollern*.

XXV. Hohenberg County, betwixt the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, and the Marquiſate of *Baden*. 24 Miles long, and 18 broad. It came to the Houſe of *Auſtria* by Marriage, in the 13th Century, and is reckoned Part of the *Briſgow*.

The only Place of Note here, is,

Hohenberg or *Hochberg*, a ſtrong Caſtle, near the Head of the *Neckar*, 13 Miles North-Weſt from *Nellemberg*, and 7 North from *Friburg*. It gave Title of Marquis to a Branch of the Family of *Baden*, now extinguiſhed.

XXVI. *Offemburg* or *Offingen*, an Imperial Town, 10 Miles South-Eaſt from *Strasburg*, on the River *Kintch*. Here the *French* took a great Train of Artillery, that the Imperialiſts deſigned to put into Fort *Keil*, in 1707.

XXVII. *Zell* or *Zeel*, an Imperial Town, 10 Miles South-Eaſt from *Offemburg*, taken by the *French* in 1703.

XXVIII. *Jengenbach*, on the ſame River, 6 Miles South-Eaſt from *Offemburg*, taken by the *French* at the ſame Time, but reſtored with the reſt ſince.

Theſe three laſt Towns are under Protection of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and lie in that Part of the Country named *Kintzigerdale*.

XXIX. *Willenghen* or *Villinghen*, near the Head of the *Danube*, 10 Miles North-Weſt from *Rotweil*, in the *Black Foreſt*. Noted for the Reſiſtance which it made againſt the *French*, who attacked it in vain as they marched to joyn the Elector of *Bavaria*, in 1703.

XXX. Sultz County lies near the Frontiers of *Zwrich* and *Schaffhauſen*, and has its Name from a large open Town, which gives Title of Count to one of the oldeſt Families in *Germany*.

XXXI. Ems County lies near the Frontiers of the Canton of *Appenzel*, is about 10 Miles long, and 5 broad, and takes Name from a Caſtle and Town near the *Rhine*, which gives Title to a Count whoſe Family is very ancient, and divided into two Branches called the *Roman* and *German*.

XXXII. Montfort County lies South from *Ems*, near the Frontiers of St. *Gal* and *Appenzel*, is about 12 Miles long, and 6 broad, and takes Name from a fine Caſtle which gives Title to the Family of the *Montfort*, one of the eldeſt in *Swabia*.

XXXIII. Koenigseck County lies betwixt the Principality of *Furſtemburg* and the County of *Waldburg*; is about 15 Miles long, 8 broad, and takes Name from an open Town which gives Title to the Count deſcended from the ancient Family of the *Guelphs*, ſubdivided into ſeveral Branches.

XXXIV. Waldburg County or Barony, lies Eaſt from *Koenigſeck* and *Ravenſpurg*, is about 20 Miles long, and 18 broad, divided into ſeveral Lordſhips. It takes Name from *Waldburg*, a large open Town and Caſtle 9 Miles Eaſt from *Ravenſpurg*, which gives Title to the Counts, who have ſome other open Towns and Caſtles in their Diſtrict.

XXXV. *Iſne*, an Imperial Town, on a River of the ſame Name, 12 Miles Eaſt from *Wangen*. 'Twas formerly inhabited by a *Roman* Colony, as appears by an Inſcription on an old Marble Monument, and that the Road betwixt *Italy* and the *Rhine*, which lay by this Place, was repaired at the Charge of *Septimius Severus* and *M. A. Antoninus*. Their Territory abounds with Oats, Rape-Seed, Beans, and Flax. This Town ſuffered much by Fire in 1631, but was ſince rebuilt, and has a good Trade by Merchants, and Paſſengers to and from *Italy*.

XXXVI. *Kempten*, an Imperial Town, 15 Miles Eaſt from *Iſne*, on the Frontiers of the Biſhoprick of *Augsburg*: Is ſuppoſed to be the *Cretica* of the Ancients, and inhabited by the *Cretici*; and as ancient a Town as any in *Germany*; but being ſubdued by one of *Tiberius*'s Generals, he named it *Campodunum*, becauſe of the Hill which commands the Plain where it ſtands, and from whence he play'd upon it with his Engines: Hence by Contraction it was named *Kempten*. 'Twas made Imperial by *Frederic* IV. was formerly the Seat of the Dukes of *Swabia*, and famous for its Monaſtery founded by *Hildegardis* Wife to *Charlemain*. The Abbot is a Prince of the Empire, and Lord of the adjacent Territory, as he was of the Town before it was made Imperial. It embraced the Reformation in 1530; was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1633, when they burnt the Great Church, with many Houſes, and cut off 450 of the Inhabitants. Their chief Trade is in making and whitening Linnen, by Travellers betwixt *Italy* and the Empire, and the Salt they bring from *Tirol*; which makes it one of the richeſt Towns of *Swabia*.

XXXVII. *Luitkirk*, an Imperial Town, 15 Miles North-Weſt from *Kempten*, and 20 Eaſt from *Ravenſpurg*. 'Tis ſmall but well built, and had its Name from the Multitude of People who flocked to it upon the firſt preaching of Chriſtianity in thoſe Parts. St. *Martin*'s Church is a ſtately Fabrick, and above half the Magiſtrates and People being *Lutherans*, they are allowed Part of it for a Chapel. Here is a good Trade in Linnen, Corn and Flax; and by Merchants and Travellers to and from *Italy*. The Townſmen have a Privilege to dig for Metals in any of the neighbouring Fields.

XXXVIII. *Kaufbeuren*, an Imperial Town, on the Frontiers of the Biſhoprick of *Augsburg*, 30 Miles Eaſt from *Luitkirk*. Formerly ſubject to Counts of its own, who ſold them their Freedom in 1024, and *Conrad* III. made it Imperial next Year.

XXXIX. *Memmingen*, an Imperial Town, on the River *Bach*, 23 Miles North-Weſt of *Kaufburen*. 'Tis thought to be *Antoninus*'s *Roſtrum Vemaniæ*. 'Tis well fortified, has a Marſh on one Side, ſeven Gates, and a ſmall River that runs thro' it. The Town enjoys great Privileges, is exempted from the Imperial Chamber of *Rotweil*, and has a good Trade in Linnen, Cotton, and Paper, the latter reckoned the beſt in *Germany*. The Inhabitants are moſtly *Lutherans*, who have two Churches and a School here, and the latter a Monaſtery of *Auguſtine* Friers and a Nunnery.

XL. Mindelheim Principality, is South from *Memmingen*, on the Frontiers of the Biſhoprick of *Augsburg*, and lies in that Part of the Country called *Algow*. 'Tis about 18 Miles South and North, and 16 broad. 'Twas formerly ſubject to Princes of its own, of ſeveral Families, whoſe Iſſue failing, the Emperor *Rodolph* II. gave it to *William* V. of *Bavaria*: It continued in that Family till the Proſcription of the preſent Elector; and after the Battle of *Hochſtet*, was erected into a Principality for the Duke of *Marlborough*, as a Reward for his great Victory: He was allowed a Vote in the Dyet, and the Principality was always to be in the Hands of a Proteſtant. It takes name from *Mindelheim*, a large open Town on the River *Mindel*, 15 Miles North-Eaſt from *Memmingen*. It contains ſome other open Towns, as *Ingenerede* and *Schwabeck*.

XLI. *Bibrach* or *Biberach*, an Imperial Town, 22 Miles North-Weſt from *Memmingen*. It lies on the River *Ruſs*, and had its Name from *Otters* that abound in the Neighbourhood. 'Twas made Imperial, *Anno* 800, and walled by the Emperor *Frederic* II. 'Tis encompaſſed with pleaſant Fields, Gardens and Meadows, well ſupplied by Fiſh from the River, and with Timber from the Neighbouring Woods. Here is a hot ſulphureous Bath from the Town, much frequented, becauſe this City lies in the Centre of the other Imperial Towns. The States of the Circle meet here; the Magiſtrates are half Proteſtants, half Papiſts. The moſt remarkable Structures are, St. *Martin*'s Church, and an Hoſpital for decay'd Citizens. The Elector of *Bavaria* took this City in 1702, but was ſoon obliged to quit it.

XLII. *Bucaw*, an Imperial Town, 10 Miles Weſt from *Biberach*, on the Weſt Side of the Lake *Pfederſee*. 'Tis remarkable for little but a Nunnery, whoſe Abbeſs is a Princeſs of the Empire, and takes a Vow of Chaſtity, and all the Nuns are Counteſſes or Baroneſſes, with Liberty to marry.

XLIII. Augsburg, the *Auguſta Vindelicorum* of the Ancients, an Imperial City. Lat. 48. 25. Lon. 11. 19. 40 Miles South-Eaſt from *Ulm*. It lies near the Conflux of the Rivers *Lech* and *Wertach*; Had its Name from *Auguſtus Cæſar*, who, about 12 Years before our Saviour, ſubdued theſe Parts, and planted a *Roman* Colony here, under *Druſus Nero*, Brother to *Tiberius*. This City continued under the *Romans* and *Goths*, 550 Years; and was afterwards poſſeſſed by the *Franks*, till *Charlemain*'s Time. It was next ſubject to the Dukes of *Swabia*, till *Conradin* the Laſt ſold them their Freedom, and obtained a Confirmation of their Privileges from the Emperor, about 912. It embraced Chriſtianity early, and ſeveral People ſuffered Martyrdom here in *Dioclesian*'s Reign. *Luther* gave an Account of his Faith to the Dyet here in 1518, and in 1530. The Proteſtants preſented their Confeſſion of Faith to the Emperor *Charles* V. at the Dyet here, from whence it was called the *Augsburg* Confeſſion: But he having perſecuted the Proteſtant Princes, they levied an Army in Defence of their Religion and Liberty, which obliged him to call a Council for determining the Differences; and for that End, Matters were referred to a Committe of 7 Deputies; but *Charles* V. being diſpleaſed with the Demands of the Proteſtants, and hearing that the *Turks* prepared to invade the Empire, he diſſolved the Council by an Edict, wherein he ordered the Popiſh Doctrine to be maintained, and thoſe who held the contrary, to be treated as Heretics: But the Proteſtants being too ſtrong to be thus uſed, he was obliged to revoke his Decree next Year, and return to *Augsburg*, where he enjoyned that called the *Interim*, for accommodating religious Differences. This was a Medley, allowing the Proteſtants Something, but granting almoſt All to the Papiſts; ſo that it pleaſed neither Side, and was very ill obſerved. But the Proteſtants perſiſting in their Demands, were allowed the Freedom of their Religion here, in 1555. *Sleidan* ſays, the Senate of *Augsburg* firſt embraced *Luther*'s Reformation in 1535, and ſent to him for Miniſters. *La Forreſt* ſays, they afterwards expelled their Biſhop and Clergy: But *Sleidan* ſays, they deſerted the City upon the Change of Religion, and the Senate publiſhed a Paper againſt them, directed to the Emperor and States of the Empire, with a Complaint how ill they had behaved, and that they had attempted to raiſe Tumults in the Town. But in 1551, the Emperor took the Town, and reſtored Popery, and next Year 'twas reſtored to the *Lutherans* by the Treaty of *Paſſaw*. Since 1555, the Magiſtracy has been half *Lutherans*, and half *Papiſts*, according to Dr. *Nicholſon*, who ſays, they conſiſt of 23 Papiſts, and 22 *Lutherans*; and that their Common-Council has 150 of each. In 1634 the Duke of *Bavaria* took it, after a long Siege; but they were reſtored to their Liberty by the Treaty of *Munſter*. *La Forreſt* ſays, that in 1687, a League was formed here, betwixt the Emperor, the Princes of the Empire, the King of *Spain*, the Prince of *Orange*, the *Dutch*, the Duke of *Savoy*, &c. to declare War againſt *France*, and her Ally King *James* II. The preſent Elector of *Bavaria* took it in 1704, after 13 Days Siege, but was ſoon obliged to quit it.

Dr. *Nicholſon*, Mr. *Ray*, *Monconys*, *Miſſon*, &c. give the following Account of this City.

'Tis about 8 Miles round, the Streets very large; the Houſes are beautiful, and many of 'em painted on the Outſide: they are generally of Timber; but near a fourth part of the Town is built of Free-ſtone. The Cathedral, Churches, Town-hall, Conduits, and other public Buildings are magnificent: But the chief Glory of the Town is that call'd the *Fuggery*, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtately Streets, and fine Palaces, built by the noble Family of the *Fuggers*, who are Lords of it, and great part of the adjacent Country. Four of the ſaid Streets are built croſswiſe, make a fair Town of themſelves, and

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are inhabited by poor Penſioners. They conſiſt of 106 Houſes, which, according to a *Latin* Inſcription over the Gate of the Hoſpital, were built by three Brothers of this noble Family, out of Thankfulneſs to GOD, for the Good of the Commonwealth, and for the Uſe of the frugal Poor. They are under the Inſpection of a Chaplain, who has a noble Salary. The Town-Hall is reckon'd the ſecond to that of *Amſterdam*: 'Tis of fine hewn Stone, very lofty, 38 Foot broad in Front, and 111 Foot in length. 'Tis divided into three Stories: The firſt has a fine Porch, adorned with two Columns of Marble, and ſupported by 8 Pillars. The ſecond is a Hall of the ſame ſize, with a delicate Cieling of Joyner's Work, ſupported by 8 Columns of green Marble, whoſe Baſes and Chapiters of the *Corinthian* Order, are of Braſs. The third Story is another large Hall of the ſame ſize, 110 Foot long, 38 broad, and 52 high. The Cieling is of Joyner's Work, framed in Compartments, painted and gilded. It has two great Gates of curious Architecture in Joyner's Work, painted and gilded; and there are two others on each ſide, which enter into as many large Chambers on both ſides the Hall. The upper Hall is paved with Marble. The Walls are adorned with Paintings, intermix'd with Emblems and Devices relating to the Government: But the Roof exceeds all the reſt, the Squares and Pannels of the Compartments being gilt and adorned with fine Sculptures, Pictures, *&c.* In the Chambers are very fine Stoves, which are ſunk in the Floor, and therefore do not appear but by a round Copper Grate, which lets the Heat thro'. There are two Platforms from the Chambers on the ſides, whence one looks down into the great Hall. Here is a large Arſenal, the Porch of which is a fine Piece of Architecture, of hewn Stone, with 5 great Figures in Braſs over it, one of 'em being the Genius of Peace with a flaming Sword in her Hand, trampling upon the Devil of War, and 3 little *Cupids* about her. There are 2 Halls full of Cannon, moſt of 'em Braſs, and among them a Leather Culverine, a ſix Pounder 26 Foot long, and fine Pyramids of Bullets. Over theſe 2 Magazines are 5 Stories: In the firſt of which are 300 Harquebuſſes; in the ſecond, 3000 new Muskets; in the third, old Muskets; in the fourth, Arms for Horſe; and in the fifth, Pikes and other Arms for 15000 Men. In ſhort, 'tis one of the beſt Magazines in *Germany*. The Cathedral has a Gate of Braſs, over which are ſeveral Scripture Stories in *Baſſo Relievo*. There is a Gate in the Town call'd the Secret Gate, which was contrived to let in People in Time of War, without any Danger, and has ſo many Engines and Diviſions, with Gates and Keys, and Apartments for Guards, at ſome Diſtance one from another, where the Paſſengers are examined, that 'tis impoſſible for the Town to be ſurprized by ſuch as are thus let in. In Time of Peace they let People in and out here at all Hours of the Night, paying 6 *d.* for a Horſeman, and 2 *d.* for a Footman. The Fortifications are not very conſiderable; yet it has held out many great Sieges. The *Lutherans* are much more numerous than the Papiſts; yet they live in a good Underſtanding. Their Poor are maintained in one and the ſame Hoſpital; and to avoid giving Offence, the *Lutherans* pull off their Hats to the Prieſts and the Company, when they meet the Hoſt in the Streets. The *Jews* are confined to a ſeparate Place, and muſt pay a Florin for every Hour they ſtay in other Parts. They have brought a Branch of the River *Lech* into the City, whoſe Water is clear and good; and upon it they have ſeveral Towers, with great Ciſterns on the Top fill'd by Pumps, which are moved by Mills, and convey the Water all over the Town. Here are many noble Fountains, with the Brazen Statues of the Heathen Gods and Heroes.

This was formerly a Place of great Trade, but is much decayed ſince Commodities from the *Mediterranean* ceaſe to be brought this way into other Parts of the Empire. They have curious Mechanics, eſpecially in Clock-work, Goldſmith's Work, and Ivory. They make Steel Chains of a Span long ſo fine and light, that they put them about the Necks of Fleas, which lift them up when they leap, and theſe they ſell for 10 *d.* a piece. The Citizens have great Variety of Habits, which are ſo regulated by the Magiſtrates, that every one's Quality and Religion is known by them. The City carries a *Pine-Apple* for its Arms, and ſeems to have done ſo a long time; for not many Years ago, a Pillar was dug up here with a Pine-Apple on the top, and certain Medals of *Auguſtus*, with ſuch a Pillar on the Reverſe; in whoſe Time ſome conclude from hence that this City was the Boundary of the Empire on that ſide. There is a vaſt Number of *Roman* Monuments in and about the City, and a Library famous for a good Collection of Manuſcripts, which *Conringius* equals to that of *Vienna*. The learned *Welſer* left them the greateſt Part of thoſe Rarities; and a great many *Greek* Manuſcripts have been ſince added by the Citizens. A Catalogue of this Library was publiſhed in 1675. The Juriſdiction of this City is about 70 Miles long, and 10 broad.

XLIV. BURGAW Marquiſate, lies South of the *Danube*, and Weſt of the Biſhoprick of *Augsburg*, is 30 Miles long and broad, and ſubject to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

Places of Note here are,

1. *Burgaw*, Capital of the Country, on the River *Mindel*, 23 Miles North-Weſt from *Augsburg*. It held out a Siege in 1321, againſt the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*

2. *Guntzburg*, a ſmall City on the *Danube*, 8 Miles North-Weſt of *Burgaw*. 'Twas formerly ſubject to Lords of its own, and has a Caſtle, which is now the Reſidence of the Emperor's Governour.

XLV. ULM, an Imperial City on the *Danube*, 17 Miles Weſt from *Burgaw*, and 40 North-Weſt from *Augsburg*. 'Tis thought to be *Ptolomy's Alcimenis*. The Name is derived from a Foreſt of Elms in the Neighbourhood. Its Juriſdiction is 24 Miles long, and 16 broad, and contains 40 Bailiwics and Lordſhips. The Town is well fortified, after the modern Way. The *Danube*, which begins to be navigable here, ſerves it for a Ditch on one ſide; and the Garriſon, maintained by the City, have pretty little Houſes aſſigned them, where they live all together. Here is a Stone Bridge of 4 Arches over the *Danube*, which forms ſeveral Iſlands before the Town. The City is large and populous, and has a good Trade in Linnen and Cotton. They embraced the Reformation in 1529, and all the Magiſtrates and moſt of the Inhabitants are *Lutherans*. They are governed by 41 Aldermen, moſt of which are of the Nobility, and the reſt Tradeſmen. They chuſe annually out of the Nobility two Bailiffs, who preſide in their Council. Here are abundance of ingenious Mechanicks, eſpecially at Clock-work. Their Cathedral is, next to that of *Straſburg*, reckoned the fineſt in the Empire. A great Number of Architects, *&c.* were employed 111 Years in building it. It has 5 ſtately Spires, one of them 102 Foot high, and ſupported by 136 large Pillars. Their Organ was 23 Years a making, is 93 Foot high, 28 broad, has 16 Pair of Bellows, and above 3000 Pipes of pure *Engliſh* Tin; the largeſt above 40 Inches in Circumference. The Town-houſe is a noble Structure, and they have many other ſtately Buildings. The great *Franciſcan* Monaſtery was at the Reformation made a College, where they have Profeſſors of all Arts and Sciences. The Elector of *Bavaria* ſurprized this City by Treachery in 1702; but it was retaken by the Allies after the Battel of *Hochſtadt*.

XLVI. KIRKBERG County, is by ſome reckoned Part of the *Burgaw*, about 18 Miles long, and 8 broad, gives Title of Count to the Family of *Fugger*, which is very rich, and divided into ſeveral Branches. The chief Place is,

Kirkberg, 7 Miles South from *Ulm*, with ſome other Lordſhips, and particularly that of *Kircheim*, a large open Town, 8 Miles Weſt from *Mindelheim*.

XLVII. NORDLINGEN, an Imperial Town, near the Frontiers of *Bavaria*, 32 Miles North-Weſt from *Augsburg*, and 36 North-Eaſt from *Ulm*, on the River *Eyer*. It is the *Aulæ Flaviæ* of the *Latins*. 'Twas made Imperial in 1251, and is an Ally of the *Swiſs* Cantons. 'Tis remarkable for a Battel in 1634, when the *Swedes* and their Proteſtant Allies were defeated in the Neighbourhood; and for another in 1646, when the *Swedes* and their Allies defeated the Imperialiſts and *Bavarians*.

XLVIII. OETINGEN Principality, lies in the North-Eaſt Corner of the Circle of *Swabia*, has the *Danube* on the South, and the Marquiſate of *Anſpach* on the North. 'Tis 38 Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and 30 where broadeſt, from South to North. Its Counts are Proteſtants, except the younger Branch, and were made Princes of the Empire in 1674. *Nordlingen*, above deſcribed, lies in this Country.

Other Places of Note are,

1. *Oetingen*, 20 Miles North from *Dillengen*, and 28 South-Eaſt from *Anſpach*. One half of it belongs to that Prince, and the other to the Citizens.

2. *Wallerſtein*, a large open Town on the *Eyer*, Capital of a Bailiwic, and gives Title to a Branch of the Family.

XLIX. ELVANGEN Provoſtſhip is by ſome included in the County of *Oeting*, from which it lies about 28 Miles North-Weſt. 'Twas formerly a *Benedictine* Abbey, but now ſecularized, and with the Town of the ſame Name, belongs to the Provoſt and his Chapter. He is a Prince of the Empire, has 10000 Crowns Revenue, and ſits alternately in the Dyet with the Abbot of *Kempten*.

L. *Dunkel-Spikel*, on the *Wernitz*, 15 Miles North-Weſt from *Oetingen*, a ſmall Imperial City; half the Magiſtrates *Lutherans*, and the other *Papiſts*. 'Twas taken by the Proteſtants from the Imperialiſts in 1646.

LI. *Gingen*, an Imperial Town, 15 Miles South from *Nordlingen*: The Magiſtrates and moſt of the People are Proteſtants.

LII. PAPENHEIM County, lies Eaſt from *Oetingen*, and is named from the Capital, on the Frontiers of *Bavaria*, 15 Miles South-Eaſt from *Oetingen*, and 20 Eaſt from *Nordlingen*. 'Tis but ſmall, and chiefly remarkable for its Count, who is Hereditary Marſhal of the Empire, and has ſome other Lands about *Donawert* and *Memmingen*.

VIII. *The Circle of* BAVARIA,

HAS thoſe of *Swabia* and *Franconia* on the Weſt, that of *Upper Saxony* on the North, *Bohemia* and *Auſtria* on the Eaſt, *Tyrol* and *Carinthia* on the South. The greateſt Length from South to North is 190 Miles, and the greateſt Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt 115; but 'tis much indented every way.

The Country in general abounds with Corn of all ſorts, Veniſon, Metals, Marble, Salt, Baths, and produces ſome Wine; ſo that it would be very rich, did not the Elector ingroſs the chief Commodities of his own Dominions here, which keeps the Inhabitants poor.

The People are reckoned more barbarous and bigotted than in any other Part of *Germany*; which is aſcribed to the arbitrary Government of the Prince, and the Impoſitions of the Clergy, who keep them ſo ignorant, that moſt of their Worſhip is paid to Images and Saints. The Peaſants live chiefly by Herds of Swine, fed in the Woods by Acorns and Crabs; and they make bold with the Veniſon in their Foreſts, tho' the Elector forbids it without his ſpecial Commiſſion.

The Dominions contained in this Circle are as follows,

I. *The Electorate of* BAVARIA,

WHich gives Name to the Circle, and is the moſt conſiderable Part of it: It abounds with Corn, but has little Wine or Trade. There is abundance of Deer in their Foreſts, and Fiſh in their Rivers; the chief of which are, the *Danube*, *Inn*, *Lech*, *Iſer*, *Amber*, *Ill*, *Nab*, and *Regens*. Here are reckoned 16 Lakes, 84 Towns, 726 Caſtles, and 4700 Villages. *Bavaria* was formerly a Kingdom, and included *Tyrol*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, *Stiria*, and *Auſtria*; but now contains only the Dutchy and Palatinate of *Bavaria*, which make up the Electorate, and ſome other leſſer Dominions, as the Landgraviate of *Luchtenberg*, the Counties of *Chamb* and *Hag*. The whole is ſubdivided into 5 Regencies, or Great Bailiwics, *viz. Munich*, *Landſhut*, *Straubing*, *Burkhauſen*, and *Amberg*. The moſt general Diviſion is into *Upper* and *Lower*. The former lies under the *Alps*, and is cold and barren: the latter lies on the *Danube*, and is as fruitful and pleaſant a Country as moſt in the Empire.

The chief Towns in *Upper Bavaria* are,

1. *Munich* or *Munchen*, ſuppoſed to be the Κεμβδανον of *Ptolomy*. *Aventinus* ſays, Duke *Henry* XII. founded it on the Ruins of a Monaſtery, whence it had the Name of *Munchen*, and the Picture of a *Monk* for its Arms. It ſtands on the River *Iſer*, Long. 12. Lat. 48-½. 36 Miles South-Eaſt from *Augsburg*. 'Tis the Metropolis of *Bavaria*, and the Seat of the Duke, was built in 962, walled round in 1156, and is one of the moſt pleaſant and populous Cities in *Germany* for its bigneſs, but not well fortified, and ſcarce half ſo big as *Augsburg*. *Guſtavus-Adolphus* took it in 1632, but would not ſuffer the Town or the Elector's Palace to be deſtroyed, ſaying, *they deſerved to ſtand to the End of Time*. The Streets are broad and regular, moſt of the Houſes well built, and finely painted on the Outſide. The Market-place is extreme fine, the Houſes round it uniform, with Piazza's, and rich Shops under them. The *Iſer* runs in Channels thro' many of the Streets; ſo that they have Mills within their Walls, and the better ſort Fountains and Water-works in their Houſes. Moſt of the Mechanics are Glaſiers and Silk-Weavers; and here are many Nobility and Gentry that attend the Court. Great Quantities of Salt, Wine, *&c.* are ſold here in their two annual Fairs, at St. *James's Tide*, and the Week after the Feaſt of the *three Kings*. The Town is ſo large, that it has quartered 18000 Soldiers for a conſiderable time. 'Tis governed by a Common-Council of 36; 24 of 'em make the Outer Houſe, and 12 the Inner: they are ſuperintended by 6 Aldermen, uſually Perſons of Birth. The chief Structures are,

(1.) The Elector's Palace, capable to receive the greateſt Monarch in *Europe*, with his Attendants and Guards. The Architecture is not very regular, becauſe built at ſeveral times. The Inſide far ſurpaſſes the Outſide. 'Twere endleſs to recount all the Curioſities mentioned here by Travellers. The moſt remarkable are, 1. The Long Gallery, adorned with Pictures by the greateſt Maſters. 2. The *Antiquarium*, or *Statuarium*, containing a vaſt Number of old and new Pieces, in Marble, Stone, Wood, *&c.* 3. The Great Hall of the Elector's Apartments, 118 Foot long, and 52 broad, adorned with curious Pictures of ſacred Hiſtory on one ſide, and profane on the other, with *Latin* Verſes under each. 4. The Hall fill'd with Antiquities brought from *Rome*, exceeds all the reſt, here being 192 Buſts, and 400 other Pieces, valuable for Workmanſhip and Antiquity. 5. The Library, wherein, beſides a vaſt Collection of printed Books in moſt Languages, ancient and modern, there are a great many valuable Manuſcripts, particularly a *Latin* Treatiſe in *Folio*, in an old ſquare Character, pretended to be written by Pope *Clement* I. to St. *James* the Apoſtle: The New Teſtament in the *Indian*, *Armenian*, and *Wendiſh* Tongues: Three noble Volumes in Royal Paper *Folio*, of Muſical Compoſitions, by *Orlandi di Laſſo*, and other famous Artiſts: A large Book of Medicinal Preparations, by that famous *Italian* Phyſician *Gratiano di Francolino*, &c. 6. A Chamber of Rarities, containing a neat Perſpective Globe, in the Circumference of which there is the whole Hiſtory of our Saviour's Paſſion, which being inverted, ſhews the Elevation of the Serpent in the Wilderneſs on one ſide, and our Saviour's Crucifixion on the other: A Landskip in Coral, and another repreſenting Buildings, Woods, *&c.* in their proper Colours, made of Stones laid in Wood: The Figure of *Parnaſſus* in Coral, with the nine Muſes round it: Flowers and Plants caſt in Gold: Several Drawers full of ancient and modern Coins and Medals: Heatheniſh Gods and Goddeſſes: The Picture of *Chriſtopher Froſchammer*, a notorious Murderer, who is ſaid to have committed 345 Murders with his own Hand, and to have been privy to 400 more committed by others. With many other Curioſities in Art and Nature. 7. In the little Chapel belonging to the Electreſſes Apartment, there is nothing ſcarce to be ſeen but Gold, Pearls, and Gems. 8. The Parlour of Perſpectives is extreme fine.

The Furniture of the Palace is rich beyond Imagination; and beſides the Tapeſtry in uſe, they reckoned in the Wardrobe to the Value of ſome Millions of Crowns. In the Treaſury there are whole Services of Gold, and many other precious Veſſels, vaſt Numbers of Pearls, Diamonds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, rare Pictures, curious Works, Medals, *&c.* and among the reſt, a Cherry-ſtone with 140 Heads diſtinctly engraven upon it, and a Boat of Palm-tree Wood turned into Stone. Mr. *Miſſon* adds, that there is nothing to be ſeen throughout the Palace but Marble, which is artificial, but ſo well hardened and poliſhed, that it looks like natural; and there is ſuch a vaſt Number of Aloe-trees in the Elector's Gardens, that he thinks all *Europe* cannot ſhew the like in Number and Quality. Here is alſo a noble Fountain, repreſenting *Perſeus* with *Meduſa's* Head in his Hand, and the Water guſhing out of her Head and Neck in ſmall Streams, as Blood out of the Veins of a Body newly beheaded. Here is alſo Grotto's, and other fine Water-works.

(2.) The *Jeſuits* College here is a Princely Fabric, and reckoned the ſtatelieſt Piece of modern Architecture in *Europe*, next to the *Eſcurial* in *Spain*. It conſiſts of two large Squares, beſides Cloyſters, with a vaſt Number of Lodging and Dining-Rooms, Schools, *&c.* and 800 Croſs-Windows. Their Church, built after the *Italian* manner, and dedicated to St. *Michael* the Archangel, is now the uſual Burying-place for the Electoral Family. The firſt entombed here was *Renata*, a Daughter of *Lorrain*, and Wife of *William* the Founder of the Church and College, who died in 1602. Behind the Choir they have their Treaſury, where there is a vaſt deal of Wealth, beſides Gold and Silver Crucifixes, Candleſticks, Chalices, rich Tapeſtry, and other Church-Ornaments. *Miſſon* ſays, the *Jeſuits* ſhew'd him a Joint as big as that of an Elephant, which they pretended to be one of St. *Chriſtoper's* Backbones.

(3.) The *Dom Kirk*, or chief Church, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, is beautified with two delicate Towers, each 333 Foot high, and enriched with Reliques. 'Tis governed by a Provoſt, Dean, and 13 Canons.

(4.) The *Franciſcan* Monaſtery is worth an *Engliſhman's* View, becauſe of a Piece of Clock-work repreſenting two *Engliſh* Cavaliers, to whom an Angel blows a Trumpet; and for our Countryman *William Occam's* ſake, who having for ſome Years ſtoutly maintained Duke *Lodowic* the Fourth's Cauſe againſt the Pope, was buried here in 1347. There is alſo an *Engliſh* Nunnery in this City.

While this Town was poſſeſſed by the Imperialiſts in 1705, a Rebellion was raiſed in the Country: The Boors being joined by ſome regular Troops, took *Branaw*, *Schardingen*, &c. on pretence that they could not bear the Hardſhips they ſuffered under the Imperial Adminiſtration. The Emperor's Governour ſent Deputies to meet theirs, who propoſed that the Imperialiſts ſhould evacuate the Elector's Dominions, and that he ſhould be reſtored, and the chief Places in *Tyrol* put into their Hands till thoſe Conditions were performed: In ſhort, they were ſo obſtinate, that they refuſed Pardon, renewed Hoſtilities, and tho' their main Body was cut off at *Kelheim*, where their Leader was taken Priſoner, yet they appeared in a great Body before *Munich*, in hopes of being joined by the Inhabitants; but were attacked by the Imperialiſts, and all of 'em kill'd or taken. They held a Correſpondence with ſome of the Burghers, and deſigned to have put all the Imperialiſts to the Sword.

2. *Freyſing*, an ancient Town on the ſame River, 15 Miles North of *Munich*. 'Tis ſaid to have been founded by the *Romans*, and called *Fruximum*. The neighbouring Hill, on which ſtands St. *Stephen's* Monaſtery, was formerly called *Teutonis Mons*, becauſe of an Altar there to their Idol *Teut*. Pope *Gregory* II. made it a Biſhop's See about 716, Suffragan of *Saltsburg*. 'Tis commonly enjoyed by a *Bavarian* Prince. The moſt celebrated Biſhop of this See was *Otto*, Son to *Leopold* Marquiſs of *Auſtria*: He was Author of that called *Ottonis Friſingenſis Chronologia*, which gives a judicious Account of the moſt remarkable Revolutions in the World, from the Creation till 1158. The Town and the Biſhop's Palace are pleaſantly ſituate in the middle of fair Fields and Parks.

3. *Ingoſtadt*, on the *Danube*, 30 Miles North-Weſt from *Freyſingen*. *Cambden* thinks the Name is derived from the *Angli*, who ſent a Colony hither, from whence ſome Hiſtorians call it *Anglopolis*. It ſtands in a plain and fruitful Country; the Houſes are generally well built, the Streets uniform and fair, and the Caſtle impregnable. Here is a *Gymnaſium*, which has the ſame Privileges with the Univerſity of *Bononia*. *Bellarmin* and other great Men were educated here. It held out againſt the Proteſtants in 1545, and againſt *Guſtavus-Adolphus* in 1632. The Image of the Virgin in their Great Church coſt 50000 Crowns; 'tis of pure Gold, of a conſiderable Bulk, adorned with Jewels. Before it kneels a *French* King of the ſame Metal, but of a leſs Size, and near that an Image of St. *Michael*, compoſed of Jewels and precious Stones. This Town is reckoned the ſtrongeſt in *Bavaria*, and has one of the fineſt Arſenals in *Germany*. After the Battel of *Hochſtet* it was ſurrendered to the Confederates.

4. *Donawert*, 25 Miles Weſt from *Ingolſtad*, ſtands on the ſame River. 'Tis a ſtrong Town, was made Imperial by the Emperor *Sigiſmond*, and continued ſo till 1607, when it was proſcribed by *Rodolph* II. for embracing the Proteſtant Religion, and afterwards taken by the Duke of *Bavaria*. The *Swedes* took it twice in the Civil Wars; but 'twas reſtored to *Bavaria* by the Treaty of *Munſter*. Thoſe who go up or down the River are obliged to pay a ſmall Toll, which brings the Town a great deal of Money, as does the Paſſage of their Bridge over the *Danube*, becauſe it ſtands near many great Towns. Near this Town lies *Schellemberg*, a fortified Mountain, which ſerves the Town inſtead of a Caſtle. 'Tis famous for the Defeat of the *French* and *Bavarians* in 1704, when the Confederates forced the Trenches, and ſoon made themſelves Maſters of *Donawert*.

5. *Rain*, on the River *Lech*, 10 Miles South-Eaſt from *Donawert*, a well fortified Town, and reckoned one of the Keys of *Bavaria*.

6. *Oetingen*, *Old* and *New*, in a Plain betwixt the River *Inn* and the Mountains, 43 Miles Eaſt of *Munich*. Theſe Towns were formerly one, and much larger than now. 'Tis the *Loretto* of *Germany*, and much enriched by the Preſents of ſuperſtitious People, becauſe the *Jeſuits* give out that many Miracles have been done by the Virgin's Image and Reliques they keep here.

7. *Tegernſee*, 30 Miles South-Eaſt from *Munich*, named from the Lake on which it ſtands, is well fortified. Noted for a Monaſtery, whoſe Abbot takes place in Convocation before all the Abbots and Priors in the Country.

8. *Waſſerburg*, about 28 Miles South-Eaſt from *Munich*, is a pretty Town, ſtrong by Situation, at the Conflux of another River and the *Inn*. 'Tis Capital of a County of the ſame Name.

9. *Hag*, Capital of a County; it ſtands near the *Inn*, 12 Miles North from *Waſſerburg*, and is governed by its own Laws.

10. *Muldorf*, on the *Inn*, 15 Miles North-Eaſt, a little Town, famous for a Victory in 1322, by the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, over *Frederic* Duke of *Auſtria*, whom he took Priſoner.

11. *Burkhauſen*, a ſtrong Town on the River *Saltzach*, 12 Miles South-Eaſt from *Muldorf*.

12. *Branaw* or *Brunnau*, near the River *Inn*, 19 Miles Eaſt from *Muldorf*, is very well fortified, and held out againſt the *Swedes* in 1632.

The chief Towns in *Lower Bavaria* are,

1. *Ratisbon* or *Regenſpurg*, the chief City in the Circle, and the only Imperial Town in the Elector's Dominions. It lies on the South ſide of the *Danube*, Long. 12. 25. Lat. 45. 20. 55 Miles North from *Munich*, and 57 North-Eaſt from *Augsburg*. *La Forreſt* ſays, the Dukes of *Bavaria* poſſeſſed it till 1180, that the Emperor *Frederic Barbaroſſa* made it an Imperial Town. It has ſtill the Remains of the Palaces of the old Dukes of *Bavaria*, which are venerable Pieces of Architecture; and there is a Place ſtill in the Corn-Market called the Duke's Palace. The Elector *Palatine* had alſo two fine Palaces here, but was forced to quit his Pretenſions, by reaſon of his Quarrel with the Citizens about the Royalty of the *Danube*; which ſtill occaſions Diſputes between the *Palatine* and *Bavarian* Families.

The City is large, populous, and well fortified; the Situation is pleaſant, in a Soil which abounds with Corn and Paſtures, and Vineyards that yield a ſtrong palatable Wine, ſcarce inferior to the beſt *Rheniſh*. They have a great Trade by the *Danube*, which with other Neighbouring Rivers abounds with Fiſh. The Houſes are generally well built, and the Streets large. In one of the old Houſes over-againſt the Town-Hall, there is a famous Monument repreſenting the Emperor *Henry the Fowler*, and a Duel betwixt a *Turk* and a Nobleman of this City, in 913; with the exact Figures of the Arms, and Habits of

those Times. The *Turk's* Armour continued above 600 Years in the Church of the Monastery of *Nider-Munster*, till *Charles* V. begged it of the Abbess: His Helmet was of cast Brass, weighing 20 *lb.* his Harness was a long Coat of Elephant's Skin, almost covered with thick Bosses of Iron; his Shield was of well polished Steel, upon which was engraved the Picture of a Devil with a Spear in his Hand; his Sword was two Yards and a half long, and near five Inches broad.

This City is the See of a Bishop, who depends immediately on the Pope. They embraced the *Augsburg* Confession in 1442, but the Bishop, who is Lord of the neighbouring Territory, has Mass said in the Cathedral every Week. Here is a Stone Bridge of 15 large Arches, over the *Danube*, supported by square Pillars, and defended by Buttresses against the Shoals of Ice: 'Tis 23 Foot broad, and 1091 long: There are three fair Towers on it. The Papists have the Cathedral and 90 other Churches; but the *Lutherans* are most numerous, and have the Government. *La Forrest* says, The Burghers have a Privilege to throw their Children into the *Danube*, if they are incorrigible, without accounting for it.

The DYET *of the EMPIRE.*

THAT which makes this City most famous, is, its being the Seat of the Dyet of the Empire. The *Atlas Historique*, in which there is a noble Cut of this Illustrious Assembly, gives the following Account of it.

IT may properly be called a PARLIAMENT, it being the General Assembly of all the Estates of the Empire. 'Tis summoned by the Emperor, with Advice of the Electors, and the Emperor sends Letters signed with his own Hand, and countersigned by the Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, to each of the Princes and States, six Months before it is opened, to come thither in Person, or to send their Deputies, which they are obliged to obey, upon their Allegiance: But as for such Abbots and Bishops who are not Princes, he does not write to them, and only writes to their Directors to give them Notice. While the Empire was in the Hands of the *French*, the Princes were all obliged to appear in Person, except they were excused by the Emperor and Electors, but now most of them send their Deputies to save Charges, which makes their Proceedings much slower, because their Deputies are often obliged to send for their Instructions in Cases of Importance. And since the Time of *Maximilian*, many of them have forborn to send Deputies, but are as much obliged to submit to the Resolves of the Dyet, as if they did. Sometimes in Cases of Importance, the Emperor not only sends Letters, but Ambassadors, to require their Presence; and in urgent Affairs, those who do not send, make their Ambassadors Plenipotentiaries. The Emperor has Power, with Advice of the Electors to call the Dyet, when and where he pleases, provided it be within the Bounds of the Empire; but 'tis generally held in this City, because of its convenient Situation, and the easy Passage to it by the *Danube*. All the Princes bear their own Charge, or that of their Deputies. When they arrive, they give Notice to the Hereditary Marshal of the Empire, under the Elector of *Saxony*, who assigns them their Lodgings, according to their Quality. If the Emperor be present, they beg Audience of him, shew him their Summons, thank him for calling the Dyet, and promise Concurrence, for the Good of the Empire. If he be not there, the Princes send Gentlemen to notify their Arrival, to the Director of *Mentz*; but if they be Deputies they send their Secretaries, with their full Powers, as do also the Deputies of the Towns. When they are all come, the Marshal of the Empire acquaints them when and where the Emperor or, if absent, his Commissary is, to tell them what he has to propose. If the Emperor be there, he goes in his Robes to the Throne, which he ascends by three Steps. The Electors sit on a Bench which they ascend by two, and the Princes on other Benches not raised so high. If the Emperor be there, before they proceed to Business, they attend him to Church, where publick Prayers are made for a Blessing upon their Consultations. When they are returned, the Elector of *Treves* thanks the Emperor for calling a Dyet, and the Secretary of the Empire receiving the Proposals from the Vice-Chancellor, reads them: After which the Colleges retire each to their several Apartments, and when they have considered them, agree upon a Day when to meet and communicate their Thoughts to one another; which when done and passed into a Resolve, they send it to the Emperor, and if he approves it, it becomes a Law or Constitution of the Empire. The Princes are divided into two Branches, the Spiritual and the Secular. Formerly the Secular Princes did not meddle with Church Affairs, nor the Ecclesiastics with those of the State; but when the Popes brought all Church-Affairs to their own Tribunals, such of the Prelates as had no Temporal Jurisdiction, were excluded from the Dyet. The Archdukes of *Austria*, the Duke of *Burgundy*, and the Master of the *Teutonic* Order, sit on the Ecclesiastic Bench, because they are Princes of extraordinary Eminence. The *Lutheran* Princes were formerly excluded the Dyet, and could have no Redress, notwithstanding their frequent Protestations, till they were allowed a Place by themselves, by the Treaty of *Westphalia*. All the Ecclesiastical and Secular Members have not equal Votes; for such of both as have Princely Dignities, are allowed single Votes, but those who have not, give their Votes by Companies, as the Deputies of the Towns of the Bench of the *Rhine* or of *Swabia*. The Counts and Barons were also formerly divided into the two Benches of *Wetteravia* and *Swabia*, when each Bench was allowed but one Vote; but now the Counts of *Franconia* and *Westphalia*, which includes those of *Saxony*, are allowed two Benches and two Votes, the former since 1641, and the latter since 1654. The Deputies of the Imperial Towns make up the third Rank of Members. The Deputies of the City where the Dyet is held, sit at a Table by themselves, and take an Account of the Voices of the other Delegates, which are brought to them, and registered by the two *Registers* of *Ulm* and *Spire*; the former representing the Cities in the Circle of the *Rhine*, and the latter those of *Swabia*. The greatest Disputes in the Dyet commonly happen about Precedency, in which they spend more Time than in debating the Emperor's Proposals. Another Part of their Time is too often spent in Drinking-Matches, for which the Emperor *Ferdinand* did sharply reprove them. A third Part of their Time is too often spent about the Power of the Dyet, shewing in what Cases they may or may not be controlled by the Emperor. And the last Part is spent on the Emperor's Proposals, making or annulling of Laws, regulating the Coin or raising Taxes, and such other Affairs of State.

They sit in a large stately upper Room in the Town-Hall, richly hung with curious Tapestry and Needle-work. The Emperor's Throne is covered with Cloth of Gold; and the Chairs and Benches of the other Princes and State are with Cloth of Silver, Velvet, Silk, Sattin, *&c.* according to their Qualities. The Elector of *Treves* sits before the Foot of the Throne, as Director of the Electoral College: The Electors of *Cologne*, *Bohemia*, *Palatine*, and *Brandenburg*, sit on the Right: Those of *Mentz*, *Saxony*, *Bavaria*, and *Hanover*, on the Left. The Ecclesiastical Princes sit under the Electors on the Right, and the Secular Princes under the Electors on the Left. The Deputies of the Towns, and of the Bench of the *Rhine*, sit under the Ecclesiastical; and the Deputies of the Towns, and of the Bench of *Swabia*, sit under the Secular Princes. The Deputies of *Lubec* and *Osnabrug*, sit at the cross Bench, before the Elector of *Treves*. Count *Papenheim*, as Marshal of the Empire, sits at a Table in the middle of the Hall before the Cross Bench. The Directoral Table with the Officers attending it, is on one Side before the Secular Princes.

None has a Right to sit in the College of Princes, but those who contribute to the Support of the Empire, according to the *Matricula*. The Directors of this College are, the Archbishop of *Saltzburg*, the Archduke of *Austria*, and the Duke of *Burgundy*, who preside by Turns, as new Matters come to be debated. The Votes of the Secular and Ecclesiastical Bench, are alternately taken by Count *Papenheim*, after which the Archbishop of *Saltzburg*, and the Archduke, draw the Result, and report it to the Dyet. Such Princes as possess several Dominions, have a Vote for each. The Magistrates of the City where the Dyet is held, is Director of the College of the Towns.

There is another Dyet, called *The Assembly of Deputations*; where the Deputies chosen determine Things that have been referred to them by a Dyet, when the Elector of *Mentz*, in the Emperor's Name, summons the Deputies, at the Request of the Directors or Captains of one or more Circles, to take Order about their Affairs, or to appease Controversies which they are not able to decide themselves.

In 1703, the Elector of *Bavaria* possessed himself of the Town by Surprise, while the Dyet was sitting, which was as great an Affront as could be put upon the Emperor and Empire; but the Town being in no Condition of Defence, the Dyet thought fit to remove. This Action of the Elector's was much resented by the Protestant Deputies, who suspected that the Neglect of the Popish Deputies to prevent it, proceeded more from Design than Supineness. He was humbled afterwards, when he and his Allies the *French* were beat at the Battle of *Hochstet*.

2. *Kelheim*, 8 Miles South-West from *Ratisbon*, upon the *Danube*, was surprized in 1705, by one *Craus*, a Butcher, at the Head of a *Bavarian* Mob: He called himself a General, had the Insolence to menace *Ratisbon*, if the Magistrates took part with the Allies, and also threatened to levy Contribution in the Country. Being invested by a Detachment of the Confederates, he endeavoured to force his Way thro', but was drove back into the Town. Those of his Party who made Resistance were put to the Sword, and *Craus* was taken. Another Commander of the Rebels, who had taken Count *Tattenbach*, sent word to the Imperial General, that they would treat the Count in the same Manner as he should treat the Butcher: Notwithstanding which, *Craus* was hang'd, drawn and quarterd, his House razed, a Gallows erected on the Place, those that assisted him to take *Kelheim*, were ordered to draw Lots, and every 15th Man to be hanged, and the rest able to bear Arms were obliged to list.

3. *Straubing* or *Straubingen*, 25 Miles South-East from *Ratisbon*. 'Tis a Town of good Trade, well fortified, and has a Bridge over the *Danube*.

4. *Mospurg* or *Mosburg*, Capital of a County, 15 Miles East of *Freisingen*, upon the same River. 'Tis a large pleasant Town, had formerly Counts of its own. It has 28 Towns of good Note, besides many Villages under its Jurisdiction, that come to a Court of Justice here.

5. *Landshut*, 30 Miles South from *Ratisbon*, and 33 North-East from *Munich*. Is reckoned the chief Town of *Lower Bavaria*, and the Seat of the Elector's Deputy, who has a Court here for the Government of the Country, in which there are 6 Bailiwicks, 32 Market-Towns, 14 Monasteries, and 74 Noblemens Seats with their Dependencies. The Town is generally well built. St. *Martin's*, which is reckoned its chief Church, has a Tower supposed to be the highest in the Empire. The new Buildings in the Duke's Palace are of fine Architecture, after the *Italian* Manner. The Town is well fortified, and defended by a Castle.

6. *Passaw* lies at the Conflux of the *Danube* and *Inn*, 50 Miles East from *Landshut*. The River *Inn* runs into the *Danube* here with such Force, that it keeps its Stream unmixed for a long way, as is perceived by the different Colours of the Water; and it is the same as to the River *Ilz*, which gives Name to that Part of the Town on the North Side of the *Danube*. This City is naturally well fortified on all Sides by Rocks and Rivers, is large, and an Imperial Town, but under the Protection of its Bishop, who is a Prince of the Empire, and his Jurisdiction extends about 20 Miles on the North Side of the *Danube*. The Magistrates act by his Commission, but pay some Acknowledgment to the Elector. The Bishop is Suffragan of *Saltzburg*. His Palace and the Castle on a neighbouring Mountain, are handsomely built of Stone. The Churches are fair and stately, especially St. *Stephen's* Cathedral, which is a sumptuous Fabric, and has many fair Tombs and Monuments. The Town is famous for a Treaty betwixt the Emperor *Charles* V. and the Elector of *Saxony*, in 1552; by which the Protestants had Freedom of Religion granted them in the Empire. There are several Towns in *Austria*, and Lordships in *Bavaria*, that belong to the Diocese, which of late Years has commonly been governed by a Prince of the House of *Austria*, and yields 80000 Crowns *per Ann.* The River *Ilz* produces Pearls, which belong to the Emperor and the Elector, who have each an Officer here to take care of their Interests. Most of the Houses were formerly of Timber, but having suffered by Fire, they are rebuilt after the *Italian* Manner. Here is a Bridge over the *Inn* to that Part of the Town called *Instat*. The Elector of *Bavaria* took this Town in 1703, but was soon after obliged to abandon it.

7. *Obernberg*,

7. *Obernberg*, on the River *Inn*, about 15 Miles South-West from *Paſſaw*. Is a ſmall City, with a good Caſtle, the uſual Reſidence of the Biſhop, and takes Toll from thoſe that paſs up or down the *Inn*. The Biſhop has alſo a Seat at *Reccherſperg*, another ſmall City near to this.

8. *Abach*, a fair Market-Town in the *Danube*, 6 Miles South-Weſt of *Ratisbon*. Noted for the Birth of the Emperor *Henry* II. for ſeveral *Roman* Antiquities found in the Neighbourhood, and a Bath which being artificially heated, cures Melancholy, Apoplexies, Dropſies, *&c.*

SALTZBURG Archbiſhoprick lies in the South-Eaſt Corner of the Circle, is 50 Miles South and North, and 75 where broadeſt, from Eaſt to Weſt. It abounds with Salt, Mines of Copper and Iron, and has ſome of Silver. Here are alſo many Quarries, with Variety of Stones of different Forms, and particularly Jaſper.

Places of Note are,

1. *Soltzburg*, on the River *Saltz*, ſo called, becauſe of the many Salt-Pits on its Banks, and hence came the preſent Name of the Town and Country. The Town lies in Lat. 47. 40. Lon. 13. 20. 60 Miles South-Eaſt from *Munich*, and 40 from *Waſſerburg*. The Biſhops of *Chiemſee*, *Gurck*, *Seccaw*, *Titmoning*, *Lauant*, *Freiſingen*, *Paſſaw*, *Brixen*, and *Ratisbon*, are reckoned Suffragans to the Archbiſhop. *Charlemain* gave him the Title of Metropolitan of *Bavaria* in 798, which formerly belonged to the Biſhop of *Paſſaw*. The Cathedral was built by St. *Virgilius*, a Scotſman, in 773, and by him dedicated to St. *Rupert*, Son to a King of *Scots*, who was the Apoſtle of *Bavaria*, as *Canisius* ſays, in his Monuments of *Saltzburg*, *Antiq. Lect.* Tom. IV. Pope *Gregory* VII. made the Archbiſhop perpetual Legate for *Germany*, in 1073, which occaſioned a Diſpute betwixt him and the Archbiſhop of *Magdeburg* for Precedency, till 1648, when *Magdeburg* being ſecularized by the Treaty of *Munſter*, this Archbiſhop was made Primate of *Germany*. He is a Prince of the Empire, Con-Director of the Circle with the Elector of *Bavaria*, creates Knights of the Order of St. *Rupert*, who have a Medal with that Saint's Effigies, and the Red Croſs of the Order; has the firſt Voice in the Dyet, of any Eccleſiaſtical Prince, next to the Electors, and is choſen by a Chapter of 28 Canons, who muſt all prove their Nobility before admitted. The Cathedral was new built in 1628, and reckoned one of the ſtatelieſt in *Europe*. The famous Phyſician *Paracelſus*, who died in 1541, is entombed in St. *Sebaſtian*'s Church here. The Town is very ſtrong, and well built, it ſuffered much formerly by Fire, and Inundations of the three Rivers, at whoſe Conflux it lies, but 'tis now one of the faireſt Cities in the Empire. The Archbiſhop's Palace, upon a neighbouring Hill, is magnificent, well fortified, and called *Mirabel*: The Great Hall, the Tapeſtry, and his Cabinet of Rarities, are admired by Travellers. It has fine Gardens and Orchards, with Figs, Pomegranates, and other choice Fruits. The Inns of the City are ſo large, that they are capable of entertaining the greateſt Princes with their Attendants. The chief Trade of the Town is in Salt, from neighbouring Pits. The Archbiſhop has a noble Houſe, and Gardens of Pleaſure near it, with curious Water-Works, in the Shape of ſtrange Beaſts, Fowls, Fiſh, *&c.* of which many ſtrange Sorts are kept in Cages and Ponds. There are two curious Viſto's from Houſes of Pleaſure, and a fine Proſpect of the City from hence. A little above the Town is the famous Bath of *Gaſtein*. The Water is hot, taſtes ſtrong of ſeveral Minerals, cures the Stone, Cholic, Pox, and other malignant Diſtempers, but is never taken inwardly.

2. *Berchtolſgaden*, a little Town, 15 Miles South from *Saltzburg*, noted for an Abbey, whoſe Abbot is a Prince of the Empire, depends immediately on the Pope, and has 10000 Crowns *per Ann.*

3. *Haltein*, 8 Miles South from *Saltzburg*, on the ſame River, famous for its Salt-Pits, which employ Multitudes of People. One of the Pits is 6300 Foot deep. Several *German* Authors ſay, that a human Body was found here in the middle of a Rock of hard Salt, with its Limbs, Hair, and Cloathes, uncorrupted; and by the Antique Dreſs, ſeemed to have lain there ſome Ages.

4. *Lauffen*, 15 Miles North-Weſt from *Saltzburg*, upon the ſame River; a pleaſant Town of good Trade, ſuppoſed to be *Antoninus*'s *Laviacum*, becauſe of a *Roman* Inſcription found near it. A General Dyet of the Empire was held here, by *Frederic* I. in 1147.

5. *Chiemſee*, about 22 Miles Weſt from *Saltzburg*. A ſmall Town on an Iſland in a Lake of the ſame Name, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Saltzburg*.

NORTGOW or the *Upper Palatinate* of *Bavaria*, has Part of *Franconia* and *Swabia* on the Weſt, *Saxony* on the North, and Part of *Bohemia* and *Auſtria* on the Eaſt, and the *Danube* on the South, except a ſmall Part which lies on the South Side of the River. 'Tis called *Nortgow*, becauſe 'tis the North Part of the Circle and Dutchy. 'Tis about 70 Miles from South to North, and 80 where broadeſt, Eaſt and Weſt. Some Parts of it are rocky, others fruitful, with plenty of Corn and Graſs, and a harſh ſort of Wine. It has Mines of Silver, Copper, and Iron; they export great Quantities of the latter. In 1664, at *Freyung* in this County, were found two remarkable ſorts of Lead-Ore, which were ſent, with ſome Specimens of other Metals, to our *Royal Society*. One of them is a kind of *Chryſtalline-Stone*, almoſt all good Lead, and the other not ſo rich, but both of ſingular Uſe for Eſſays upon the Coppel. In the South-Weſt Corner of the Province, betwixt two ſmall Rivers which fall into the *Danube* and the *Main*, there is the Ruins of a Canal, begun by *Charles the Great*, with a Deſign to make a Paſſage betwixt the *Danube* and *Rhine*; but Dr. *Nicholſon* ſays, the Men were obliged to deſiſt, by exceſſive Rains and frightful Apparitions.

Places of Note, are,

1. *Amberg*, the Metropolis, 30 Miles Eaſt from *Nuremberg*, and 30 North from *Ratisbon*. 'Tis reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt Towns in *Germany*. It lies conveniently for Trade, on the River *Vils*: Their chief Commerce is from their Iron Mines, and in the Wire they make of it. The Caſtle and Armory are curious Structures: and the Town has great Privileges granted them by the Emperor *Robert*. It belonged formerly to the Elector *Palatine*, as did all the reſt of the Country, but has been ſubject to the Elector of *Bavaria* ſince *Frederic* V. was proſcribed in 1623.

2. *Sulzbach*, 5 Miles Weſt from *Amberg*, had formerly Counts of its own, who were ſo conſiderable, that they intermarried with the Imperial Family. The Male-Iſſue failing, the City and its Territory are now in a Branch of the Family of *Neuburg*, from whom the preſent Elector *Palatine* is deſcended. The adjacent Country is ſo ſtony, that they have no Water but from one Rivulet, with which they brew excellent Beer, that ſupplies their Want of Wine. The Duke's Palace and the Church are fair Structures. 'Tis well built, and the Streets uniform, but it ſuffered much by the Civil Wars of *Germany*, as ſtill may be ſeen by the Ruins.

3. *Chamb*, 35 Miles South-Eaſt of *Amberg*, Capital of its County.

4. *Waldſaſſen*, a rich *Ciſtertian* Monaſtery, 38 Miles North-Eaſt from *Amberg*; noted for the Monuments of ſeveral Princes, and its Abbot's being a Prince of the Empire.

The Places belonging to the Family of *Neuburg*, in this Country, are,

1. *Neuburg*, on the South Side of the *Danube*, 10 Miles North-Weſt from *Ingolſtadt*. 'Twas formerly the Seat, and ſtill gives Title of a Duke to the preſent *Palatine* Family. 'Tis Metropolis of the Dutchy, which lies on both Sides the *Danube*, is about 50 Miles long, and 38 where broadeſt. Here is a ſtately Palace, and a Church and College of the Jeſuits. The chief Trade of the Town is in Wine, ſold weekly in their public Markets. The Duke has a great Revenue from a Toll on Veſſels that paſs up and down the *Danube*, over which there is a Bridge here. This City was taken by the Elector of *Bavaria* in 1703, but he was ſoon obliged to quit it.

2. *Lavingen*, a ſtrong well fortified Town, on the *Danube*, 22 Miles Weſt from *Donawert*. 'Tis a neat City, has a good Trade, and by the *Roman* Antiquities found in the Neighbourhood, 'tis ſuppoſed to have been a *Roman* Colony. 'Tis noted for the Birth of the famous *Albertus Magnus*, of a noble and ancient Family here, and for a ſtout Shoemaker, who killed a *Hungarian* Giant in a Duel, for which the Emperor *Otho* I. among other Favours, gave them for Arms, *A Moor's Head Crowned, with a Chain of Gold about his Neck*. Here is a Bridge over the *Danube*, a Caſtle, and a large Church covered with Copper, and has a Steeple above 300 Foot high. The Duke's of *Neuburg* were formerly entomb'd here.

3. *Hochſtet*, on the *Danube*, about 9 Miles Eaſt from *Lavingen*, and 15 Weſt from *Donawert*. It is claimed by the Biſhop of *Bamberg*, but poſſeſſed by the Duke of *Neuburg*. It has a very ſtrong Caſtle, is a pretty Town, well ſupplied with all Neceſſaries, and has rich Corn-Fields, and good Paſtures in the Neighbourhood. Its Fame will live to lateſt Poſterity, by the Great Victory obtained in the adjacent Plain, over the *French* and *Bavarians* in 1703, by the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*; in Memory of which there is a Noble Pillar erected, with an Inſcription upon it in the Field of Battle.

4. *Blenheim*, 8 Miles North from *Hochſtet*, famous for the taking of 20 *French* Battalions of Foot, and 12 Squadrons of Dragoons, after a ſtout Reſiſtance, by the Earl of *Orkney*, who attacked them here, after their Horſe were routed at *Hochſtet*.

5. *Dillingen*, on the *Danube*, betwixt *Lavinghen* and *Hochſtet*, a neat little City, with the Title of a County. It belongs to the Biſhop of *Augsburg*, who has a fine Palace here, where he uſually reſides. Here is alſo a ſtately College of Jeſuits.

6. *Neumarckt*. 'Tis Capital of a Territory, and lies about 17 Miles almoſt North from *Donawert*. 'Tis a fair City, ſtands in a pleaſant fruitful Country, and trades chiefly in Iron. It was formerly an Imperial City, and had a Proteſtant College, which was deſtroyed by the Duke of *Bavaria*, who took this Town in the Civil Wars, and has kept it ever ſince. There are ſeveral Towns belonging to its Juriſdiction, the chief of which is *Gnadenberg*, noted for a Monaſtery, one part of which is for Monks, and another for Nuns, with a magnificent Church, and 36 Altars. It embraced the Reformation in the 16th Century; but ſince it was reſtored to the Papiſts, by the Elector of *Bavaria*, it has loſt its former Grandeur, the Revenues being divided betwixt the Elector and the Jeſuits.

The Hiſtory of the Family of BAVARIA.

THIS Family being deſcended from the ſame Stock with the Elector *Palatine*, we need not enlarge upon it. The Country was formerly a Kingdom, and had very great Princes of *Charlemain*'s Line, who extended their Dominions a great way into *Hungary*, &c. but were degraded for Rebellion, and *Arnulf*, the laſt of 'em, was obliged to content himſelf with the Title of Duke. Some derive both the *Palatine* and *Bavarian* Families from him. The Emperor *Henry* III. was one of this Family, and ſaid to be the firſt that came in by Election, according to the Order made by Pope *Gregory* V. He dying without Iſſue, *Bavaria* was given to other Families, but at laſt returned to *Arnulf*'s Poſterity; and Duke *Otho the Illuſtrious* marrying the Heireſs of *Henry* Duke of *Saxony* and Count *Palatine*, brought the Electoral Dignity firſt into the Family; from his eldeſt Son came the *Palatine* Family, and from a younger that of *Bavaria*. *Lewis* of *Bavaria* being choſen Emperor, maintained his Title againſt *Frederic* of *Auſtria* and his own Brother *Rodolph*, Elector *Palatine*, whom he baniſhed, but confirmed the Title of the *Lower Palatinate* and *Amberg* to his Children, and ordered that the Electoral Dignity ſhould be alternately in them and his own Poſterity. But the Emperor *Charles* IV. gave it to *Rodolph*'s Branch; againſt which the Dukes of *Bavaria* always proteſted at the Election of Emperors. *Rupert*, Elector *Palatine*, having married the only Daughter of *George the Rich* of *Bavaria*, he expected the Dutchy; but the Emperor *Maximilian* I. unwilling that the *Palatine* Family ſhould riſe too high, encouraged the other Prince of the *Bavarian* Line to diſpute his Pretenſions by War; ſo that *Albert*, deſcended from Duke *Stephen*, had the Dutchy. His Grandſon *Maximilian* joining the Emperor againſt *Frederic* V. Elector *Palatine* and King of *Bohemia*, had for his Service the *Upper Palatinate*, and the Title of Elector for Life. Several other Electors proteſted againſt it; but it was confirmed to him and his Heirs by the Treaty of *Munſter*. The preſent Elector *Maximilian* is his Son, and was, together with his Brother the Elector of *Cologne*, proſcribed for joining with *France* and *Spain* againſt the Emperor; but reſtored by the Treaty of *Baden* in 1714.

His

His Titles are, Duke of *Upper* and *Lower Bavaria*, and of the *Upper Palatinate*, Duke and Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, Elector, and Grand Maſter of the Emperor's Houſhold.

His Country ſuffered much by the late Wars, before which he was reckoned one of the greateſt Prince of the Empire. He has a ſplendid Court, his Miniſters being generally Counts and Barons. His ſtanding Troops were 24900 Foot, and 5850 Horſe and Dragoons.

IX. *The Circle of* AUSTRIA

IS by much the largeſt in the Empire, eſpecially ſince the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, the Dutchy of *Sileſia*, and Marquiſate of *Moravia* have been reckoned to it. Taking in thoſe Countries, 'tis 390 Miles from South to North, and 340 where broadeſt from Eaſt to Weſt; but is indented by other Dominions, as appears by the Map.

The Dominions contained in it are,

I. The Kingdom of *BOHEMIA*, which is almoſt of a round Form, has *Saxony* on the North-Weſt and North, *Auſtria* on the South and South-Eaſt, *Bavaria* on the Weſt and South-Weſt, *Moravia* on the Eaſt, and *Sileſia* on the South-Eaſt. 'Tis about 140 Miles South and North, and 170 where longeſt from Eaſt to Weſt. It lies in the 8th and 9th Climates, and the longeſt Day is 16 ½ Hours.

The Soil in general is fat and arable, but in ſome Places barren or ſandy. Here are many Woods and Foreſts that abound with wild Beaſts and Fowl. The Gardens and Orchards yield Fruit enough for Conſumption and Export. Their Wine does not keep long, therefore they don't much cultivate Vineyards. Their brown and white Beer is much valued and exported; and their Hops are better and more plentiful than thoſe of their Neighbours. They have Meadows and Paſtures in abundance; their Cattel are large, and their Horſes good for War. Here are Salt-pits, Mines of Silver, Copper, Tin, Iron, Lead, Sulphur, Nitre. Carbuncles, Amethyſts, Jaſper, Sapphire, and other precious Stones are found in their Mines, *&c.* of which there is a Hiſtory by *Anſelm Boetius*. Here is alſo Store of Saffron. Tho' the Air be cold, yet *La Forreſt* ſays, it breeds contagious Diſtempers in ſome Parts of the Country. The Inhabitants are generally large, well made, ſubtle, couragious; and generally true to their Word. Their Language is a Dialect of the old *Slavonic*; but moſt People of Faſhion ſpeak *High Dutch*, which begins to mix with their own.

The Proteſtant Religion had early footing here: *Anne*, Queen to our *Richard* II. being a *Bohemian*, ſome who came with her copied ſeveral of *Wickliff*'s Writings at *Oxford*, and carried 'em to *John Huſs* and *Jerome* of *Prague*, who being convinced by them, ſet about a Reformation with great Succeſs; and it ſpread ſo, after they were burnt at the Council of *Conſtance*, that the Pope after the Death of their good King *Wenceſlaus*, who defended the *Huſſites*, ſtirred up the Emperor and other Princes to root them out; but they bravely defended themſelves under *Ziſca*, a valiant Lord, who had wonderful Succeſs: But after his Death, their Enemies found means to divide them, which at laſt proved their Ruin; the Remains of 'em being drove to the Mountains near *Moravia*, joined with the *Waldenſes*, and were called by that Name. When *Luther* appeared, they agreed very much with him in Doctrine and Diſcipline; and there were here and in *Moravia* 17 Barons and 146 Knights of their Communion. The Emperors *Maximilian* and *Rudolph* II. gave them Liberty; but *Matthias* perſecuted them, which gave riſe to the *Bohemian* War in 1618. The Proteſtants choſe *Frederic* V. Elector *Palatine*, King, to protect them; but he being defeated at the Battel of *Prague* in 1620, and the chief of the Proteſtants killed and executed, the reſt were baniſhed in 1639, and their Worſhip has not ſince that time been tolerated there. It appears by their Confeſſion that they were of the ſame Principles with thoſe named *Calviniſts*. The Country has never recovered the Loſſes ſuſtained by thoſe Wars, many of their Towns being ſtill ruinous, and others deſolate.

Places of Note are,

1. *Prague*, the Metropolis, Lat. 51. Long. 14. 40. It lies on the River *Muldaw*, Part of it on a Hill, and the reſt in a Plain. 'Tis divided into the Old, New, and Little City, which makes it one of the largeſt in the Empire. The Old Town, Eaſt of the River, is populous, and the Houſes fair, but old-faſhioned. Here ſtands the Univerſity, ſo famous when *John Huſs* was Rector, that there were 40000 Students here: 'Tis the only Univerſity in the Nation, and ſtill one of the moſt conſiderable in the Empire. This Part is called the *Jews Town*, becauſe great Numbers of 'em dwell here, are very rich, and trade in all Commodities, eſpecially in Jewels and other precious Stones found in the *Bohemian* Mines. The New Town was ſeparated from the Old by a Wall, but now only by a Ditch, into which they can let the Water of the River. Here are the Ruins of the Palace of their ancient Kings. The *Jeſuits* have a ſtately Church and College here; and over the Gate there are 13 Statues of Men large as the Life, of a Stone which reſembles Braſs. They have another in the Old Town, near the Bridge, and from its Belfry there is the beſt View of the City. The Leſſer Town is Weſt of the River, and much exceeds the Old in Pleaſantneſs and Building; 'tis joined to the Old by a Bridge of 16 Arches, 1700 Foot long, and 35 broad, with a high Gate and a large Tower at each End. Part of this Town is built on a riſing Ground, at the top of which lies *Upper Prague*, where the Emperor has a Summer-houſe and a magnificent Palace, with a multitude of Apartments, ſeveral large Halls, Galleries, noble Pictures, and large Stables. Here is alſo the Cathedral of St. *Veit*, with many ancient Monuments of great Perſons. Moſt of the Nobility have Houſes here. The Palace of Count *Wallenſtein* is very magnificent and large, above 100 Houſes being pull'd down to make room for it: The Hall is lofty and ſpacious, and the Gardens large and beautiful: Here is a noble Aviary, beautified with Trees, and his large Stables of fine Architecture, for 36 Horſes, with a Marble Pillar betwixt each Horſe, Steel Racks, and Marble Mangers, and over Head the Picture of every Horſe as large as the Life. The Palace and Gardens of *Caboredo* are alſo very ſtately. The Town-houſe is a fine Structure, and has a noble Clock with many Motions, like that at *Lyons*. In the Market-place there is a large Column, with a Statue of the Virgin, of gilt Braſs, and 4 Angels at the Corners, holding 4 Devils in Chains, and near it an old ſtately Fountain of curious Workmanſhip; the Baſon of red Marble, and in the middle there is a Figure on a Pedeſtal. The Caſtle on the Hill above the Town is very ſtrong. The States of the Kingdom formerly met here; and in 1618 threw the Emperor's Deputies out at the Windows, becauſe they had deprived them of their Privileges: They were not kill'd, tho' they fell from a great Height; in remembrance of which, there is a Pillar erected on the Place. This City was formerly Imperial, but now ſubject to the Emperor as King of *Bohemia*. The Burgrave of the City is Governor of the Kingdom. The Inhabitants are poor, and the Shops but meanly furniſh'd. The Women of Quality dreſs after the *French* Faſhion; the better ſort of the Citizens Wives wear Fur Caps, and long Cloaks with large Necks, ſome of 'em of Sattin, lined with Taffata, and Petticoats of the ſame, but ſhort, becauſe the Streets are dirty. The *Jewiſh* Women have a diſtinct Habit. This City is the See of an Archbiſhop, whoſe Suffragans are, the Biſhops of *Leitomeritz*, *Koningretz*, and *Olmutz*. The Town was taken ſeveral times during the Civil Wars of *Germany*, when the *Swedes* took a vaſt Booty here.

2. *Carlſtein*, 15 Miles South-Weſt from *Prague*, is a Fortreſs built by the Emperor *Charles* IV. and the Place where the Regalia of the Kingdom are kept.

3. *Kuttenberg* or *Hora*, 35 Miles South-Eaſt from *Prague*, according to our Maps; Dr. *Brown* makes it but 12, ſays, it lies near the *Elb*, is a conſiderable Town, has 30 Mines in the Nighbourhood; the chief is that of *Kuttenburg*, 19 Fathom deep, which contains Silver and Copper, 100 Weight of ſome Ore yields an Ounce of Silver, and from 8 to 10 of Copper; and the like Weight of other Ore yields 8 or 9 Ounces of Silver. When they meet with blue Earth, they think it a Sign of good Ore.

4. *Czaſlaw*, 37 Miles South-Eaſt of *Prague*, Capital of its Diſtrict, and famous for being the Place where the valiant *Ziſca* was buried: The Imperialiſts during the Civil Wars dug up and threw his Aſhes about.

5. *Janikaw*, 48 Miles South-Eaſt from *Prague*, noted for a great Victory by the *Swedes* over the Imperialiſts in 1643.

6. *Konigratz*, on the *Elb*, 50 Miles Eaſt of *Prague*, a pretty Town, and a Biſhop's See, erected in 1664.

7. *Badweiſſe* or *Budweiſs*, 70 Miles South from *Prague*, a large Town, and one of the ſtrongeſt in the Kingdom.

8. *Glatz*, 80 Miles North-Eaſt of *Prague*, on the Frontiers of *Sileſia*, where ſome place it, Capital of its Diſtrict, which contains 9 large Towns, and 100 Villages. It has a ſtrong Caſtle on the top of a Hill, is a neat City, lies in a Plain by the River *Neiſſa*. 'Twas an Appanage, and formerly gave Title of Duke to a Son of *Bohemia*, and has the Power of coining Money in the Name of the Magiſtrates; but they ſeldom coin any above the Value of a Farthing or Half-penny. Their Trade is in Silver Ore, Iron, Timber, Coals, Veniſon, Cattel, Butter and Cheeſe. Its Diſtrict ſome Years brings 40000 Crowns to the Treaſury at *Prague*. Their Great Church was formerly an Idol Temple, where young Maids uſed to nail up their Hair againſt the Walls, as *Tabulæ Votivæ*; ſome of which remained there not many Years ago.

9. *Elnbogen*, 60 Miles Weſt of *Prague*, and 15 North-Eaſt of *Egra*, one of the Keys of *Bohemia*; 'tis well fortified, and opens a Paſſage into *Saxony*.

10. *Carelsbad*, 8 Miles Eaſt from hence, noted for its Baths and Medicinal Waters.

12. *Egra*, on a River of the ſame Name, upon the Frontiers of the *Upper Palatinate*, 70 Miles Weſt from *Prague*. 'Tis an Imperial Town, fortified with a ſtrong Caſtle, a double, and in ſome Parts with a treble, Wall. The Market-place is encompaſſed with fair Houſes. The Churches are fine. Count *Wallenſtein*, the Emperor's treacherous General, was kill'd here in 1634. About two Miles from the Town there is a Fountain, very cool and clear, and of a briniſh Taſte; 'tis purgative, and good againſt Diſtempers in the Eyes, Ears, Head, *&c.*

13. *Ziateck* or *Satz*, on the *Eger*, 35 Miles North-Weſt of *Prague*, a ſtrong populous Town.

14. *Kadan*, on the ſame River, 10 Miles North-Weſt, a ſmall City, noted for excellent Beer.

15. *Leitomeritz*, 25 Miles North-Weſt of *Prague* on the *Elb*, a rich Town, and a Biſhoprick.

16. *Pilſen*, 40 Miles South-Weſt of *Prague*, a large and well built fortified Town, on the Conflux of two ſmall Rivers; 'tis reckon'd the ſecond in the Kingdom, Capital of its Diſtrict, one of the moſt fruitful in the Country; has two fine Churches, and a ſpacious Market-place, where four or five Streets centre. 'Twas one of the laſt that yielded to the Imperialiſts during the Civil Wars.

17. *Tabor*, 45 Miles South-Eaſt of *Prague*, on the Conflux of two Rivers. 'Twas built by the valiant *Ziſca*, on a Mountain of the ſame Name, being naturally ſtrong by Situation, the Entrance to it being ſcarce 30 Foot broad: He fortified it with a deep Trench, and a treble Wall, and made it his chief Place of Arms; and hence his Followers were call'd *Taborites*. 'Tis now only a ſmall Town, with a Caſtle.

II. The Dutchy of *SILESIA*, lies Eaſt from *Luſatia* and *Bohemia*, and Weſt from *Poland*, South from *Brandenburg*, and North from *Hungary*, is 220 Miles long from South-Eaſt to North-Weſt, and 90 where broadeſt from Eaſt to Weſt, but much contracted at both Ends. It was formerly ſubject to *Poland*, and afterwards to *Bohemia*, on which it depends now.

The Country is well water'd by the *Oder*, the *Weiſſel*, and *Elb*, which have their Fountains here; it alſo abounds with Ponds and Lakes, ſo that the People are well provided with freſh Water, Fiſh of all ſorts, and have vaſt Quantities of Lampreys. Their chief Commodities for Trade are Wool and Flax. They have alſo Madder, ſweet Cane or Galengal, Wine, Mines of Silver, Lead, Copper, Iron, Quick-ſilver, Salt-petre, Salt, and Chalk. Here are all the wild and tame Beaſts and Fowl that are in any Place of the Empire.

Places of Note are,

1. *Glogaw*, on the *Oder*, Lat. 51. 50. Long. 16 ½. Capital of its Dutchy. The Town is regularly fortified, has a ſtrong Caſtle, and a fine Cathedral. It had formerly Dukes of its own, was taken by the *Swedes*, but reſtored by the Treaty of *Munſter*. The Inhabi-

tants are afflicted with the Palsie, Gravel, and Stone, ascribed to their muddy bitter strong Beer, and eating too much Pork and Cheese. 'Tis called *Glogaw the Great*, to distinguish from a lesser Town in the Dutchy of *Oppelen*. They have a Law in this Dutchy, contrary to the *German* Custom, *viz.* That on Failure of Male-Issue, a Daughter inherits before any other of the Father's Male Relations.

2. *Sagan*, Capital of its Dutchy, 25 Miles West of *Glogaw*, on the River *Bobor*. 'Tis one of the largest and most populous Towns in *Silesia*; was taken and retaken during the Civil Wars. Its chief Structures are, St. *Mary's* Church, and two Monasteries. The Dutchy is fruitful in Corn, and well watered, and has several small Cities.

3. *Wolaw*, Capital of its Dutchy, 42 Miles South-East of *Sagan*. 'Tis a small Town of little Trade, subsists chiefly by Fish from a neighbouring Lake, and has six other small Towns, Capitals of Hundreds, under it; was garrisoned by the *Swedes*, and its District, for some Time, the Seat of War, betwixt them and the Imperialists.

4. *Oels* or *Olse*, Capital of its Dutchy, 25 Miles South-East of *Wolaw*. Is neat and regularly built, has a fair Church, Town-Hall, and Market-Place. It had handsome Fortifications which were demolished by the *Swedes*. The adjacent Country is pleasant and wholsome, and there are 7 other small Towns subject to it.

5. *Breslaw*, Capital of its Dutchy, and of all *Silesia*, on the *Oder*, where three other Rivers fall into it. Lat. 51. 20. Lon. 17½. 12 Miles South-West from *Oels*. The adjacent Country is fruitful and pleasant. The Town is much frequented by Foreign Merchants. 'Tis one of the largest, richest, and finest Towns in the Empire, has large Squares, stately Churches, and other Structures. The Houses are generally fair and well built, and on the Banks of the *Oder*, there are 4 old Piles of Building, with Turrets, formerly the Palaces of their Princes. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, and Seat of an University that has bred many learned Men. The Citizens are mostly *Calvinists*, and had their Liberty ratified by the Treaty of *Munster*. They are as genteel in their Habit, and well bred, as any in the Empire. The City is strong guarded by the Inhabitants, and has been a Sort of a Common-wealth since 1348, that *Charles* IV. enlarged their Privileges. Their Government is by 15 Senators, 11 of 'em chosen out of the Nobility, and 4 out of the Corporations. It suffered much formerly by the *Poles* and *Tartars*, which made them put themselves under the King of *Bohemia's* Protection. They depend now immediately upon the Emperor, and have the Spread-Eagle in their Escutcheon.

6. *Lignitz*, Capital of its Dutchy, 30 Miles West, from *Breslaw*. It had Dukes of its own, and was well fortified. 'Tis a large Town, has a noble strong Castle, and a stately Town-House and Hospital, and is famous for a Victory obtained near it over the Imperialists in 1635. The Dutchy is divided into seven Districts, denominated from their principal Towns. 'Tis the best Corn Country in *Silesia*, and abounds with a white Sort of *Terra Sigillata*.

7. *Jawer*, Capital of its Dutchy, 12 Miles South from *Lignitz*. Well fortified, suffered much by the Civil-Wars, but now rebuilt more stately. Here is a Castle where the Governour resides. It lies in a pleasant Plain, near rocky Mountains, which separates this Country and *Bohemia*. It has 11 other Towns under it.

8. *Schweidnitz*, Capital of its Dutchy, lies on a River 50 Miles South-West from *Breslaw*. Is one of the finest Towns of *Silesia*, has stately Churches and other public Structures, and in their Armory a great Gun which carries a Bullet of 320 *lb.* weight. Nine other Towns are subject to it: *Striga*, one of them, 8 Miles North, is noted for abundance of *Terra Sigillata*, first discovered here by *Montanus*, an eminent Physician, who used it many Years as a Secret, against all Poysons, and many other Diseases, and at last published a History of its Virtues: 'Tis a hard Earth with white, yellow, and red Veins.

9. *Brieg*, Capital of its Dutchy, lies on the *Oder*, 25 Miles South-West from *Breslaw*. The Streets are uniform, the Houses generally of Stone, and St. *Nicholas's* Church is a high stately old Fabric, with two Towers. It suffered much during the War of the *Hussites*; has nine other Towns under it, some remarkable for Mines. 'Tis one of the chief Dutchies of *Silesia*, and jointly subject to the Dukes of *Brieg* and *Lignitz*, descended from the ancient Hereditary Kings of *Poland*.

10. *Munsterberg*, Capital of its Dutchy, 25 Miles South-West from *Schweidnitz*. It lies in a fruitful Plain. 'Tis small and has nothing of Note, but a strong old Castle, a fair Town-House and School. It has five Towns belonging to it.

11. *Oppelen*, on the *Oder*, 20 Miles South-West from *Brieg*, is Capital of its Dutchy, well fortified, and has 12 Towns under it, where most of the People speak *Polish*, the Country having been mortgaged to that Crown.

12. *Grotkau*, Capital of its Dutchy, 18 Miles West from *Oppelen*, and 8 North-East from *Munsterberg*. 'Tis a small Town built mostly of Timber, except the Bishop's Palace, the Church, and Town-Hall, which are of Stone. There is such Plenty of Corn and Wood in the Neighbourhood, that they have a Proverb, That 'tis impossible for a *Grotkauer* to starve. It has a great Trade in Bed-Ticking; and has 11 other Towns under it.

13. *Jagersdorf*, 38 Miles South-West from *Oppelen*, Capital of its Dutchy, had its Name from the great Number of Huntsmen that liv'd here and rang'd the neighbouring Woods, that abounded with Game. 'Tis a small Town, fortified and defended by a Castle, and formerly belonged to the House of *Brandenburg*.

14. *Troppaw*, Capital of its Dutchy, 10 Miles South-East from *Jagersdorf*. It was swallowed up by a Deluge in 1405, occasioned by a sudden Thaw of Snow from the neighbouring Mountains. It was since rebuilt; abounds with all Necessaries; is noted for good Beer; has a Fortress of antique Structure; and has 8 other Towns under it.

15. *Ratebor*, 15 Miles North-East from *Troppaw*, is Capital of its Dutchy, lies in a pleasant Plain upon the *Oder*, is most of Wood, but the Duke's Palace, the Cathedral, and other public Buildings, of Stone. Most of the Inhabitants are Protestants, and here is still one Popish Monastery, but the Jesuits were expelled at the Reformation. It has five other Towns under it.

16. *Teschen*, Capital of its Dutchy, on the *Oder*, 25 Miles South-East from *Troppaw*. 'Tis one of the oldest Cities in *Silesia*. It lies on the Borders of *Moravia*, *Hungary*, and *Poland*, whence the Inhabitants have a mixt Language, scarce understood by any but themselves. There is a good Trade in Wine and Fruit from *Hungary*, store of Venison, wild Fowl and Fish; and two Sorts of Beer, one of Wheat, and the other of Barley-Malt, both much valued, especially the latter. It has 8 or 9 other Towns subject to it. In this Dutchy are many high Mountains, but two of the Ridges are chiefly remarkable; the first are, the *Crapach*, or *Carpathian* Mountains, betwixt them and *Hungary* on the South. They abound with Mines of Silver and Lead, which make the chief Riches of *Silesia*. The Miners are of *Wallachian* Extract, for most part Protestants, more hardy than the other *Silesians*, and great Numbers of them joyned the *Swedes* in the Civil War. The other Ridge divides this Country from *Moravia*; is by the Natives called *Jablunca*, and abounds with great Flocks of Sheep, and Mines, but the latter don't yield so much as those of the *Carpathian* Mountains.

III. MORAVIA.

LIES betwixt *Bohemia* and *Silesia*, and has part of *Austria* and *Hungary* on the South. 'Tis about 100 Miles East and West, and 75 where broadest, South and North. It had anciently Kings who reigned over *Bohemia*, *Poland*, and *Silesia*. Most of it towards the North is uninhabitable Mountains and Forests, but towards *Austria* and *Hungary* it abounds as much with fair Towns and Villages, as most Parts of the Empire. The Water in many Parts is Pestilential, because of a Mixture of Lime and Nitre in the Soil, that gives a Tincture to their Corn, Fruit, and other Vegetables, which occasions the Stone, Gout, Cholic, Falling-Sickness, and Hypochondraic Distempers: But Providence has furnished them with Medicinal Fountains and Baths, good against those, and most other Distempers, of which some Physicians of this Country have writ Treatises. Here are likewise Fountains of a salt, and acid Taste, very pleasant and wholesome. The Country is very well watered by the *Moraw* and *Teya*, and other lesser River, which plenteously supply them with Fish. Here is Corn of all Sorts enough for Consumption and export; Plenty of Red and White Wine. A good Breed of Horses, Black Cattle, Sheep, and Goats, and one Beast of Prey, called *Risowe*, peculiar to their Forests. 'Tis about as high as an ordinary Dog, but thicker, its Belly and Feet are spotted, and leaps suddenly on its Prey from Rocks or Trees. *Dubravius* in his History of *Bohemia*, speaks of Frankincense and Myrrhe, resembling the Genitals of Men and Women, dug out of the Earth here, and that he saw a Piece of Myrrh, resembling an entire Man. The Country People fancy, that among other Virtues it drives away Serpents and Evil Spirits.

The *Moravians* are in general a free-hearted People, not easily provoked, and hard to be appeased; are obedient to their Magistrates; brave, faithful to their Promises, but credulous of old Prophecies, and addicted to Drink. They espoused the Doctrine of *John Huss*, and most of them afterwards threw off the Church of *Rome*. Their Synod, in 1608, having given Leave for every Man to believe as God had given him Knowledge; the People abused this Liberty, ignorant Mechanics set up for Preachers, which divided them into Sects, who rejecting Communion with one another, the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. took the Opportunity, after the Defeat of the Elector *Palatine*, whom they had chosen King, to re-introduce Popery, and forced the Protestants who would not comply, to the Rocks and Mountains in the Borders of *Silesia*.

Places of Note here, are,

1. *Olmutz* their Capital. Lat. 49. 40. Lon. 17½. 45 Miles South-West from *Teschen* in *Silesia*. 'Tis a small neat well built City, lies on the Banks of the *Moraw*, and has a pretty Trade. Their Bishop is Suffragan of *Prague*, but pleads for an immediate Dependance on the Pope.

2. *Brinn*, 25 Miles South-West from *Olmutz*, on the Conflux of two small Rivers. 'Tis defended by a strong Castle on a neighbouring Hill; and held out against the *Swedes* during the Civil War. 'Tis well fortified, noted for the Unicorn Minerals found near it, which some resemble to the Trunk of a Walnut-Tree, others to the Bones of unknown Animals, and some think it a Petrefaction of Timber.

3. *Iglaw*, on the Frontiers of *Bohemia*, 50 Miles West from *Brinn*, on a River of its own Name. 'Tis large, well built and strong, and a great Thoroughfair betwixt *Bohemia* and *Hungary*. It was the first Town of *Moravia*, that embraced the Reformation. It surrendered in 1645 to the *Swedes*, who defended it against the Imperialists, and repulsed them after twelve Months Siege. Their chief Trade is in coarse Woollen-Cloth and Beer: and their chief Structures is the Jesuits Colloge, a Monastery of *Dominicans*, and another of *Franciscans*.

4. *Znaim*, on the Frontiers of *Austria*, 28 Miles South-West from *Brinn*. It has a strong Castle, but commanded by a neighbouring Mountain, so that it cannot hold out a Siege. There are many Vineyards which yield a palatable Wine. Their chief Trade is by Passengers betwixt *Vienna* and *Prague*. 'Twas frequently taken and retaken during the Civil Wars.

5. *Kremsir*, 22 Miles North-East from *Brinn*. One of the fairest Towns in *Moravia*. The Bishop of *Olmutz* has a Palace here. The Town is fortified, and was taken by the *Swedes* in 1645.

6. *Ewanczitz*, at the Conflux of two Rivers, 10 Miles South-West from *Brinn*, formerly noted for more different Sects than almost any other Town in *Europe*. The *Hussites* and *Lutherans* worshipped in the Parish-Church at the same Time. The *Calvinists* had two Churches, and with the *Lutherans* and *Hussites*, shared the Government. The *Jews* had one of the Suburbs, with a Synagogue and School. Those called the *Holy Brethren* of *Swisserland*, who deny'd Baptism, thought it damnable to wear a Sword, and had a Communion only at *Whitsuntide*, lived in the Suburbs. The *Photinians*, who denied the Resurrection, had also a Meeting here. The Quakers had one near a Fountain in a neighbouring Field. 400 Anabaptists had one at a neighbouring Village. These Differences gave the *Roman* Catholicks an Opportunity to drive them all from hence, except the *Jews*, who still have their Liberty.

IV. *The*

IV. *The Archdutchy of* AUSTRIA,

HAS *Hungary* on the East, *Bavaria* on the West, *Bohemia* and *Moravia* on the North, and *Stiria* on the South; is 160 Miles from East to West, and 85 where broadest from North to South.

It abounds with all manner of Necessaries, and is divided into *Upper* and *Lower* by the River *Ens*, which with the *Danube*, and other Rivers, afford them Plenty of Fish. Their Fields abound with Corn and Saffron. Here is Plenty of Wine for Consumption and Export, besides rich Wines from *Hungary* and *Italy*. They have some Mines of Brimstone. *Halstat*, in the South-West Corner of the Dutchy, furnishes them with Salt, which is made by letting in Water into the hollow Parts of a Mountain, where it drinks in the Salt of the Earth, and is afterwards let out and boil'd. Great Part of their Beef comes from *Hungary*. Here is a Bird call'd *Gallina Corilorum* or *Hasel Hen*, which they reckon a Dainty, and a Fish call'd *Hausons*, some of 'em 20 Foot long: 'Tis a grisly Fish, with a hollow nervous Cord down the Back, which they dry, and make into Whips. The Fishermen blow a Trumpet or Horn, the Noise of which brings great Shoals of 'em about their Boats. The Inhabitants being used to take a larger Glass than ordinary, are more brisk and jovial than their Neighbours, who therefore call them Ranters and Flaggoneers. The Air is unhealthful, especially in *Lower Austria*, where they are much troubled with Agues. This Country so abounds with People of Quality, because of the Court at *Vienna*, that there are reckon'd in it 100 Families of Counts and Barons, and 180 Knights, who have Votes in the Dyet.

UPPER AUSTRIA. The chief Towns are,

1. *Gemund*, Lat. 47. 54. Long. 14. 130 Miles South-West from *Vienna*, at the Mouth of the *Draun*, where it falls into the *Gemunder Lake*. It has a considerable Trade in Salt, which is made here, and exported to *Vienna*.

2. *Steyer*, 26 Miles East of *Wels*, is a neat Town, in a pleasant Valley, at the Conflux of the *Steyer* and *Ens*, from whence its Suburbs have the Names of *Steyerdorf* and *Ensdorf*. 'Tis chiefly inhabited by Cutlers, Smiths, and other Ironmongers, who have a great Trade.

3. *Ens*, lies 12 Miles North of *Steyer*, near the Mouth of the River of its own Name. 'Tis a fair, strong, and well built City, but was anciently much larger.

4. *Lintz*, the chief Town of *Upper Austria*, where the States meet: It lies on the *Danube*, Lat. 48. 20. Long. 14. 40. 90 Miles West of *Vienna*, in one of the most pleasant Places of the Emperor's Dominions. Many of the Nobility have Country-houses near it, where they hunt, hawk, *&c.* The Emperor *Matthias* in 1614, kept his Court here, and all the Branches of the House of *Austria* met to make a League offensive and defensive against any Potentates that should oppose them, and ruined a *Lutheran* Church and University, where *Crusius* says, 3000 Counts, Barons, and other Persons of Quality had been educated in the space of 20 Years. The Emperor's Army rendezvouz'd here when *Solyman the Magnificent* besieged *Vienna*; and when it was again besieged by the *Turks* in 1683, the Emperor retired hither. It was taken in 1703 by the Elector of *Bavaria*. 'Tis not large, but neat, and defended by a strong Castle on a Hill; the Houses are of Freestone. Here is a large square Piazza, adorned with two noble Fountains. The Emperor's Palace is on a rising Ground, from whence there is a noble Prospect of the *Danube*, and the neighbouring Country. It has two Fairs a Year, at *Easter* and *Bartholomew-Tide*, much frequented by Strangers. The chief Manufacture is excellent Gun-Barrels. The Suburbs on the other side of the River, consist chiefly of the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry; and are joined to the Town by a large wooden Bridge. The *Jesuits* have a College near this Place, with a very good Library.

5. *Everding* or *Efferding*, 14 Miles South-West from *Lintz*, a strong Town near the *Danube*, defended by a Castle within the Walls, and another without; it belongs to the Family of *Staremberg*.

6. *Freystat*, the chief Town of the District of *Mackland*, near the Borders of *Bohemia*, 29 Miles North-East of *Everding*. 'Tis well built, but not strong, noted for palatable Beer, and an annual Fair on St. *Paul*'s Day, which lasts a Fortnight, and is much frequented.

7. *Stain*, a City, 55 Miles East of *Freystat*, and a little West of *Krembs*, on the North side of the *Danube*, and has a Bridge over the River.

LOWER AUSTRIA. Its chief Towns are,

1. *Tyrnstein* or *Freyenstein*, on the South side of the *Danube*, about 60 Miles West of *Vienna*. 'Tis the Place where *Richard* I. of *England* was kept Prisoner.

2. *Melck*, a pleasant Town on the Banks of the same River, 50 Miles West from *Vienna*. *Lazius* says, that *Julius Cæsar* being charm'd with its Situation, call'd it *mea delecta*, which was afterwards corrupted into *Medelick*, and built a Fort here. The Pictures of *Romulus* and *Remus* sucking a Wolf, are cut in the Wall of their Great Church. Here is a Monastery dedicated to St. *Colman*, who, they say, was of the Royal Blood of *Scotland*, and Apostle of *Austria*. He was murder'd by the Boors of this Country in 1012. Miraculous Cures were ascribed to his Reliques. There is a Monastery of *Benedictines* on a Hill near this Place, which is richly endow'd, has the Monuments of St. *Colman*, and many other great Persons, and challenges the Pre-eminence of all the Monasteries in *Austria*.

3. *Horn*, a strong Fort near the Borders of *Moravia*, 48 Miles North-West from *Vienna*.

4. *Krems*, on the *Danube*, 35 Miles West from *Vienna*. 'Tis a neat, large, well built Town, and has a great Trade, especially at their two yearly Fairs, which begin on St. *James's* and St. *Simon* and *Jude's* Days, and last a Fortnight each, being frequented by Merchants and Tradesmen from all Parts of *Germany*, *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, *Hungary*, and *Poland*.

5. *Tuln*, an ancient Town near the same River, 20 Miles East from *Krems*, and 15 West from *Vienna*. Part of the adjacent Country is from hence call'd *Turnelfeldt*, and is reckon'd one of the healthiest and richest Parts of *Austria*; yet Travellers hardly meet with worse Accommodation in any Part of the Emperor's Dominions. Near this Place the *Roman* Lieutenant *Macrinus* engaged the *Huns*, of whom 40000 were kill'd, and himself slain in the Conflict, which being ended, *Attila* was chosen King of the *Huns*.

6. *Vienna*, Lat. 48. 27. Long. 17. It was anciently call'd *Vendum*, *Vindomina*, *Vindobona*, and also *Colonia Fabiana*, because of a *Roman* Colony here under General *Fabianus*. Some think it *Ptolomy's Juliobona*. The *German* Name *Wien*, comes from a small River of that Name, which falls here into the *Danube*. It stands on the South side of this great River, was anciently famous for the Actions of several *Roman* Emperors against the *Marcomanni* and the *Ruadi*; and was the Station of the tenth *German* Legion. *Henry* I. of *Austria* rebuilt it in 1158, and it was beautified and wall'd in 1192, by the Ransom which the Marquis of *Austria* obliged *Richard* I. of *England* to pay, when he took him Prisoner in his Return from the *Holy Land*, because he took down the *Austrian* Banner at *Joppa*, and threw it into a House of Office. The Ransom was 140000 Marks of Silver in *Cologne* Weight, which was such a vast Sum in those Days, that the *English* were forced to sell their Church-Plate to raise it.

Æneas Sylvius, who wrote above 200 Years ago, says, this City abounded with Palaces fit for Kings, and Churches that vied with those of *Italy*. The City is well fortified, after the modern way, with two Bastions towards the River, ten towards the Land, and a deep Ditch, into which they can let the River, but generally keep it dry, for the sake of their Cellars. Including the Suburbs, 'tis of a very large Circuit, but the City itself is not above 3 Miles round. 'Tis very populous, and most of the Houses are well built of Stone, 6 Stories high, with flat Roofs; and those which are otherwise, are cover'd with Pieces of Timber shaped like Tiles. The Streets are of a middling size, and many of the Houses have 4 Cellars, one under another, with an open Space in the middle of each arched Roof, for a Communication of Air, and from the lowermost there is a Tube to the top, to let in the Air from the Streets. St. *Stephen's* Cathedral is a fair stately Fabric, but darkish, because of the painted Glass in the Windows: The Steeple is one of the finest in *Germany*, and much stronger than that of *Strasburg*, tho' not so beautiful; 'tis 480 Foot high, and under the Cross on the top there was the *Turkish* Arms, *viz.* a *Star* and a *Half-Moon*, set up by the Citizens, because when *Solyman the Magnificent* besieged the City, he would on no other Condition spare the Steeple; and tho' he was obliged to quit the Siege, the Arms continued there till the *Turks* besieged it again in 1683, after which, because they fired at the Steeple, the Arms were taken down. The Spire of this Steeple has large Crockets above a Yard long, and adorned with Foliage Work. From hence there is a noble Prospect of the City and adjacent Country, and of the Course of the *Danube* thro' most of *Austria*, towards *Presburg* in *Hungary*. There is a Case of wooden Hammers in the Tower, with which they call the People to Church from *Good Friday* to *Easter-Day*, because they will not suffer the Bells to ring out while our Saviour lay in the Grave. There is a Stone placed in the Wall at the Entrance of the Church, which they fancy to be one of those with which St. *Stephen* was stoned to Death: It is worn very smooth by the superstitious People, who think they merit by touching it. Here are many sumptuous Monuments of Princes and other great Persons. The Church of the *Austin Friers* has a Chapel resembling that of *Loretto*: Here are multitudes of Trophies taken from the *Turks*. The *Jesuits* have several very large Colleges; and before that which faces the Piazza, there is a Column of Copper on a Pedestal of white Stone, the Statue of the Virgin on the top, and four Angels round her, with Inscriptions recommending *Austria* to her Patronage. Here are many other noble Churches, and rich Convents, and particularly one for *Scotsmen*, in Honour of St. *Colman* their Countryman, whose Body was long kept here, had miraculous Cures ascribed to it, and he was reckon'd the Patron of *Austria*.

Here is a noble University, richly endow'd by several Emperors, who gave it large Revenues and Privileges. The Students are divided into four Classes, of several Nations, who have their peculiar Rules and Immunities. None are to be Professors of Divinity or Philosophy but *Jesuits*. The Civilians and Physicians have a Rector of their own, and admit Protestants, who are excluded the other Faculties. The Rector with the other Masters have Power of Life and Death over their own Members. Protestants had formerly the free Exercise of their Religion in the Church of the *Holy Cross*; but *Ferdinand* II. drove their Ministers out of *Austria*, after the Battel of *Prague*; so that the Protestants here go to *Presburg* in *Hungary* for the Sacrament, which is 40 *English* Miles, but there is the conveniency of going by Boats on the *Danube*, or by Coach every Day. The *Jews* were formerly allow'd a Suburb, but are now excluded.

The Imperial Palace is a noble Structure, but not answerable in Bulk to the Emperor's Grandeur: It consists of two Courts, the outer for the Courtiers and Guards is the largest; the inner is for the Imperial Family. Over the Gate of the Palace are the five Vowels in Capitals, which they fancy import in *Latin*, *Austriæ est Imperare Orbi Universo*; *i. e.* Austria *has a Right to govern the whole World*. The Emperor's Library for Number and Value of Books is equal to any in *Europe*. The Library-keeper told Dr. *Brown*, that it consisted of 80000 Volumes, and that the Emperor spared no Cost in purchasing more every Day from the *Greek* Convents in the *Turkish* Dominions, *&c.* He has a Right to two of whatever Books are printed in *Germany*. We can't insist on Particulars, but the Doctor mentions among others, a fair *Greek* Manuscript of the New Testament, 1500 Years old, writ with Golden Letters upon Purple. The Emperor has also a noble Collection of Rarities in 14 Cupboards, and among 'em 16000 ancient *Greek*, *Roman*, and *Gothic* Medals and Coins, and other admirable Curiosities of Art and Nature, of immense Value.

Near the Palace there is a noble Stable, with managed Horses from most Parts of *Europe*. Here is the best Arsenal of the Empire, and a Magazine of Naval Stores for the Emperor's Galleys, and other Vessels on the *Danube*. The River divides itself here into 7 Streams, with Bridges over each, made of Trees laid close to one another. Here are two Streets which cross one another, and the Ground of the one being as high as the Tops of the Houses in the other, they have built an Arch in the lowermost Street, to let the upper pass over it. In one of the Market-places there is a very gross Representation of

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the Trinity upon a Pedeſtal, the Father like an old venerable Man, with our Saviour on the Croſs in his Arms, and the Holy Ghoſt like a Dove hovering over both: 'Tis fenced in with Iron Rails, guarded by a Centinel, and the *Roman* Catholicks bow to it as they paſs. 'Twas ſet up in remembrance of this City's being delivered from the Plague above 100 Years ago. The principal Suburb is *Leopoldſtat*, divided from the City by a Branch of the *Danube*, and a large Plain: 'Twas equal almoſt to the City, and abounded with magnificent Houſes of the Nobility and Gentry, but was deſtroyed during the laſt Siege, and is partly rebuilt ſince. St. *Peter*'s Iſland before the Town, is capable of encamping an Army for its Defence. The Town has 7 Gates; 5 of 'em have Draw-bridges over the Ditch; the ſixth is a Paſſage under a Tower to the Bridge on the *Danube*; and the ſeventh is near the Palace towards the River: One of 'em is call'd the *Scots Gate*, in remembrance of a noble Exploit there by *Scots* Troops. The Biſhop of this City depends immediately on the Pope.

This Town was taken by *Matthew Corvin* King of *Hungary*, in 1490, and he died here in 1495. *Soliman the Magnificent* beſieged it in 1529, with 300000 Men, and made 20 Attacks upon it; but *Philip* Elector *Palatine* bravely defended it; and upon *Charles* the Fifth's coming to relieve it with 90000 Men, *Soliman* retired. The Grand Viſier beſieged it with 100000 Men in 1683, from *July* 14, to the beginning of *September*; but Count *Staremberg*, tho' reduced to great Straits, bravely defended it, till relieved by the King of *Poland*, and the Electors of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, who routed the *Turkiſh* Army.

This City was Imperial till it fell to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. The Inhabitants are rich, and well apparalled, becauſe 'tis the Reſidence of the Court, and the Place where the States meet.

The Emperor's Court, tho' ſome others may exceed it for Pomp, exceeds all in Chriſtendom for real Grandeur; for moſt of the Officers of State and of the Houſhold are Princes or Counts; 100 Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, with Golden Keys at their Breaſts, are all Counts and Barons; and 60 Pages are of the like Quality. The Captains of the Horſe and Foot Guards are Princes and Counts; and beſides vaſt Numbers of Perſons of Quality in the Hereditary Dominions that are frequently at Court. There are generally 30 Ambaſſadors or other Miniſters from Foreign Powers or Princes of the Empire here. The Emperor has of his own, 36 Colonels of Foot, 18 of Horſe, and 13 of Dragoons or *Huſſars*, moſt of 'em Perſons of Quality, and the Admiral and Vice-Admiral of his Galleys, and the Colonel of the Troops belonging to 'em, the like.

The Cabinet-Council conſiſts of 10 of the chief Nobility, the Emperor preſides, and the King of the *Romans* when of Age ſits next him. The Privy-Council is compoſed of 24 Princes, Counts, and Great Officers of the Houſhold, and the chief Miniſter preſides; they conſult about Affairs of the greateſt Importance, and have 10 Secretaries. The Council of War has two Generals for Preſidents, ſeven Marſhals de Camp, and ſeveral Secretaries.

The Aulick or Principal Council of the Empire conſiſts of 18, half Papiſts, and half Proteſtants, according to the Treaty of *Munſter*. They are named by the Emperor, and divided into two Benches, the firſt of Noblemen, and the ſecond of able Lawyers. It is equal to the Chamber of *Spire* for Power of Sovereign Juſtice; ſo that there is no Appeal from the one to the other. The Emperor as ſupreme Judge is Preſident of both, but can't ſuſpend or hinder their Deciſions. Tho' all the immediate Princes of the Empire have a Sovereign Power in Civil and Criminal Cauſes within their own Juriſdiction; yet in Civil Affairs of Importance, there is an Appeal from them to one of thoſe Courts.

Here is alſo a Court of Chancery for the Empire, of which the Elector of *Mentz* is always Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor preſides in his Abſence, and has an Aſſiſtant, an Aſſeſſor, two Secretaries, and a Referendary.

There is likewiſe an Imperial Council, which conſiſts of many Lords and Gentlemen, with the chief Officers for the Civil Affairs of *Hungary*, *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, *Sileſia*, &c. who ſend Directions to the reſpective Governments of thoſe Countries.

Two Miles from the City lie the fine large Gardens of the Emperor *Rodolph* II. The inner Garden has a Cloyſter ſupported by 40 Pillars of white Stone on each ſide, and cover'd with Copper, as are alſo its Pavilions. Here are Houſes for breeding Lyons, Tygers, and other wild Beaſts.

8. *Baden*, 18 Miles South-Weſt from *Vienna*. A neat little walled Town, much frequented becauſe of its natural Baths, two of which are within the Town, five without the Walls, and two beyond a neighbouring Rivulet: The Water of that called the Duke's Bath, is for the moſt part tranſparent and blewiſh; it heightens the Colour of Gold, but turns all other Metals black in a few Minutes; it gives a fine green Colour to the Moſs and Plants, which it waſhes, and often leaves a Scum of Purple mixed with White. The Water of that called the *Sowre Bath* is very clear; the Steam turns Silver black, and gilds it if held at a Diſtance; but when the Water is cold it changes the Colour of no Metal. The *German* Phyſicians commend theſe Waters for the Head-ach, Dimneſs of Sight, Deafneſs, and other Diſeaſes of the Head; and likewiſe for the Gout, Dropſie, and other Chronical Diſtempers.

9. *Nieuſtat*, about 33 Miles South from *Vienna*. It lies in a Bog near the middle of a great Plain, is encompaſſed with a Ditch, and two Walls, and ſo ſtrong, that the *Turks* having long beſieged it with a great Army, offered to retire, if the Town would give them ſome falſe Trophy to carry to *Conſtantinople*; upon which the Governour ſent them a Whipping-Poſt 'Tis the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Saltzburg*, and the ordinary Priſon for Criminals of State. It ſuffered much by the *Turks* in 1683. Over the chief Gate are the five Vowels in Capitals, which they interpret differently from thoſe over the Gate of the Palace at *Vienna*, and make them ſignify the following Sentence, *Aquila electa juſte, omnia vincit*, i. e. *The Eagle being juſtly choſen, overcomes all.*

V. STIRIA Dutchy,

LIES South from *Auſtria*, is 130 Miles Eaſt and Weſt, and 100 South and North, including the County of *Ciller*. 'Tis divided into *Upper* and *Lower*. The latter has Store of Wine, Fruit, Fiſh, Veniſon, Iron, and Salt, and frequently ſuch plenty of Corn, that they want Vent for it. The Air is unwholſome, which make the *Hungarian* Feaver, and other Peſtilential Diſtempers frequent here. The Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Countries are often troubled with ſuch extraordinary Swellings in the Throat, as makes them loſe their Voice and Senſes; ſo that moſt of their Towns have Hoſpitals for thoſe afflicted with the Diſtemper: The Swellings hang ſometimes ſo much below their Throats, that poor Women are forced to tie them up when they ſuckle their Children. 'Tis aſcribed to the Snow-Water which falls down from the Mountains into their Rivers and Brooks; for the better Sort, who drink good Wine and Beer, are ſeldom troubled with it.

Upper Stiria is mountainous and more healthy, abounds with Sheep and black Cattle, but has no Wine; ſo that they barter their Wool, Butter, Cheeſe, &c. for it, with *Lower Stiria*. The Language in general is *Sclavonic*, but in the Courts of Judicature, and Publick Acts, they uſe *High Dutch*. 'Twas formerly governed by Princes of its own, but is now ſubject to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

Places of Note in *Upper Stiria*, are,

1. *Judenburg*, Lat. 49. Lon. 16. 100 Miles South-Weſt from *Vienna*. 'Tis a large well built Town, on the Banks of the *Meur*. Has a good Palace belonging to the ancient Dukes, a Jeſuits College, and two annual Fairs for Cattle. The neighbouring Country for two Leagues down the River, is pleaſant and fruitful.

2. *Lewben*, 25 Miles North-Eaſt from *Judenburg*, on the ſame River, is a neat and pleaſant City, has a large Barony ſubject to it.

3. *Eiſenartz*, 40 Miles North-Weſt from *Gratz*, is famous for its Iron-Mines and Ware. They have 19 Iron-Mills on 2 ſmall Rivers in the Neighbourhood, and ſuch Numbers of Men are employed in the Mines, and Iron-Works, that the People of the neighbouring Countries bring hither, to an Annual Fair, all Sorts of Neceſſaries, which they barter for Iron and Steel.

3. *Bruck*, on the *Muer*, 15 Miles South-Eaſt from *Lewben*; an ancient Town, ſo well ſituate, that the Emperor ſummons the general Dyet of the States of *Stiria* and *Carinthia* to meet here.

Places of Note in *Lower Stiria*, are,

1. *Gratz* or *Gracz*, on the *Meur*, Capital of the Dutchy, 25 Miles South-Eaſt from *Bruck*, and about 85 South-Weſt from *Vienna*. 'Tis a neat Town, lies in a pleaſant and fruitful Country, and is ſo well fortified and defended, by a ſtrong Caſtle on a neighbouring Hill, that 'tis reckoned almoſt impregnable. Here is a ſtately Palace, with a good Library, and Chamber of Rarities, that belonged to the ancient Dukes. 'Tis now the Reſidence of the Governour, as it was formerly of Archduke *Ferdinand*, before he was choſen Emperor. The Jeſuits have a College here, richly endowed, and well frequented, where they give Degrees in all Faculties.

2. *Pettaw*, on the *Drave*, 35 Miles South-Eaſt from *Gratz*. 'Tis thought to be an ancient *Roman* Colony, and is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Saltzburg*, who is Lord of the greateſt Part of the Town.

3. *Marchpurg*, on the *Drave*, 25 Miles Weſt from *Pettaw*. A well built Town, noted for many *Roman* Monuments, is Capital of its County, and was formerly ſubject to Counts of its own.

4. *Rackelsburg*, on the *Meur*, 20 Miles Eaſt from *Pettaw*. 'Tis very ſtrong, and was a great Bulwark againſt the *Turks*, when they poſſeſſed the neighbouring Country, which is very fruitful and abounds with Vines. The Burghers have a Right to buy all the new Wines from *Michaelmas* to St. *Catherine*'s Day, and then the Peaſants may ſell to whom they pleaſe. Cuſtoms are paid here for Goods that come from, and go to *Hungary*.

5. *Leibnitz*, on the *Meur*, about 20 Miles South-Eaſt of *Gratz*, is a fair Market-Town, and the uſual Reſidence of the Biſhop of *Seccau*, hence called Biſhop of *Leibnitz*. He is Suffragan of *Saltzburg*, and has his Mannor at *Seccau* in *Upper Stiria*.

6. *Lutemberg*, a Market-Town on the *Meur*, about 10 Miles South-Eaſt from *Rackelsburg*, on the Frontiers of *Hungary*. 'Tis noted for the beſt Wine in thoſe Parts, and Baths much frequented becauſe of their temperate Heat.

7. *Cilley*, Capital of its County, at the Conflux of two Rivers which fall into the *Save*. Lies 30 Miles South-Weſt from *Pettaw*, near the Frontiers of *Carniola*, in a pleaſant fruitful Country. The Numbers of *Roman* Coins, Medals, and other Antiquities daily found in and about this Place, prove it to be ancient. Here is the Ruins of a vaſt Marble Pillar, of which each Stone is above a Waggon-Load. The Town is regularly fortified, and defended by an ancient Fort without, and a Caſtle within. It held out a remarkable Siege againſt the *Turks* in 1492. Here are ſeveral fair Monaſteries, and that of the *Minorites*, has the Monuments of the ancient Counts, who were Independant Princes of the Town and County, till it was ſeized by the Houſe of *Auſtria*, in 1456.

VI. CARNIOLA Dutchy,

LIES South from *Stiria* and *Carinthia*, and North from *Iſtria*; has Part of the *Venetian* Dominions on the Weſt, and *Croatia* on the Eaſt; is about 110 Miles Eaſt and Weſt, aud 45 South and North. 'Tis mountainous, but has many large Valleys, that abound with Corn, Wine and Oyl. The Inhabitants are a Mixture of *Germans*, *Italians*, and *Sclavonians*, and their Language the ſame; but in Towns, and Courts of Judicature, they uſe *High Dutch*. 'Tis divided into *Upper* and *Lower*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Lack* or *Biſhops-Lack*, becauſe it belongs to the Biſhop of *Freyſing* in *Bavaria*, and is the Seat of his Deputy. It lies in Lat. 49. Lon. 15. Is well built, and fortified; its Diſtrict is 40 Miles round, and contains 200 Villages.

2. *Crainburg*, on the *Save*, over which it has a good Bridge. The Town is 7 Miles North of *Biſhops-Lack*, has a ſtrong Caſtle, 3 Churches, and a *Capuchin* Monaſtery in the Suburbs. By Coins, Medals, and other Monuments, it ſeems to have been a *Roman* Colony. It gave Title of *Marquis* to the ancient Family of *Bavaria*. *Ratſmondorf*, near

it

it on the North Side of the *Save*, has alſo many *Roman* Antiquities, and gives Title to a noble Family in *Stiria*.

3. *Lawbach*, on a River that falls into the *Save*, lies 20 Miles Eaſt of *Biſhops-Lack*, is Capital of the Dutchy, well built, populous, and has a large Caſtle and Garriſon, but is not ſtrong. 'Tis the See of a Biſhop who now depends on the Pope, but was formerly Suffragan to the Patriarch of *Aquileia*.

4. *Goritz* or *Goritia*, Capital of its County, formerly reckoned Part of *Friuli*. The Town lies 35 Miles South-Weſt from *Biſhops-Lack*, on a River that falls into the Gulph of *Venice*. 'Tis ancient, divided into *Upper* and *Lower*, and is the Reſidence of the Governour and others of Quality. The Citizens ſpeak a corrupt *Latin*, which reſembles the *French* more than the *Italian*; but in the Courts of Judicature, they uſe *High-Dutch*. It belonged formerly to the *Venetians*, but is now ſubject to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and tolerably ſtrong. The Diſtrict belonging to it is 35 Miles long, and 15 broad, and contains ſeveral leſſer Towns and Villages.

5. *Idria*, on the ſame River, 20 Miles North-Eaſt from *Goritz*, among Mountains. 'Tis noted for Mines of *Quickſilver*; the Entrance to which is in the Town, and their deepeſt Pit is about 120 Fathoms. Here is Virgin-Quickſilver, which diſcovers it ſelf without Help of Fire, falls down in ſmall Drops, and ſometimes ſtreams out in good Quantities. Here is a coarſer Sort, that is ſeparated from the Earth by Water, in a Sieve, and needs no Extraction by Fire. And a third ſort, that is extracted by the Furnace. The Tranſactions of our *Royal Society* give an Account of thoſe Mines. *Vol.* I. *p.* 21.

6. *Czirnitz*, a ſmall Town of 300 Houſes, 20 Miles South-Eaſt of *Laubach*. 'Tis noted chiefly on account of the Lake, from it called *Czirnitzer*-Sea, 18 Miles long, and 8 broad, encompaſſed with Mountains and Foreſts, at ſome Diſtance, and on the Eaſt, has a Foreſt of Pear-Trees. The Water ſinks under Ground every Year in *June*, thro' a great many large Holes in the Bottom, and returns in *September* with ſuch Violence, that it ſoon riſes to the Height of a Pike, and covers all the Ground again; after the Retreat of the Water, it affords good Paſturage to Cattle, and the Deer from the neighbouring Hills and Foreſts, and ſome part of it produces Corn. It abounds with Carps, Eels, Tench, and other Fiſh, which none muſt catch without Licenſe of the Prince of *Eckenburg*, who is Lord of the Place, till the Water retires, when every one has leave to take what he can, and the Peaſants catch great Numbers. The People of the Neighbourhood can give no Reaſon for this ſtrange Phenomenon of Nature.

The Province of WINDISMARCK lies in the South-Eaſt Corner of this Dutchy, but was formerly of a much larger Extent. 'Tis mountainous, and for moſt part barren; the Inhabitants are thought to be a Branch of the *Venedi*: Their Language is a Mixture of *Sclavonic* and *German*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Rudolphſwerd* or *Newſtat*, 20 Miles South from *Cilley*; was a *Roman* Colony, is well fortified, has large Privileges, the beſt Wine in thoſe Parts, and a good Bath at four Miles Diſtance much frequented.

2. *Landſtraſſe*, 8 Miles North-Eaſt from *Newſtat*, a ſtrong little Town, almoſt encompaſſed by the River *Gurk*. It has Juriſdiction over the Neighbouring Hills and Valleys; formerly a Wilderneſs, but of late Ages well inhabited, and the Valleys improved into Meadows and Paſturage, by a Company of *Wallachians* who ſettled here, call themſelves *Uſcocken*, are of the *Greek* Church, pay the Emperor no Tribute, but own him for Sovereign, and furniſh him with Men in Proportion to their Numbers.

3. *Mettling*, on the River *Culp*, and the Frontiers of *Croatia*, 15 Miles South-Eaſt of *Rudolphſwerd*, in a pleaſant fruitful Country. The Town is ſtrong, was ſeveral times taken by the *Turks*, but recovered. A large Foreſt of Cheſtnuts, and another of Oaks belong to it, where they have great Herds of Swine that bring them much Profit.

KARSTIA Province is alſo reckoned Part of this Dutchy, and formerly belonged to *Friuli*. 'Tis about 35 Miles long, and 20 broad, and remarkable for a good breed of Horſes, with which moſt of the *Italian* Nobles furniſh their Stables.

Places of Note are,

1. *Aquileia*, in the South-Weſt Corner of the Dutchy, near the Gulph of *Venice*, Lat. 46. Lon. 16. Famous for its Antiquity, was the Seat of the *Præfectus Prætorio*, and of *Auguſtus*, and *Tiberius*'s Courts, noted for the Defeat of *Maximinus* the Tyrant, and for being the Metropolis of *Italy* in the Time of the Weſtern Emperors, and the Seat of a Patriarch; but ſince 'twas ruined by the *Huns*, and the Patriarch's Seat removed, 'tis become a poor Fiſher-Village.

2. *Trieſte*, on a Gulph of the ſame Name, at the North-Eaſt Corner of that of *Venice*, 30 Miles Eaſt of *Goritz*. 'Twas a *Roman* Colony, built from the Ruins of ancient *Tergeſtum*, and is the only Harbour the Houſe of *Auſtria* has in this Country, but not good. The Town is ſmall, but well peopled and fortified, and is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Aquileia*. Here are great Quantities of Salt made and exported, and the neighbouring Country produces good Wine.

3. *Proſeccio* or *Proſeg*, 7 Miles North-Weſt of *Trieſte*, ſo famous for its Wine in the Days of *Auguſtus*, that his Wife *Livia*, uſed no other Cordial when 70 Years of Age. 'Tis ſo ſtrong, that it keeps a Man's Life-time, and yields the Houſe of *Auſtria* a great Revenue.

4. *Wipack*, on a River of the ſame Name, 25 Miles Eaſt of *Goritz*, famous alſo for ſtrong Wine, and Horſe-Fairs, which yield the Houſe of *Auſtria* great Profit.

5. *St. Veit* lies on the other Side of the Peninſula of *Iſtria*, 40 Miles Eaſt of *Trieſte*, and is the only Town in *Iſtria* that belongs to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. The Town is well fortified, defended by a Caſtle on a Hill, and has a ſmall Harbour but not ſafe. In the Suburbs lies a *Capuchin* Monaſtery, where a Peace was concluded betwixt the Emperor and *Turks* in 1618. *Auſtrians* of Quality ſend their Children hither to learn *Italian*, which is ſpoke here in Purity.

VII. CARINTHIA *Dutchy*.

LIES South from the Archbiſhoprick of *Saltzburg*, South and Weſt from the Dutchy of *Stiria*, and North from the Dominions of *Venice* and Dutchy of *Carniola*. Is 118 Miles Eaſt and Weſt, and 50 where broadeſt from South to North. 'Tis cold, mountainous, and for the moſt part barren, has many Lakes, Corn enough for the Inhabitants, but no Wine. The Lakes and the *Drave*, furniſh them with Fiſh. It had anciently Dukes of its own, whom the Peaſants inveſted thus; He was clad like a Countryman, with a Shepherd's Hook in his Hand, and went to a Meadow, where a Peaſant getting up on a Marble-ſtone, preſented him with two Beefs, one fat, and the other lean; asked him if he were a Judge, and Nobleman? if he ſought the Good of his Country? if he was a Perſon of Merit, a Chriſtian, and a Defender of the Faith? If he anſwered, yes, the Peaſant gave him a gentle Blow on the Cheek, and recommended Juſtice to him. Then the Duke mounted the Stone, laid aſide the Shepherd's Hook, drew his Sword, and promiſed Juſtice to the People; went to a Church, near the Place, put on his Princely Habit, returned to the Meadow, and received Homage from his Subjects. The Peaſants obtained this Privilege becauſe they embraced Chriſtianity before their Nobles, who were induced to it by *Charlemain*. *Upper Carinthia* belongs to the Archbiſhop of *Saltzburg*, and Biſhop of *Bamberg*; and *Lower Carinthia*, to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Clagenfurt*, on the *Glan*, Lat. 46. 50. Lon. 14. 50. the Metropolis, and Seat of their Dukes; a ſquare, neat Town, with a good Wall, and in the middle of the Market-place there is a noble Fountain, with a Statue of *Hercules*, in Stone, knocking down a monſtrous Dragon. *Æneas Silvius* ſays, in his time, they uſed to hang a Man, if violently ſuſpected of Theft, tried him three Days after, if found guilty, let the Corps hang till it rotted, if otherwiſe, took him down, buried him at the publick Charge, and prayed for his Soul.

2. *St. Veit*, 10 Miles North of *Clagenfurt*, formerly a Biſhop's See, and Metropolis of the Country. It ſtands in a fruitful Valley, at the Conflux of two Rivers. In a neighbouring Meadow, where the Duke was inveſted as abovementioned, there are Stones placed Back to Back, reſembling two Elbow-Chairs, with *Roman* Inſcriptions upon them. They are made uſe of by the Peaſant and the Prince at the Inveſtiture, when the Peaſant gets up upon that behind the Prince's Back, obliges him to reſtore the fat Beef preſented him, and allows him to keep the lean. Theſe Stones are ſuppoſed to have been brought from the Ruins of the ancient City of *Salla*, where many *Roman* Coins, and other Monuments of Antiquity are found.

3. *Gurck*, about 8 Miles North-Weſt from *St. Veit*, a Market-Town, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Saltzburg*. The Emperor has the Nomination of two Biſhops to this Place ſucceſſively, and the Archbiſhop names the third. The Biſhop reſides at *Straſburg*, on the River *Gurck*, ſwears Fealty to the Emperor, for his Temporals, and Canonical Obedience to the Archbiſhop, for Spirituals.

4. *Frieſach*, 8 Miles North from *Gurck*, in a fruitful Soil; well fortified, and defended by a ſtrong Caſtle on a Rock. Wild Boars abound in the neighbouring Mountains, where were formerly Mines of Gold, but now exhauſted.

5. *Villach*, 20 Miles South-Weſt from *Clagenfurt*, on the *Drave*, over which it has a Bridge. 'Tis a Thoroughfair betwixt *Italy* and *Germany*, belongs to the Biſhop of *Bamberg*, who appoints the Governour once in three Years, and the Emperor names him the other two. 'Tis noted for the Retreat of the Emperor *Charles* V. hither, when he was almoſt ſurpriz'd by the Proteſtants, at *Inſpruc*, in 1552. About a Mile from hence there are ſeveral good Baths, two of them ſulphureous, moderately hot, and of an acid Taſte.

6. *Gemund*, 17 Miles Weſt from *Gurck*. A fortified Town which has a noble Hoſpital. This Town, and its Territory, belongs to the Archbiſhop of *Saltzburg*.

7. *St. Andrews*, 22 Miles South-Eaſt from *Gurck*, a neat Town, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Saltzburg*, who is Lord of the Town and Territory. The Biſhop calls himſelf *Flaventinenſis*, becauſe this was the *Colonia Flaviana* of the *Romans*.

8. *Lavamund*, 13 Miles South-Eaſt from St. *Andrews*, at the Mouth of the River *Lavant*; is a handſom Town, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Saltzburg*.

VIII. TIROL *County*.

HAS *Carinthia* on the Eaſt, *Swiſſerland* on the Weſt, Part of *Swabia* and *Bavaria* on the North, the Biſhoprick of *Trent*, and Part of the Dominions of *Venice* on the South. 'Tis about 140 Miles where longeſt, from Eaſt to Weſt; and 70 where broadeſt, from South to North. 'Tis equal to moſt Dutchies in *Europe*, for Riches, Number of Inhabitants, and Plenty of Proviſions. Here are many Mines of Silver and Copper, in the Mountains, but much ſhort of what they were formerly; when one of their Copper Mines at *Schwatz*, continually employed 30000 People, but now not 2000. The Country abounds with Wine, Fiſh, Veniſon, Wood, and all other Neceſſaries for Life; and tho' the rocky Mountains, perpetually covered with Snow, make a ſorry Appearance to the Eye, the Valleys, eſpecially about *Inſpruc*, are very fruitful. 'Tis divided into many Provinces, which we cannot inſiſt upon. It had formerly Princes of its own, but has been ſubject to the Houſe of *Auſtria* ſince 1363.

Places of Note are,

1. *Inſpruc*, which has its Name from a Bridge over the River *Inn*. It lies in Lat. 49. Lon. 12. about 50 Miles South from *Munich*. The Town is well built, eſpecially the Suburbs, where there are many ſtately Houſes. It is ſo well defended on the Eaſt Side, by the Town of *Halle*, and the ſtrong Caſtle of *Ombra*, that it has no Fortifications on that Part, but the other Sides have Walls and Ditches, which ſeem deſigned rather for Ornament than Strength. The chief Structures are, 1. The Palace, which is convenient and large, but not very regular or beautiful, having been built at ſeveral times: it has many fair Gardens, Groves, and Walks, and here is a noble Collection of Rarities, among which are ſeveral Lumps of Virgin-Gold and Silver dug

out of Mines here, and in other Parts of *Germany*; the Arms of the Houſe of *Auſtria* curiouſly repreſented in Diamonds, and other precious Stones; and a large Crucifix of Coral. The Cathedral is a noble Fabric of hewn Stone, with a ſumptuous Monument of the Emperor *Maximilian* I. on the top of which is his Statue of Alabaſter, of a very large ſize, and round it 28 Statues of Braſs, larger than the Life, of exquiſite Workmanſhip, repreſenting the Emperors and Empreſſes of the Family, *&c.* The Chancery is a curious Structure, the Porch of it cover'd with gilt Plates of Braſs, overlaid with thin Plates of Gold, or other gilt Metal: It was erected by the Archduke *Frederic*, when he return'd from his Exile, and is about 15 Foot ſquare. The Citizens have a good Armory, with Weapons, as they ſay, for 30000 Horſe and Foot. They have a Train of 50 large Pieces of Cannon; one of them has 7 Barrels that may be diſcharged ſeverally; and they have 2 others with very large Bores, and each Barrel 16 Foot long.

About a Mile Eaſt from the City lies the above-mention'd Caſtle, named *Ombra*, becauſe it was deſigned for a ſhady Place of Retreat in the Summer. There was a large Book printed here in 1601, with an Account of its Pleaſures, and the Collection of Rarities in the Apartments: Among others, there is the Armour of *Charles* IX. of *France*, and the Statue of *Francis* I. on Horſeback, which repreſents him exactly as he was taken at the Battel of *Pavia*. Here is likewiſe the Armour of ſeveral Emperors, Kings, and Princes, with the Picture of each Prince drawn to the Life by their Armour. We cannot inſiſt on Particulars, but there is one extraordinary Phænomenon in Nature, *viz.* the Trunk of an Oak, in which there is the entire Body of a Deer incloſed. The Philoſophers here ſuppoſe this Animal to have periſhed in the Snow, and upon a Thaw brought down by a Torrent from the neighbouring Hills, and covered with Mud, over which they ſuppoſe this Tree to have grown, and to have incircled the Deer with its Roots, which gradually forced it up into the Trunk. In an adjacent Gallery, there is the Effigies of many Princes on Horſeback, all in Armour, and the Spoils and Arms taken from the *Turks*, particularly of two Baſha's repreſented on Horſeback, with the magnificent Habits and Harneſs in which they were taken, embelliſh'd with Gold, Silver, and precious Stones. On one of the Cielings *Noah*'s Rainbow is ſo admirably painted, that the Great Duke of *Tuſcany* offer'd 100000 Crowns for it. Here is alſo a noble Library. On the South ſide of the Town, at a little diſtance, is the famous Monaſtery of *Wiltheim*, where the Monks pretend to many Antiquities, particularly the Grave of *Haymon* their Founder, a Gigantic Prince, 12 Foot and a half high, who, they ſay, kill'd a monſtrous Dragon that threw down as much of his Monaſtery by Night as his Men built by Day; and they pretend to ſhew its Tongue, which is 3 Spans and a half long. There is a Pillar before their Gates, with an Inſcription giving an Account that the Road from *Italy* towards *Augsburg* lay croſs the Field where this Monaſtery ſtands, and that it was repaired for near 100 Miles together, in the Time of the Emperor *Septimius Severus*.

Inſpruc, among other things, is noted for the Detention of the Princeſs *Sobieski* there by the Emperor's Order, when going to marry the *Pretender* in *Italy*; but at laſt ſhe found means to eſcape from her Confinement, in 1719.

2. *Halle*, 8 Miles North-Eaſt from *Inſpruc*, famous for its Salt-pits, which employ 1000 Men conſtantly. Their chief Pits are in the Mountains, 4 Miles from the Town, where they dig the Salt like Ore out of Mines, throw it into great Trenches of ſweet Water, let it ſtand a Month, till the Salt be diſſolved, and carry the Water to be boil'd in the Town. The Elector of *Bavaria* took this City, with *Trent*, and other Places, in 1703; but was ſoon obliged to quit them.

3. *Meran*, 55 Miles South-Weſt from *Inſpruc*, formerly the Metropolis of the Country, and the Reſidence of its Dukes. It ſuffer'd much by a Flood in 1419, which drowned 400 People. 'Tis a pretty Town, and a Place of good Trade.

4. *Tirol*, about 5 Miles North-Weſt from *Meran*; 'tis a little Market-Town, with an ancient and fair Caſtle, remarkable for giving Name to the Country. Here are ſeveral other Towns, not worth inſiſting upon. The Mountains *Brenner* or *Venner*, which run thro' this Country, and may juſtly be reckon'd a Branch of the *Alps*, are almoſt continually cover'd with Snow.

The Biſhoprick of BRIXEN, lies in the South-Eaſt part of this County, and is by ſome reckon'd a diſtinct Principality, becauſe the Biſhop is a Prince of the Empire; but there lies an Appeal from him to the Count of *Tirol*'s Court, and 'tis by the *Matricula* placed in the Circle of *Auſtria*.

Places of Note here are,

1. *Brixen*, on the River *Adige*, 40 Miles Eaſt from *Meran*, and 40 almoſt South from *Inſpruc*. It lies at the Foot of the Mountain *Brenner*, and the Biſhop is Suffragan of *Saltsburg*. The Houſes are well built, almoſt of an equal Size, and curiouſly painted on the Outſide. There are Vaults which go from one ſide of the Street to the other, and in theſe are the beſt Shops. Here are 3 very fine Churches joined to one another, and form one ſide of a fine Square, as the Biſhop's Palace doth another. 'Tis a ſquare Structure, encompaſſed with a Ditch, and the Entry defended by 4 Braſs Guns. The chief Trade of the Place comes from their Red Wine, which they export to other Countries, and from their Mineral Wells, much frequented by Strangers.

2. *Braneck* or *Bruneck*, on the ſame River, 10 Miles North-Eaſt from *Brixen*, is a conſiderable Fortreſs, and belongs to the Biſhop, who has alſo the Lordſhip of *Velder* in *Carniola*.

The Biſhoprick of TRENT lies South from *Tirol*, North-Weſt from the Dominions of *Venice*, and Eaſt from the Country of the *Griſons*. 'Tis 80 Miles Eaſt and Weſt, and near 50 where broadeſt from South to North.

Places of Note are,

1. *Trent*, on the River *Adige*, Lat. 46. Long. 18. 48 Miles South-Weſt from *Brixen*. The *Latins* call it *Tridentum*, from three ſharp Rocks of the *Alps* which hang over the Town, and reſemble Teeth. 'Tis very ancient, was formerly ſubject to the Princes of *Lombardy*, afterwards to Counts of its own, and then made an Imperial Town, but now ſubject to its Biſhop, who is the Emperor's Vaſſal, as Count of *Tirol*. 'Tis encompaſſed with unpaſſable Hills, unleſs from *Tirol* on the North, and *Verona* on the South. The Rays of the Sun darted from the Rocks of Flint, which almoſt ſurround it, make the Heat almoſt intolerable in Summer, and the Cold is as violent in Winter; but in Spring and Autumn the Air is temperate. They have Plenty of Wine, Oil, and Fruit, but little Corn in the Neighbourhood. Their Wine is ſtrong, of a pale red, and well taſted. The Inhabitants ſpeak *Italian* and *High Dutch* very well, and are very obliging to Strangers. The Biſhop is a Prince of the Empire, of which ſeveral other Princes as well as of *Italy*, pay Homage to him for part of the Eſtates they hold of this See, particularly the Duke of *Mantua*, and the Emperor, as Count of *Tirol*, pay him annually a certain Quit-Rent; and many Earls and Barons do the like. When the Biſhop dies, the Emperor ſends a Governour, who preſides till another be choſe by the Chapter, who are all Perſons of Quality. The Biſhop was Suffragan to the Patriarch of *Aquileia*, but ſince the Treaty of *Munſter*, to the Archbiſhop of *Saltsburg*. The Town is not large, but pretty populous, is defended by an old Caſtle, has many ſtately Palaces, and ſeveral beautiful Churches. The Cathedral is a fine Piece of Architecture, with Marble Pillars extraordinary high and thick. The Church of St. *Mary Major* is noted for the Council held here from the 4th of *January* 1545, till 1563. The Repreſentation of that Council is finely painted in the Walls of the Church. 'Tis alſo noted for an Organ, which counterfeits all ſorts of Muſical Inſtruments, the crying of Beaſts, and the ſinging of Birds, ſo naturally, as 'tis hard to diſtinguiſh them. While the Council ſate here, there were 4000 Perſons of public Character, among whom were 29 Miniſters from Princes, 22 Cardinals, 3 Patriarchs, 33 Archbiſhops, 235 Biſhops, 18 Abbots, 12 Generals of Orders, and 148 Doctors of Divinity, 18 Proctors, 3 Officials, 9 Chanters, 4 Notaries, and 2 Couriers from the Pope, who, with all their Attendants, were accommodated here. The firſt 18 Years they did nothing material; but towards the Concluſion, the Pope and the Cardinals at *Rome* got the Aſcendant ſo much, that every thing they reſolved on was approved by the Council; which gave occaſion to that bitter Sarcaſm by the *Hungarian* Biſhops who attended it, *that the Holy Ghoſt was ſent hither in a Cloak-bag from* Rome. The beſt Account of this Council is that writ by Father *Paul*, a *Venetian*, and *M. du Ranchin*, a *French* Courtier.

The City ſtands on a flat Rock of coarſe white and red Marble, which furniſhes Materials for Building, is only fortified by a ſingle Wall, and is very ſubject to Inundations from the River and neighbouring Brooks, which tumble great Pieces of Rocks along with them into the Town.

2. *Bolzano* or *Poſen*, on the Frontiers of *Tirol*, about 26 Miles North from *Trent*, noted for its 4 annual Fairs of a Fortnight each, much frequented by Merchants from moſt Parts of *Europe*, who during that time are allowed Magiſtrates and Judges of their own, diſtinct from thoſe of the Town; and none is allowed to trade without being enter'd in the Judge's Book, and a Certificate of the Entry under the Seal of the Corporation. There are ſeveral other Market-Towns, and fortified Places in this Biſhoprick, but of no great Note.

The Hiſtory of the Houſe of AUSTRIA.

WE paſs by the fabulous Accounts of thoſe who derive it from *Julius Cæſar*, or one of the *Scipio's*, and their yet more fabulous Origin from the *Egyptian Oſiris*; for the Family is ſo illuſtrious, that it needs no Romance. The beſt modern Authors, and among others, the *Atlas Hiſtorique*, derive them from the Counts of *Altenburg* and *Hapsburg* in *Swiſſerland*, a very ancient Family. The firſt of them who came to be Emperor was Count *Rodolph*, elected in 1273. From this Prince the *Atlas Hiſtorique* derives the preſent Family of *Auſtria*, the King of *Great Britain* in a double reſpect, both as deſcended from that of *Denmark*, by *Anne* Queen to King *James* I. of *Great Britain*, and from the Family of *Brunſwic*; the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, the Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, the King of *Portugal*, the King of *Pruſſia*, and all the Branches of the Family of *Brandenburg*; the Families of *Savoy*, the *Palatinate*, *Bavaria*, *Saxony*, *Heſſe*, *Lorrain*, *Holſtein*, *Wirtemberg*, *Mecklenburg*, *Baden*, *Anhalt*, *Ottingen*, and *Schwartsburg*, and the ancient Kings of *Bohemia* and *Hungary*, to whom the Family of *Auſtria* has now ſucceeded. That Author reckons in all 31 illuſtrious Families to have proceeded from the Emperor *Rodolph*'s, among whom there have been 19 Emperors, 46 Kings, 31 Electors and Electreſſes, and 190 Dukes and Dutcheſſes, Princes and Princeſſes, Counts and Counteſſes.

He has alſo a Genealogical Tree, by which it appears that all the above-mentioned Royal, Electoral, and Princely Families are deſcended a ſecond time from the Houſe of *Auſtria* by the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. and to theſe he adds the Families of *Mantua*, *Parma*, and *Courland*.

He likewiſe derives from the Family of *Auſtria* the ancient Emperors of the Families of *Saxony*, *Franconia*, *Swabia*, and *Luxemburg*: By all which it appears, that the Family of *Auſtria* is now the moſt illuſtrious Family in the World.

They have ſucceeded to the Imperial Crown by Election ever ſince 1438, that *Albert the Magnanimous*, Duke of *Auſtria*, was choſen Emperor, which is 281 Years.

The Privileges which they have received as Archdukes, from the many Emperors of the Family, are many and great; for as ſuch they can create Gentlemen, Barons, and Counts, throughout the Empire: Nor can the Emperor deprive them of their Poſſeſſions. The Archduke is firſt Privy-Councellor of the Empire, and his Lands are not ſubject to Contribution. When he is inveſted in the Lands he holds in Fee, he pays nothing for the Inveſtiture. He wears a Royal Robe, an Archduke's Cap, and is not ſubject to the Juriſdiction of the Empire. In Dyets, *&c.* he takes place on the Emperor's Right Hand, after the Electors, and before the Eccleſiaſtical Princes. If challenged to a Duel, he may ſend a Champion, tho' that Privilege is denied his Adverſary: And if the Male Iſſue fail, the eldeſt Daughter inherits all the Eſtates, Titles, and Privileges, and brings them to her Husband.

Having

Having thus finiſhed the Geography of the Empire, we ſhall give a brief Account of its Conſtitution, and Military Power.

The Imperial Dignity is Elective, the Perſon is choſen by the Electors; and at his Coronation, ſwears to maintain the Laws of the Empire, and the Privileges of its Electors, Princes, and States, according to the *Golden-Bull*, &c. The Electors have Power to dethrone the Emperor, when they judge it neceſſary for the Good of the Empire, they have alſo Power to make and annul Laws for the Empire, without his Conſent, and the Chamber of *Spire* is obliged to ſubmit to their Deciſions, in difficult Caſes, tho' againſt Common-Law. Their Subjects ſwear Allegiance to them, and the Electors pay only the Acknowledgment of Vaſſals to the Emperor, as firſt Perſon of the Empire. They make War and Leagues with foreign Powers, without his Conſent, and treat with him as their Equal, never ask him Pardon for Acts of Hoſtility, but in ſuch Caſes an Act of Amneſty is agreed on both Sides. The Emperor cannot aſſemble a Dyet of the Empire, without their Conſent under Hand and Seal; nor can he make Leagues or War, with a Prince of the Empire, or put any Perſon into the Ban, without their Concurrence. They pay nothing for their Inveſtitures, and have the ſame Honours paid 'em as to crowned Heads. They are obliged to elect in a Month after taking the Oath, on pain of having nothing but Bread and Water while they Delay: But to elude this, they diſtinguiſh betwixt their Deliberations about the Election and the Election it ſelf, ſo that they never pretend to meet about the Election, till they have agreed on the Perſon; and then appoint a Day to elect, tho' it be rather to name him. The King of the *Romans*, which is the Title given to thoſe that are to ſucceed, is choſen in the ſame manner.

The *Golden-Bull* contains the Fundamental Laws of the Empire, and has its Name from the Gold Seal affixed to it; it was ſo called from the *Bulla* or little gilt Picture, which the young *Romans*, during their Commonwealth, hung about their Necks, till they were 14 Years of Age. It has on the Face the Picture of the Emperor *Charles* IV. on his Throne, with the Imperial Crown on his Head, the Sceptre in one Hand, and the Globe in t'other, the Arms of the Empire on the Right, and thoſe of *Bohemia* on the Left. The Inſcription is, *Carolus Quartus Divina favente clementia Romanorum Imperator, ſemper Auguſtus, & Bohemiæ Rex.* On the Reverſe, a Caſtle with two Figures, under which are the Words, *Aurea Roma*; and in the Circumference this Inſcription, *Roma Caput Mundi, regit Orbis frena rotundi.*

The *Bull* is writ on 24 Sheets of Parchment, divided into 30 Chapters, and 41 Articles, beſides the Imperial Capitulation that the Emperor ſwears to when Crowned; but the Electors add to, or alter the Articles as they ſee Occaſion.

The other Laws of the Empire conſiſt of the Acts of the Dyets, and the Civil-Law, which is followed in all Caſes that are not provided for by the Acts of the Dyet, and thoſe of particular Princes and States, in their reſpective Juriſdictions: For they have Power to make their own Laws, provided it be without Prejudice to the Empire, or other States of it.

The Civil and Military GOVERNMENT *of the* EMPIRE.

IT was adjuſted by *Maximilian* I. in 1500, and enlarged and confirmed by *Charles* V. in 1522, at the Dyet of *Nuremberg*, and called the *Matricula* of the Empire. Its Origin was thus: The Empire being obliged to furniſh 2000 Foot, and 4000 Horſe, to attend the Emperor when he went to be Crowned at *Rome*; thoſe that could not raiſe Troops, were to pay 4 Florins for a Footman, and 12 for a Horſeman, according to their Proportions, but the Prices of Things increaſing, they were to pay 12 for a Footman, and 60 for a Horſeman; and this Tax was called *Roman* Months, which not being altered ſince, the States augment the Number of thoſe Months, as the Caſe requires, and appoint the Time of Payment. On this Occaſion, the Empire was divided into Circles; every Circle has one or two Directors, who ſummons the States of it to meet, acquaint them with the Cauſe, and then they take neceſſary Orders for the publick Welfare, and good Adminiſtration of the Circle. They chuſe a General for their Troops, who is to take care, that all things relating to War, be managed for the Good of the Circle: He liſts the Men, regulates their Quarters and March, and puts the Ban of the Empire in Execution: They chuſe 5 Aſſiſtants, at leaſt, who are his Lieutenants, and perform the Office if he be abſent, or negligent: They alſo chuſe a Treaſurer, who ſuperintends the Money; another who receives what the States of the Circle pay toward the Imperial Chamber, or chief Court of Judicature, and gives Acquittances for it; and they have a Secretary who attends the Directors. Sometimes all the Circles meet together in a general Aſſembly. Thoſe that lie neareſt meet every Year, to regulate the Affairs of Money, Correſpondence, and Commerce, and are called the correſponding Circles. They are divided into three Claſſes: The firſt, are thoſe of the *Upper Rhine*, *Lower Rhine*, and *Weſtphalia*. The ſecond, thoſe of the *Upper* and *Lower Saxony*: And the third, thoſe of *Swabia*, *Franconia*, *Bavaria*, and *Auſtria*. The General Aſſemblies of a Circle, appoint Particular ones, and the Directors give Notice of the Time and Place. They treat about Coin, Peace, Public Defence, rectifying the *Matricula*, putting the Emperor's Order in Execution, and appointing Counſellors for the Chamber of *Wetzlar*. They alſo give orders about the Records, Treaſury, Arſenals, Magazines, Fortifications, and Frontiers, and make Laws, but muſt take care they be conſiſtent with the Conſtitution of the Empire.

The Military Force of the Empire, according to the *Matricula*, which appoints what the Princes and States of each Circle ſhall raiſe, or pay, according to their reſpective Rates; is as follow,

	Horſe.	Foot.	Florins.
The Circle of *Auſtria*	174	907	5714
The *Lower Rhine*	190 2/3	885 1/12	5828
Upper Saxony	278	1167	7972
Swabia	341	2100 1/2	12623
Bavaria	231	1060	6934
Franconia	249	1219	8100
Upper Rhine	433	1950	12280
Weſtphalia	309 1/4	2019	8964
Lower Saxony	321 1/3	1053 1/2	8992
Burgundy	180	831	5484
Total	2707 1/4	13292 1/12	82891

We have mentioned already that the Circles, double or tripple this Proportion of Men, Horſe, and Money, as they think fit, or as the Neceſſity of the Empire requires.

Therefore it is no Determination of the Military Strength of the Empire, or a Limitation what each Prince or State ſhall raiſe; but only a Rule to adjuſt their Proportions.

The following Scheme, from the *Atlas Hiſtorique*, of what the Empire is able to raiſe with Eaſe, when Neceſſity requires, gives us a better View of its Military Force.

The Eccleſiaſtical Princes are able to raiſe,

	Men.		*Men.*
Mentz	6000	—— *Paderborn*	3000
Treves	6000	—— *Oſnabrug*	2500
Cologne	6000	Abbot of *Fulda*	6000
Saltzburg	8000	The other Biſhops of the Empire together	6000
Biſhop of *Munſter*	8000	The Abbies and Provoſtſhips of the Empire	8000
—— *Liege*	8000		
—— *Wurtzburg*	2000		
—— *Bamberg*	5000	Total of the Eccleſiaſtical Princes	74500

The Secular Princes are able to raiſe,

	Men.		*Men.*
The Emperor for *Hungary, Bohemia, Sileſia, Moravia*	60000	Princes of *Brunſwic-Lunenb.* and Elector of *Hanover*	30000
—— for *Auſtria*, and his other Dominions	30000	Duke of *Holſtein*	12000
The King of *Pruſſia*	40000	Duke of *Mecklemberg*	15000
The Elector of *Saxony*	25000	Prince of *Anhalt*	6000
Elector *Palatine*	15000	Prince of *Lawemburg*	6000
Duke of *Wirtemberg*	15000	Elector of *Bavaria*	30000
Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*	15000	Dukes of *Saxony*	10000
Princes of *Baden*	10000	Princes of *Naſſau*	10000
		The other Princes, and Imperial Towns of the Emp.	50000
		Total of the Secular Princes	379000
		Total of the Eccleſiaſtical Princes	74500
		Total of the Forces of the Empire	453500

N. B. *The Circle of* Burgundy *being partly in the Hands of* France, *and the reſt being the* Auſtrian Netherlands, *'tis deſcribed in its proper Place.*

The

The Seven United PROVINCES.

THESE Provinces, including what is call'd *Dutch Brabant*, lie betwixt Lat. 51 ½. and 53. 26. ſo that the Extent South and North is 126 Miles. The Breadth is very unequal, being indented on the Eaſt and South by a Part of *Germany*. The greateſt Extent Eaſt and Weſt from the Mouth of the *Maeſe* to the Frontiers of *Munſter* is 105. They are call'd the *United Provinces*, becauſe of the Union, or rather Confederacy they enter'd into at *Utrecht*, for Defence of their Liberties againſt the *Spaniards* in *January* 1579.

The Country in general, eſpecially the Provinces of *Holland* and *Weſt Frieſland*, is ſo full of Marſhes, that they are cut thro' with innumerable Ditches and Channels to drein off the Water, and the Roads thro' thoſe Grounds are planted with Rows of Trees, which make 'em very pleaſant. Their Paſtures are very rich, and mix'd with great Quantities of ſweet Trefoil; ſo that they feed vaſt Herds of Cattel, eſpecially Cows, which give more Milk than in other Countries. One of them, in ſome Parts of *Holland*, gives three great Pailfuls in a Day; ſo that they abound with Butter and Cheeſe, in making and preſerving of which, they excel moſt Countries, their beſt Cheeſe being reckon'd equal to Parmeſan. The Landlords take great care to improve their Lands, and oblige their Tenants by Articles to apply certain Portions to particular Uſes, not to feed above ſo many Cattel in ſuch a number of Acres, to ſcower the old Ditches, and to make new on occaſion, to let the plow'd Fields lie fallow once in ſo many Years, and to cultivate them well with Dung, *&c.* which makes the Boors ſtrive to outvie one another. Some Years their Corn-Fields are much infeſted with Mice, and likewiſe with Caterpillars, and another ſort of Inſect. The Husbandmen make Trenches, or ſet Water-pots in the Corn-Grounds, to intercept and drown the Mice; and the other Inſects are uſually deſtroyed by the Heat of the Sun, when the hot Seaſon comes early. The *Dutch* are fond of Orchards and Gardens; ſo that there is ſcarce any Tree, Herb, or Flower, but what they plant here. Some time ago they doated ſo extravagantly on Flowers, eſpecially fine Tulips, that the Roots of 'em have been ſold for 2 and 3000 Florins apiece. It was look'd on as a Diſeaſe, and therefore call'd *Tulipomania*, or *Tulip-madneſs*; ſo that the Government was forced to reſtrain it. The meaner People were ſoon cured of this Frenzy, when they found it turn'd to no Profit; but thoſe of Faſhion are ſtill very curious and expenſive this way: But in the Province of *Holland*, where they have not much Ground to ſpare, their Gardens and Orchards are not commonly ſo large, unleſs it be ſome belonging to Perſons of Quality, which are curiouſly adorned with long Walks, Wilderneſſes, Mounts, Waterworks, Arbors, and Orangeries; but they want ſuch Gravel as ours, which very much leſſens the Beauty of their Walks.

They have no Minerals, and their chief Foſſile is a Bituminous Earth, of which they make their Turfs: In ſome Places where they dig it, they find great numbers of Trees under Ground, ſuppoſed to have been overturn'd by Tempeſts and Inundations, and in Proceſs of Time cover'd over with Earth. In ſome Places they rake up Mud from the bottom of the Water, which they carry out in Boats, ſpread upon the Ground, lay Boards upon it, tread it, and when the Water is ſqueez'd out, cut it in Form of Bricks, and dry it for Fuel. The Earth from whence they dig their Turf fills up again in a few Years, which affords the middling ſort of People conſtant Fuel; the poorer in many Places uſing Cow-Dung, which they dry up in the ſame manner; but the better ſort generally uſe Sea-coal. All the Salt they have of their own is what they collect in ſmall Quantities out of the Sea Water. They are excellent at boiling and purifying what is brought to them from *France*, and other Countries; and tho' they uſe more than any Nation in *Europe*, yet have enough to ſupply other Countries. Their common Grain is Summer and Winter Wheat, of which they have the beſt and whiteſt in *Zealand*, Buck-Wheat or Beach-Wheat, very much uſed by their Brewers, and another ſort reſembling Barley in the Ear. They have alſo Barley, Oats, Peaſe, Beans, Rye, Colewort-ſeed, Rape-ſeed, Madder, Hops, and great Quantities of *French* Beans.

The wild Beaſts here are, a few Boars and Wolves, and ſuch numbers of Foxes, that the States pay a Price for every one that is taken. They have multitudes of Hares and Rabbets, but only the Nobility are permitted to take them. They have but few Deer. In ſome Parts of *Drente* they have a Creature of a middle Nature, betwixt a Hog and a Bear. They have vaſt Numbers of Squirrels and Hogs, which they feed with Whey, and the like waſhy Nouriſhment, which makes them but indifferent Meat; yet they ſalt a great deal of Pork every Year for the *Eaſt Indies*. They have Store of good Horſes, ſeveral Villages contributing to keep a good Stallion, to which every Man of the Neighbourhood is obliged to bring his Mare. They purchaſe many Thouſands of Black Cattel in a Year from *Holſtein*, *Eaſt Frieſland*, &c. fatten them up in their own Paſture, and ſell them off in *October*. They have great numbers of Sheep, but the beſt are in *Zealand*, where they feed upon Graſs and Herbs, that abound with Salt. In other Provinces they feed much upon ſweet Broom, and excellent Cheeſe is made of their Milk.

They have multitudes of Storks, which build their Neſts in the Chimneys as well of their Towns as Villages, and are the more favoured becauſe they devour the Frogs, which are very numerous in this Country: they fly with their Young about the beginning of *Auguſt*, as ſome think to *Africa*, and return about the End of *February*. They have vaſt numbers of wild Ducks from *Norway* and the *Baltic*, which come to feed in their Channels and Marſhes about the End of Autumn. They have large Flocks of wild Geeſe, Herons, which build without Diſturbance about the Houſes of the Gentry, wild and tame Swans, kept at the public Charge in Moats and Ditches, with Officers to look after them, great numbers of Partridges, Snipes, Water-Hens, Quails, Lapwings, whoſe Eggs they count a Dainty, Larks, Thruſhes, and Pigeons, which they allow no Man to ſhoot. They have likewiſe Plenty of all the other ſorts of domeſtic Fowl. About *Martinmaſs* they have particular Markets for ſelling Geeſe, when the pooreſt among them is ſure to buy one; the Origin of which is aſcribed to the peculiar Reſpect they formerly paid to St. *Martin* Biſhop of *Tours*.

Their River-Fiſh are Salmons, which abound moſt in the Mouths of the *Maeſe* and *Leck*, Pikes, Mullets, Perches, Trouts, Shadfiſh, and abundance of Eels, many of which they ſalt up. In ſome places none but the Nobility have the Liberty to fiſh; and in ſuch Places where 'tis free for every one, there are Officers to keep the People within due Bounds. The Fiſh upon their Coaſts are Hubardine, Haddocks, great numbers of Soles, Rays, Sturgeons, Sea-Crabs, Pollards, Congers, Mackrel, Smelts, and Herrings; but the latter not being good, are ſold very cheap to the Poor. They have plenty of Shell-fiſh, but no Oyſters. There are many Sea-Dogs on ſome of their Coaſts, which the Fiſhermen take thus: When thoſe Fiſh come out of the Water, they diſguiſe themſelves in Beaſt-skins, dance, and play antick Tricks before them, to draw them from the Shore, where they place Nets, and then throwing off their Diſguiſe, purſue them till they are entangled.

The Flatneſs of the Country ſo expoſes it to Inundations and high Tides, that they are forced to have great Banks and Dykes; the making and repairing of which conſtantly employs a vaſt number of Hands: the chief Material in them is the common Sea-weed, which, faſten'd with a thin mixture of Earth, yields a little to the Force of the Waves, and returns to its Poſture as they give back. Their Dykes are uſually about 7 Ells high, and 17 broad at bottom, made of the tougheſt Clay, fenced on the Landſide with Wood and Stone, and on the other with Ruſhes, ſtaked down as high as the Tide generally riſes, or elſe with Sea-weed, which hinders the Water from undermining them; and in *North Holland*, when the Weather is very ſtormy, they clap Sails on the Outſide of 'em. The North-Weſt Wind makes the higheſt Tides on theſe Coaſts, and commonly the greateſt Inundations, of which Hiſtory gives many diſmal Accounts. We ſhall only inſtance in the following. *Novemb.* 5. 1530, the Sea overflow'd great Part of *Zealand*. *Octob.* 31. 1568, it broke ſome Banks, and overflow'd others, cover'd ſome Iſlands of *Zealand*, great part of the Coaſt of *Holland*, and almoſt all *Frieſland*, ſwallowed up 72 Villages, and in *Frieſland* alone deſtroyed above 20000 People, whoſe Bodies floating upon the drowned Lands, with their Cattel, Houſhold-ſtuff, *&c.* was to thoſe that eſcaped, a natural Repreſentation of *Noah*'s Flood. Many People got up to the tops of Trees and riſing Grounds, where they muſt have famiſhed, if they had not been brought off in Boats by the care of the Magiſtrates. In *November* 1665, they had another Inundation, which exceeded that in 1568, for the Sea broke in with ſuch incredible Violence betwixt the *Texel* and the *Helder*, that it carried part of the Village of *Huysduynen* quite away, and laid all the Country between *Wiring* and *Zyp* under Water, broke the Dyke near *Horn*, ſo that the Water came to the Gates of *Medemblick*, overflowed many Villages, turned a large Tract of Country into a continued Sea, and deſtroyed many People and Cattel. The Dyke of *Muydenburg* was then alſo broke down, ſo that all the Country round *Naerden*, *Muyden*, and *Weſop*, as far as *Loren* in *Goyland*, and *Balecorn* in the Province of *Utrecht*, was under Water: the Gates and Ramparts of *Naerden* were ruined; and the ſtrong Rampart of Stone, call'd the *Aſſes Back*, built to repel the Waves, was hurried away, leaving a Hole where it ſtood of 36 Foot deep: the *Newen-Dyke* in *Amſterdam*, with the Street upon it, and the neighbouring Market-place was quite overflowed, and that betwixt *Amſterdam* and *Haerlem* was broke in the middle for the Breadth of 30 or 40 Rods; ſo that there was about 33 Foot Water in thoſe Parts. Many other Dykes had the ſame Fate. The Country in many Places, and particularly a great part of *Water-Land*, was entirely ſwallowed up. Several Dykes in *Frieſland* had Breaches made in them of 30 and 40 Rods long, ſo that a great part of thoſe Coaſts ſeemed to be irrecoverably loſt. The ſame Tempeſt did an incredible Damage in *Zealand* and *Flanders*; yet after the Storm was over, the Dykes were repaired by the incredible Induſtry of the People, in *February* following, and made ſtronger than before. They had another Inundation which did vaſt Damage in *Frieſland*, *&c.* on *Decemb.* 25, 1717, which is freſh in every one's Memory. Their Banks, eſpecially thoſe of the Rivers, often ſuffer much by Shoals of Ice, as happen'd in 1638, when the Ice of the *Rhine* broke down the *Iſſel-Dyke* near *Utrecht*, and laid moſt of the Province of *Holland* under Water; but the Dyke was ſpeedily repaired, and the Waters drein'd by the Wind-mills, of which there are great Numbers placed conveniently for carrying off the Winter Rain and Snow-Waters, which about the beginning of *February*, if the Froſt do not hinder, are forced up by the Mills to vaſt Currents, and drove in to particular Channels; ſo that the Earth becoming dry in a little time, it begins to look green about *March*, when their Cattel are put out to Graſs.

On the other hand, the Flatneſs of their Country, and the Softneſs of their Soil, has given them the great Advantage of cutting numerous Canals with little Trouble, which makes Paſſage and Carriage eaſy and cheap from one Town to another. Both Paſſengers and Goods are brought to the ſet Stages at the time appointed, in their Treck-Schuyts, which are drawn by Horſes, and they are ſecured from Rain, *&c.* the Boats being cover'd by a Deck above, and having Windows in the ſides to let in the Air, and Proſpect of the Country. The overflowing of their Country in the Winter, does alſo enrich their Soil; and when the Froſts come, it gives them not only the Opportunity of diverting themſelves upon the Ice, but likewiſe of travelling expeditiouſly

The Dutch NETHERLANDS or the seven UNITED PROVINCES commonly called HOLLAND

Humbly Inscribed To his Grace — Duke of Montagu &c. Master of the Ward-robe to His Majesty &c. by His Grace's most Obedient Servant Revised by Io.ⁿ Senex

Longitude from London

MARE GERMANI-CUM

ZUYDER ZEE

DE ZEE

Flieland
Eyerlandt
Texel
Vlie
Staveren
Kuynder
Medenblick
Hickhuysen
Enchuysen
Elburg
Harderwyck
Blockzyl
Convordan
Sloten
Aurick
Emden
Leer
Ben Dollert
Keyder Land
Rheyde
Meppen
Lingen
Noorthorn
Benthem
Oldenzael
Ootmarsum
Ahus
Zutphen
Lochem
Borkelo
Grol
Lichtenvoord
Brevoordt
Coesfelt
Borken
Dulmen
Ysselburg
Haltern
Schermbeeck
Ringelberg
Wesel
Burick
Drolten
Dinxlaecken
Holt
Dortmunt
Grimberge
Blankestein
Hardenberg
Dusseldorp
Ervervelt
Solingen
Wormskirchen
Leuthep
Hornborg
Luynen
Gemen
Anholt
Cleef
Griet
Kalkar
Gennep
Goch
Uyden
Santen
Kervenheim
Goudsberg
Calder
Bruggen
Ordingen
Kempen
Crevelt
Duysburg
Duyssen
Duleken
Glabeeck
Dalen
Walterberg
Wassenberg
Erkelenz
Ruremond
Maeseyck
Peer
Brey
Weert
Wessem
Hamm
Boorn
Bachten
Helm
Sluys
Aardenburg
Middelburg
Vlissingen
Brugs
Flassendale
Oudenburg
Antwerpen
Herentals
Lier
Boom
Samael
Geele Vrijh
Kastel
Nicolaas
Rupelmonde
Lokerin
Cheent
Sevenele
Veryte
Sinay
Bouchelo
Stycken
Eckelo
Oost Eckelo
Oost Cappel
Oost Kercke
Damme
Sluys
Ysendyck
Ysendam
Hoorn
Enchuysen
Medenblick
Alckmaer
Haerlem mer Meer
Amstelredam
Utrecht
Gouda
Rotterdam
Delft
Leyden
Dort
Arnhem
Nimmegen
Zutphen
Deventer
Zwol
Campen
Elburg
Harderwyck
Amersfort
Bommel
Tiel
Bommelerwaert
Crimpen
Gorcum
Schoonhoven
Woerden
Oudewater
Montfort
Vianen
Ysselmonde
Voorn
Putten
Naerden
Weesp
Muyden
Gooylandt
Texel
Vlie
Eyerlandt
Flieland
Schelling
Wieringen
Wieringerwaert
Stavoren
Sloten
Hindelopen
Workum
Molkwerum
Bolsward
Harlingen
Franeker
Dockum
Leeuwarden
Sneek
Workum
Gaasterland
Lemmer
Oldeclooster
Oldeboorn
Oldeberkoop
Wolvega
Steenwyck
Coevorden
Ommen
Vollenhove
Swartsluys
Hasselt
Zwartewaterland
Embrica
Hasselterham
Hardenberg
Almelo
Delden
Goor
Diepenheim
Tubbergen
Oldenzeel
Oldenzeel
Enschede
Haeksbergen
Lochem
Zutphen
Doesburg
Arnhem
Elten
Emmerick
Rees
Wesel
Burick
Santen
Xanten
Calcar
Cleef
Griet
Kalkar
Gennep
Goch
Uyden
Kervenheim
Goudsberg
Calder
Bruggen
Ordingen
Kempen
Crevelt
Duysburg
Duyssen
Duleken
Glabeeck
Dalen
Walterberg
Wassenberg
Erkelenz
Ruremond
Maeseyck
Peer
Brey
Weert
Wessem
Hamm
Boorn
Bachten
Helm
Sluys
Aardenburg
Middelburg
Vlissingen
Brugs
Flassendale
Oudenburg
Antwerpen
Herentals
Lier
Boom
Samael
Geele Vrijh
Kastel
Nicolaas
Rupelmonde
Lokerin
Cheent
Sevenele
Veryte
Sinay
Bouchelo
Stycken
Eckelo
Oost Eckelo
Oost Cappel
Oost Kercke
Damme
Sluys
Ysendyck
Ysendam
Hoorn
Enchuysen
Medenblick
Alckmaer
Haerlem mer Meer
Amstelredam
Utrecht
Gouda
Rotterdam
Delft
Leyden
Dort
Arnhem
Nimmegen
Zutphen
Deventer
Zwol
Campen
Elburg
Harderwyck
Amersfort
Bommel
Tiel
Bommelerwaert
Crimpen
Gorcum
Schoonhoven
Woerden
Oudewater
Montfort
Vianen
Ysselmonde
Voorn
Putten
Naerden
Weesp
Muyden

peditiously about Business with their Skates, by which some of 'em will make above 18 Miles an Hour, if the Ice be smooth; and they have likewise Sledges loaden with Goods, which the Men drive before them on Skates, and carry long Poles upon their Shoulders to support them if the Ice should break.

The GEOGRAPHY.

I. FRIESLAND, has the *Zuyder*-Sea on the West and South, *Groningen* and Part of *Overyssel* on the East and South, and the Ocean on the North. 'Tis near 40 Miles from North to South, and 33 from East to West. Some say it was much larger formerly, and that the Islands on the North of it were separated from it by Inundations. Tho' the Country lies low, yet the Air is purified by frequent Winds. In the Winter the Fields are so full of Water, that there is no travelling but on Banks; yet in many places there is good Pasturage, and Arable Land, especially in *Oestergo*. *Westergo* is more level and fenny, but abounds with Fish and Fowl. There is a Bituminous Earth here, which, *Guiccardine* says, did formerly take Fire of itself, near the *Zuyder*-Sea, and could not be stopped till it had burnt two Leagues in length, and as much in breadth, when it was extinguished by the Eruption of Subterraneous Waters, which formed that Lake called the *Jonkermeer*. *Becanus* says, The like happened in *Brabant* in 1541, and in the Province of *Utrecht* in 1567. The Inhabitants are Fair, Tall, Stout, great Lovers of Liberty, Frugal, Affable, and Modest, but when provoked, are outragious: Few of them marry young, which is thought to be the Cause of their strong and healthful Constitution, and of the Vivacity of their Children. They are reckoned very chast, and Adultery, when discovered, is severely punished here: They are of a Martial Discipline, especially their Gentry, who had rather follow the Sword, than Commerce, and will scarce marry to Citizens Daughter. The Women of Quality are generally good Housewives, and careful of their domestic Affairs, while their Husbands follow the Court or Camp. The Gentry affect splendid Apparel, Equipage, and Ritinues. Both Sexes generally follow the *French* Dress. The meaner Sort feed much on Salt, Smoak'd Flesh, Bacon, Barley-Broth, Cheese, and Butter; but affect good Tables on *Sundays*. They are good Companions, carouse in Wine and Ale, and take it ill if they be not pledged. The Language comes nearer the old *English* than any other. Sir *William Temple* is of Opinion, that part of the *Saxons*, who conquered *England*, came from hence. The Men were so much noted formerly for Strength and Courage, that it became a Proverb, *As strong as a Frison*. The Province is divided into *Oestergo*, *Westergoo*, and the *Seven Wolden*, or Provinces. *Oestergo* lies in the North Part, is divided into 12 Jurisdictions, contains 2 Cities, 127 Villages, and had formerly 21 Monasteries; besides Castles and Noblemens Houses. *Westergo* lies on the West Side of the County, contains 9 Towns, 8 Jurisdictions, 127 Villages, and had formerly 24 Monasteries. *Seven Wolden* is the South East Part, divided into 9 Jurisdictions, is in some Places Moorish, in others Sandy; has no Towns, but 77 Villages: In some Parts there is good Corn, but little Pasturage: The Inhabitants live hard, and are reckoned the best Soldiers in the Province.

Places of Note are,

1. *Dockum*, Lat. 53. 31. Lon. 6. 12. It lies in a good Country that abounds with Corn and Pasture, good Villages and Gentlemens Seats. It is very ancient, as appears by Medals, and lies on the River *Ea*, by which it has a Communication with the Sea, *Leeuwarden*, and by Canals, with other Towns, and the Sea on both Sides. The Houses are neat, and well furnished. The Guild-hall is a handsome Structure. The Stone-Bridge near it is so broad, that it serves for a Market, and the Arch is so large and high, that Vessels pass under them. They have two other Bridges, one of which draws up with Chains, to let Vessels pass. The River, where it enters and goes out of the Town, is commanded by Blockhouses, and has a strong Boom open by Day, for the Passage of Ships, and shut up by Night. On each Side of the Channel there is a beautiful Street, with a Bank neatly paved and faced with Stone, to keep in the Water.

2. *Leeuwarden*, on the same River, 12 Miles South-West from *Dockum*, Lat. 53. 24. near Long. 6. The largest, richest, best built, and most populous City in the Province; 'tis square and well fortified, and by its navigable Canals, has a good Trade with *Holland*, *Hamburgh*, *Bremen*, and *Embden*. The Canal which lies West of the *Zuyder*-Sea, is commanded by strong Sluices. The Streets are cleanly, their Houses splendid, the Bridges well paved, their Gardens pleasant, the Churches, the Provincial Court, the Governour's Palace, and the Houses of the Nobility, are fine Structures. Here are two Hospitals, one nobly endowed, for 100 poor People of both Sexes, with good Accommodations for the Aged, Sick, and Lunatic, and for entertaining poor Strangers two Nights at a time. The Town chuses its own Magistrates, has very good Laws for Government, admits no military Men into the Magistracy, nor any but of the Established Religion, and competent Estates. It lies in a fruitful Country, and is plentifully supply'd with all all Necessaries.

3. *Franeker*, 7 Miles West from *Leeuwarden*, is an ancient City, well fortified, and the Air so good, that many of the neighbouring Gentry have built stately Houses here. On the West Side there is a strong Castle which commands the City, and was formerly the Residence of their Governour. It has many Canals, two of which run the Length of the Town, and by communicating with others, make it very pleasant, and advance its Trade. It consists but of one Parish, and they have a large Church, with a tall handsome Steeple. They have an Hospital for 30 Orphans of both Sexes, who are taught Reading, Writing, and Handicrafts, and the Girls, when Marriageable, are provided with competent Portions. The Fields on the North-West lie high, and produce good Corn; but those on the other Side are low, and covered with Water in Winter. The Channel which comes from *Leeuwarden*, runs thro' this City, is Navigable, and has high Banks for the Conveniency of Passengers, and of Horses that draw their Boats, when the Wind is contrary. They have an University which was founded in 1584, where they have 14 Professors endowed by the Revenues of the old Monasteries, and the Students, besides other Immunities, are exempted from Taxes on Wine and Beer. The *Rector Magnificus* is chosen annually out of the several Faculties by Turns, and has the Cognizance of Civil Causes, but the Criminal are referred to the Court of the Province. Here is also a Grammar-School. This and *Leeuwarden* are the only Towns in the whole Province that chuse their own Magistrates.

4. *Harlingen*, 4 Miles West from *Franecker*, at the Mouth of the Canal, and on the Bank of the *Zuyder*-Sea. It was fortified by Prince *William* of *Orange*, about 1579, and by means of its Sluices, can overflow the Country in an Hours time. Tho' the Harbour is large and much frequented, yet Ships of great Burthen must lie out a good Distance at Sea, or unload Part of their Cargo before they can get in. Their chief Trade is in making Sails, and in importing and exporting Corn, Pitch, Tar, Fir-Trees and Deal. On the South Side there was formerly a Castle, the Residence of *Albert the Saxon*, and other Tyrants, who so plagued the Country, that the Inhabitants demolished it. It has a Grammar-School, and two Hospitals, and is governed by its own Magistrates, appointed out of a Number presented to the Provincial Council.

5. *Bolswert*, at the End of a Canal about 8 Miles South-East from *Harlingen*. 'Tis an ancient City, stands on a rising Ground, encompassed with good Pasture and Arable Land. It had formerly a considerable Trade by Sea, but now deals chiefly with the neighbouring Towns by Canals. 'Tis one of the Hans Towns, is populous, well built, and has several Channels which run through it, that carry small Vessels. It has five Gates, four Sluices, a small Market-place, a Town-house, a Church with two Ministers, a Grammar-School with three Masters, two Monasteries, now converted to other Uses, and Hospitals for the Poor and Orphans. 'Tis governed by its own Magistrates, and encompassed by a good Ditch and Rampart.

6. *Sneeck*, 6 Miles South-East from *Bolswert*, is an ancient, populous, neat and well fortified Town. Its chief Trade, which it carries on to the neighbouring Towns by Canals, is in fresh Fish, with which it is well supplied from the neighbouring Lakes. Here is a Public School, which for the Salaries of the Masters, and Number of Scholars, is the best in the Province, next to that of *Leeuwarden*. The adjacent Country has good Pasture, but lies so low that it is not fit for Corn.

7. *Worcum*, lies on the Sea, 7 Miles South-West from *Sneeck*, in a rich Soil. The Harbour is choaked up with Sand, but it drives a good Trade with the Country by Canals, and is well supplied with Fish from the neighbouring Lakes. 'Tis also governed by its own Magistrates.

8. *Stavern*, upon the *Zuyder*-Sea, in the South-West Corner of the Country, about 18 Miles South-West from *Sneeck*. It is very ancient, said to have been the Seat of their Kings, and a great *Emporium*. It has still great Privileges, but the Harbour being choaked up, its Trade is decay'd; and the old Town has been destroy'd by Inundations, the Ruins of which are to be seen at Low-Water. 'Twas formerly the third of the Hans Towns, and so powerful, that it waged War with *Hamburg* and *Lubec*. It is neat, well fortified, governed by its own Magistrates, trades in Fishing, and gets Money by Passage-Boats over the neighbouring Pools and Lakes. There was a Forest here, that in 1250, reached almost to *Enckhuysen* in *North-Holland*, but is now a Road for Ships, which shews that the *Zuyder*-Sea has been enlarged by Inundations.

The Islands of *Ameland* and *Schwermonikooge* on the North of this Province, are inconsiderable, and have only 6 or 7 Villages.

II. GROENINGEN, lies East from *Friesland*; has the Sea on the North, the Gulph of *Embden* or *Dollert* on the East, and *Overyssel* on the South. 'Tis about 42 Miles South-East and North-West, but the South-East Part is only a narrow Slip of Land; the greatest Breadth from East to West is about 38. The Air is sharp and purified by continual Breezes, so that People live here to a good Age. Here is little Wood, so the most of their Fewel is Turf. They have good Pastures, and large Herds of great and small Cattle; are well supplied with salt and fresh Water Fish. The People are much of the same Temper with those of *Friesland*, but reckoned more industrious and cautious. The Country is divided into *Groeningen* and the *Ommelands*; each of which has their Subdivisions.

Places of Note are,

1. *Groeningen*, Lat. 53. 30. Lon. 6. 50. at the Conflux of the *Aha* and *Hunnisius*, which form a Channel capable of many Ships. The *Aha* is received, and let out of the City, by several large Arches under the Fortifications, which are so good that 'tis reckoned almost impregnable. The City is large and populous, and has a great Trade by the Conveniency of its Canals, and its Communication with the *German* Sea, and the River *Ems*. Within the City there is a large Bridge over the *Aha*. Here are three Parish-Churches, nine more which belong to Monasteries and Hospitals being now put to other Uses: Those of St. *Mary*, and St. *Walburg*, have very high Towers. The first is a strong round Structure, and has a Fountain that springs continually. St. *Walburg*'s Friery is now the Residence of the Governour of the Province. Here are three large Market-places, and 27 spacious Streets, several of them adorned with fine Buildings; and most of the Houses have Gardens and Orchards, that yield them both Profit and Pleasure. 17 of the Streets centre in the Ox and Fish Market, and 6 of them run in a Line to so many Gates. Those in the Old Town are so neatly paved, that People may walk safely in the Dark, without any Danger. This City has great Privileges, and was formerly one of the Hans Towns, had the Liberty of Coinage, the Benefit of a Staple, and was exempted from appearing before any other Tribunal. They have still many particular Laws advantageous to the Citizens. They made such a brave Resistance against the Bishop of *Munster* in 1672, that he was forced to raise the Siege after the Loss of 10000 Men, for which they have had a double Vote ever since in the Council of State of the *United Provinces*. There was a long Controversy betwixt them and the *Ommelands*, over whom they claimed Jurisdiction; but the Prince of *Orange*, and the States General decided for the latter. The Citizens are reckoned haughty, Lovers of Liberty, and profuse in Habit and Diet, which has occasioned a Law to regulate Expences at Weddings, and other Solemnities. They are zealous *Calvinists*, but tolerate *Lutherans* and *Anabaptists*. An University was founded here in 1614, and well endowed with the Revenues of the dissolved Monasteries. There is a Settlement for 40 Scholars, who pay only 45 Crowns *per Annum*,

and the reſt of the Charge is borne by the States. Their firſt Rector was the famous *Ubbo Emmius*. In their Library there is an Inſcription atteſted by credible Perſons, that a Soldier lived here 16 Days after a Wound in the Right Ventricle of his Heart. Here is alſo a publick School, well endowed with 7 Maſters for the Languages. The Prince's Palace is on the North ſide of the City, with fine Gardens, and in the Gallery the Pictures of all the Princes of *Orange*, and Counts of *Naſſaw*. The Stadthouſe ſtands near it. Their Government is by 4 Conſuls, and 12 Senators, who continue for 2 Years, and are choſen by Ballot. The 24 Jurats, who elect them, are choſen in the ſame manner. The Conſuls and Senate have the Sovereign Power; but in matters of Peace and War they take the Advice of 8 Senators that went out laſt, and the Jurats, who repreſent the Corporations of the City; and on extraordinary Occaſions call for the Aſſiſtance of ſome other Citizens of the beſt Rank. They have another Council, into which none is admitted but ſuch as have been Conſuls: They have Juriſdiction over the Territory of the City and the *Ommelands*, from whence 3 Members are admitted, who preſide in their Turns. This City gave Birth to thoſe two great Scholars *Rodolphus Agricola*, and *Weſelius*.

2. *Winſchotten*, 12 Miles South-East of *Groningen*, a Fortreſs, noted for the Defeat of the *Spaniards* near it in 1568, by Count *Lewis* of *Naſſaw*, being the firſt Battel which the *Dutch* fought for their Liberty againſt them.

3. *Bolling-wolder-Schans*, 11 Miles South-East from *Winſchotten*, a ſtrong Fort, that commands one of the chief Paſſes into *Weſtphalia*, and has Sluices, by which they can drown the neighbouring Country.

4. *Bourtangerfort*, 7 Miles South-East of the former, encompaſſed with unpaſſable Moraſſes. It was built by the Prince of *Orange* in 1593, who repulſed the *Spaniards* there before it was finiſhed.

5. *Langaker-Schans*, on the South end of *Dollert Bay*, 7 Miles East of *Winſchotten*, a very ſtrong Place; 'twas taken by the Biſhop of *Munſter* in 1672, but retaken by the *Dutch* next Year, with all the Plunder he had laid up there. There are other Forts in the Neighbourhood, which, with thoſe already mentioned, make a ſtrong Frontier on the ſide of *Embden* and *Weſtphalia*.

6. *Delfzyl*, on *Dollert Bay*, 12 Miles North-East of *Groningen*, a very good Harbour, better than that of *Embden*, and the Fortifications ſo large, that it reſembles a great Town. The *Dutch East-India* Fleet of 14 Ships, with a Cargo valued at 16 Millions Sterling, being cloſe purſued by the *Engliſh* Fleet, eſcaped hither in 1672, as they came North about.

III. OVERYSSEL, has *Groningen* on the North, Part of *Frieſland* and the *Zuyder*-Sea on the Weſt, the County of *Zutphen* on the South, and part of *Weſtphalia* on the East; 'tis 80 Miles where longeſt South-East and North-Weſt, and 48 where broadeſt East and Weſt. 'Tis more expoſed to Invaſions from *Germany* than any of the other Provinces, being ill provided of natural Fortifications of Rivers and Foreſts on that ſide. In many Places there are Sands, Heaths, and Marſhes; but in others good Corn and Paſturage. 'Tis the worſt inhabited, and has the leaſt Trade of any of the Provinces, owing to the Barrenneſs of much of the Soil, and the Inconveniency of its Situation. In the County of *Drent*, the North part of it, there are Stones of ſo prodigious a Bulk, which not being the Product of the Country, fills Spectators with Amazement how they came hither: Some of 'em lie upon the top of others, with room for a Man to creep thro'. The Natives ſay, they were Heathen Altars, and that the Men ſacrificed to their Idols were forced to creep thro' thoſe Places, all beſmeared with humane Ordure. The Country has its Name from the River *Yſſel*, of which it lies East, and is divided into the *Yſſel-land*, which lies on that River, *Drent*, and *Twente*. The Province in the whole contains 9 Cities, 5 Fortreſſes, 10 large open Towns, and 210 Villages.

Places of chief Note are,

1. *Valter-Schans*, Lat. 53. 5. Long. 7. 12. ſo ſtrong a Fortreſs, that 'tis able to reſiſt the greateſt Army.

2. *Schans-ten-hole*, another Fortreſs, 7 Miles South-Weſt from it.

3. *Coevorden*, 5 Miles South-Weſt from thence, Lat. 52. 59. Lon. 7. 7. one of the ſtrongeſt Fortreſſes in *Europe* by Art and Nature; 'tis defended on one part by unpaſſable Moraſſes and Fens, and all the Roads to it, but that from *Groningen*, ſo narrow, that an Army can't march in this Country but with great difficulty. 'Twas ſeveral times taken and retaken during the Wars betwixt the *Dutch* and *Spaniards*, and betrayed to the Biſhop of *Munſter* in 1672, but ſoon after ſurprized by the *Dutch*. The Biſhop block'd it up again in 1673, and by cooping up the Waters with a high Bank, brought it to Diſtreſs; but as the Garriſon was preparing to cut thro' the Bank, it was broke down by a Storm, which relieved the Town, and drowned part of the Biſhop's Troops. Here is a Caſtle where the Governour of the Province reſides.

4. *Aſſen*, a ſmall City, about 21 Miles North of *Coevorden*, where there is a Court of Judicature. The reſt of the Country is divided into Diſtricts, which have their proper Judges choſen annually out of the Gentry and Peaſants, who meet weekly to diſtribute Juſtice, and all together three times a Year, for Cauſes of a high Nature; but there lies an Appeal from them to the ſupreme Court of the Province.

5. *Steenwyck*, 27 Miles North-Weſt of *Coevorden*, a ſmall ſtrong Town, that held out a Siege of 3 Months againſt the *Spaniards* in 1581, when the *Engliſh* under Colonel *Norris* obliged 'em to raiſe it. The *Spaniards* took it again, but it was retaken by Prince *Maurice* of *Orange* in 1592, after a ſharp Siege, when the *Spaniſh* Governour ſaid, he was dug out like a Fox. 'Twas ſurrendered to the Biſhop of *Munſter* in 1672, who baſely ruined the Fortifications, tho' he had the Money he demanded to ſpare them; but it is now refortified; and the adjacent Country has good Paſtures and arable Lands.

6. *Blockzyl*, on the *Zuyder*-Sea, 7 Miles South-Weſt from *Steenwyck*, a Place of good Trade, very populous, and well fortified.

7. *Vollenhove*, 3 Miles South of *Blockzyl*, on the *Zuyder*-Sea, a neat fortified Town, Capital of its Diſtrict, and formerly the Seat of the King of *Spain*'s Grand Council in this Country, where the Magiſtrates pronounced Sentence without Appeal, in Preſence of the Governour of the Province, who generally reſided here. Many of the Nobility of the Province have Houſes in the Town; and 'tis noted for a great Market of Corn from the *Baltic*.

8. *Swartſluys*, 5 Miles South-East of *Vollenhove*, a very large and ſtrong Fort, taken by the Biſhop of *Munſter* in 1672, and with difficulty retaken by the *Dutch* afterwards.

9. *Haſſelt*, 2 Miles South-East of *Swartſluys*, on the River *Vecht*, a pleaſant City, of good Trade.

10. *Camp* or *Campen*, about 7 Miles South-Weſt of *Haſſelt*, on the Weſt ſide of the *Yſſel*, about 2 Miles above where it falls into the *Zuyder*-Sea, a large neat City, in the middle of pleaſant Fields, from whence came the Name. It has ſpacious Churches of curious Workmanſhip, a noble Guild-hall, a Cuſtom-houſe of fine Architecture, and ſo large, that they lodge and entertain Princes, and others of Quality in it. Here is a long wooden Bridge over the *Yſſel*, defended by a ſtrong Fort. The City is encompaſſed by a thick Wall, with many high Towers; but the chief Strength is in its Situation. The *French* bargained for 80000 Livres to ſpare the Town and its Fortifications, when they quitted it in 1673, but deſtroyed part of 'em. The Town has Liberty of Coinage, and other large Immunities, and had formerly a conſiderable Trade, but 'tis now decayed, becauſe the Harbour is ſo choak'd up with Sand, that it is not capable of large Veſſels.

11. *Zwoll*, 6 Miles South-East of *Campen*, an ancient City, on a Stream of the *Vecht*, which runs thro' the City, contributes much to its Neatneſs, and mixing with others, forms a Channel without the Town to the *Zuyder*-Sea, from whence the Tide flows up and advances its Trade, which is chiefly in Timber, Cattel fatted in the neighbouring Paſtures, Wool, Corn, Butter, Cheeſe, and Benthem Stones. 'Tis ſtrongly fortified by 4 good Fortreſſes, 3 of 'em ſo large that they reſemble Towns, beſides a double Ditch, 10 good Baſtions, and 24 Towers upon the ancient Walls, and 3 large ſtrong Gates that open into the Suburbs, which are equal to good Villages. Here is a Court where Appeals from others in the Province are determined. The Provincial States meet here, at *Deventer*, and *Campen* by Turns. They have a College, where there are uſually 500 Students: It has bred many learned Men. The famous *Thomas à Kempis* was Prior of Mount *Agnis* in the Juriſdiction of this City, to which alſo belong'd the Monaſtery of *Winſem*, that had 70 Convents under it. St. *Michael*'s Church here is a large Structure of good Architecture, has a wonderful high Steeple, and harmonious Bells. Their Guild-hall is noted for Antiquity. The City is very pleaſant by fine Walks within and without, where there are many Orchards and Meadows. The Inhabitants are reckoned courteous to Strangers, and charitable to the Poor, for whom they have ſeveral Hoſpitals. Here is a large Granary, and a good Arſenal. There are 18 large populous Villages in the Juriſdiction of the Town. It was betrayed to the Biſhop of *Munſter* in 1672, and ſent Deputies in the Name of the Provincial States to the other Towns of the Province to ſubmit to him; for which Treachery they were deprived of the Power to chuſe their own Magiſtrates, without the Prince's Conſent. 'Twas quitted by the Archbiſhop of *Cologne* in 1674, to whom it was given by the *French* and the Biſhop of *Munſter*, his Confederates; but he ſent the Magiſtrates to *Maeſtricht*, as Hoſtages for 10000 Crowns he demanded of the Town.

12. *Ommen*, about 11 Miles East of *Zwoll*, a walled Town.

13. A Fort call'd *Ommer-Schans*, 3 Miles North.

14. *Hardenberg*, a walled Town, about 8 Miles North-East.

15. *Gramsberg*, 3 Miles North-East from *Hardenberg*, an ancient Caſtle, famous for the brave Defence made by its Garriſon of 36 Men in 1672, againſt 900 of the Biſhop of *Munſter*'s Troops: they ſtood out two Storms, and yielded at laſt upon honourable Terms, but were impriſoned, contrary to Capitulation. The Biſhop fortified it ſtrongly afterwards, but was obliged to quit it.

16. *Deventer*, on the *Yſſel*, Lat. 52. 25. Long. 6. 26. 18 Miles South of *Zwoll*, a large, ancient, neat, populous, and well fortified City, whoſe Inhabitants are addicted to Learning and Traffick. 'Twas formerly an Imperial and Hans Town, and See of a Biſhop. It revolted with the reſt of the Province from the *Spaniards*, to whom it was betrayed in 1587, by Sir *William Stanly*, a Papiſt, who was made Governour by the Earl of *Leiceſter*; but retaken by Prince *Maurice* in 1591, and its Fortifications enlarged. It lies in a pleaſant Country, that abounds with Paſtures and arable Land. It has a large Market-place, with a Houſe where ſome of the Citizens always keep Guard. It has the Power of Coinage, weekly Markets, and 5 annual Fairs, a Cathedral, 2 other Churches, 6 Hoſpitals, one of 'em for Orphans, a ſpacious Guild-hall of ancient Architecture, and a *Schola Illuſtris*, with Profeſſors of Law, Philoſophy, Divinity, and the Languages. *Eraſmus* had part of his Education here; and it has bred other learned Men. The Town has 6 Gates, ſome of 'em of fine Architecture, particularly the *Brink Port*, adorned with Statues and Inſcriptions, and among others that of the Emperor *Charles* V. for defending the Town in 1544. The Tower of *Noremberg*, adjoining to the Gate of that Name, is their ſtrongeſt and neateſt Structure. The Town was baſely betrayed by ſome of the Magiſtrates in 1672, to the Biſhop of *Munſter*, and delivered to him by Night, without conſent of the Burghers or Garriſon, who together made up 10000 reſolute fighting Men. It fell to the Share of the Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, one of the Confederates, who quitted it in 1674, for 42000 Crowns, to ſpare their Fortifications and Guns.

17. *Oldenzyl*, 33 Miles East of *Deventer*, near the Frontiers of *Germany*, a fortified Town, but of no great Bulk or Strength, frequently taken and retaken in the Wars with *Spain*, and at laſt by the Biſhop of *Munſter* in 1672; but retaken by the *Dutch* in 1674.

IV. DUTCH GELDERLAND, where longeſt from South to North is 60 Miles, and where broadeſt from East to Weſt about 70, including the County of *Zutphen*; but the Breadth is very unequal, being much indented by the other Provinces and the *Zuyder*-Sea, which, with part of *Overyſſel*, lies on the North of it; *Utrecht*, and part of *Holland*, lies on the Weſt; part of *Cleve* and *Munſter* on the East; and part of *Holland* and *Dutch Brabant* on the South. The Air is much better than that of *Holland* and the other Provinces, becauſe of its higher Situation. Part of it is full of Heaths, Woods, and barren Hills; but other Parts are fruitful in Corn and Paſturage; ſo that great Droves of Cattel are annually brought hither from *Denmark* and *Frieſland* to be fatten'd. The People have been always noted for their Courage, and their Cavalry particularly. The continual Wars betwixt their ancient Dukes and

and their Neighbours, and the Barrenneſs of ſo much of their Country, made them apply themſelves chiefly to Arms. *Charles* V. being ſenſible of this, did, in order to abate their Military Genius, and ſecure to his Family the Poſſeſſion of this Country, to which the Duke of *Cleve* had the better Title, exclude them from his Armies. The common People are reckon'd courteous and induſtrious, and much reſemble the *Lower Germans*. They were great Aſſertors of their Liberties, and had the Privileges of arming againſt their Prince, if he invaded them. 'Twas divided into the Quarters of *Nimeguen*, *Ruremond*, *Arnheim*, and *Zuphen*; and when the Subjects of any of thoſe Quarters were wrong'd by the Prince, they complained to the Magiſtrates of the chief City of their Quarter, who were to demand Redreſs, and if not obtained in two Months, had Power to ſeize on the Prince's Revenues in that Quarter; and if he proved obſtinate, the other Cities were to join them. The Quarter of *Ruremond* belongs to *Spaniſh Gelderland*.

The Quarter of ARNHEIM, or the VELUWE, is the North, and largeſt Part of the Country, is about 40 Miles long, and 24 where broadeſt.

Places of Note here are,

1. *Elburg*, on the *Zuyder*-Sea, Lat. 52. 36. Long. 6. 5. 8 Miles South-Weſt of *Campen*. 'Twas one of the Hans Towns, is walled, of a ſquare Figure, has 3 Gates, a ſmall River runs thro' it, over which there are 5 Stone Bridges, upon one of which they keep their Market for Fiſh, which is their chief Trade.

2. *Harderwyck*, on the *Zuyder*-Sea, 10 Miles South-Weſt of *Elbing*. 'Tis a walled Town, and built after the Faſhion of *Hamburg* and *Lubec*. The Church of St. *Mary* is a ſtately Structure of good Architecture, and has an exceeding high Steeple, ſeen at a great diſtance by Land and Sea. Here is an Univerſity, that has a good Library of excellent Books in *Latin*, *Greek*, and the *Oriental* Tongues, with ſeveral Volumes printed in *Chineſe*. The Rector is the ſupreme Magiſtrate, and is annually choſe by the 6 Curators. It has bred many great Men, and among others the famous Lawyer *Gerard Boetius*, and *Albertus Leoninus*, who are ſaid to have formed the Model of the preſent *Dutch* Commonwealth here. This City was formerly a Hans Town, but ſuffer'd much by Inundations that ſwallowed up a Church and Village, with Meadows on the South ſide, which obliges them to ſecure that Part with Dykes and Fences. It was taken by the *French* in 1672; they burnt and diſmantled moſt of it in 1673, and demanded 12000 Guilders to ſpare the reſt. It has never ſince recover'd its ancient Luſtre.

3. *Arnheim*, Capital of the *Veluwe*, lies on the *Rhine*, Lat. 52. 4. Long. 6. 11. 'Tis ſuppoſed to be *Tacitus*'s *Arenacum*. It is ſtrongly fortified, is the Seat of the ſupreme Council of *Gelderland*, was formerly a Hans Town, and has great Immunities. It has 5 Gates, ſo ſtrong, that they anciently ſerved as Fortreſſes; but 'tis now fortified after the modern way. 'Tis overlook'd by a Hill on the North ſide, from whence flows a large Current of Water, which fills their Ditches, and turns their Mills. From this Hill there is a fine Proſpect of the City and neighbouring Country. Near the *Rhingate*, which is the chief, there is a ſtrong Bulwark, and a Bridge of Boats over the River. The Dukes of *Gelder* had a noble Palace here, moſt of which was blown up by Accident in 1589. The Church of St. *Martin* is a noble Structure, with a ſtately Tower. Here is an Hoſpital for ancient and poor Citizens, nobly endowed, and two others of leſs Note. The Government is by a Judge, who has Juriſdiction over the City, and a great part of the *Veluwe*. They have alſo two Burgomaſters choſe out of their 12 Echevins, and 6 Maſters of Corporations, choſen out of a certain Number preſented to the Conſuls and Eſchevins by their Fraternities, and 48 Jurats choſen in the ſame manner, to aſſiſt in the Management of publick Affairs. This City was taken by the *French* in 1672, when they began to enlarge its Fortifications, and erect a Magazine; and when they left it, forced the City to pay them 170000 Guilders. About 2 Miles Eaſt from it there is a Fort on the *Yſſel*, call'd *Yſſel-oort*.

4. *Wageningen*, on the *Rhine*, about 9 Miles South-Weſt from *Arnheim*, thought to be the *Vado* of *Tacitus*, ſo ſtoutly defended by *Julius Brigantius* againſt his Unkle *Civilis* the famed *Batavian* General. It ſtands in a mooriſh Ground, which adds to its Strength. On one ſide there is a Heath above 5 Leagues broad, and on the other good Paſtures and arable Land. This Place was alſo taken by the *French* in 1672, but quitted ſoon after.

5. *Loo*, 17 Miles North from *Arnheim*, a noble Country Seat that belonged to the Family of *Orange*. It ſtands on a riſing Ground in the middle of a large Plain, where there is good hunting. The Palace is of modern Architecture, with fine Gardens, ſhady Walks and Grotto's, admirable Fountains, eſpecially one call'd the *Baſin of Venus*, and two noble Caſcades, where the Water falls ſo gently from one Baſin into another, that the whole reſembles a broad Mirror.

The Quarter of NIMEGUEN conſiſts chiefly of the *Betuwe*, ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Batavia*, and the chief Seat of the gallant *Batavi*, who make ſuch a Figure in the *Roman* Hiſtory. The preſent Extent of it Eaſt and Weſt is about 40 Miles where longeſt, and the greateſt Breadth South and North about 18; but the ancient *Batavi* extended their Juriſdiction Eaſt into *Lower Germany*, and Weſt as far as the Sea. They are ſuppoſed to have been of *German* Extract, and to have come from *Heſſe*, where *Battenberg* and *Battenhauſen* ſeem ſtill to have ſomething of their Name. This Country in general is fruitful, and well watered.

Places of chief Note are,

1. *Nimeguen*, the Capital, Lat. 51. 54. Long. 6. 6. 8 Miles South-Weſt from *Arnheim*. 'Tis ſuppoſed to be *Tacitus*'s *Batavorum Oppidum*, which is very probable from the *Roman* Antiquities found in and about it. *Smetius*, in his *Antiquitates Neomagenſes*, printed here in 1678, gives a very particular and learned Account of 'em, his Father and he having made a noble Collection of them. His learned Explications tend very much to illuſtrate the *Roman* Hiſtory in this and other Parts of the World. Several of the Inſcriptions upon Stones, *&c.* are fix'd on the Wall of the Town-houſe. The Caſtle is aſcribed by ſome to the ancient *Batavi*, and by others to *Julius Cæſar*, which was particularly aſſerted in an Inſcription on Marble fix'd to the Wall, which took notice of its being repaired by the Emperor *Frederic Barbaroſſa* in 1155. *Charlemain* did alſo repair it, and he and following Emperors frequently reſided, and held Aſſemblies of the States here: But whoever built the Town and Caſtle, they are certainly very ancient. The Town mentioned by *Antonin* as a famous City in his Time, and the Caſtle is mentioned as a Princely Palace of incomparable Architecture by *Aſchaſnaburgenſis* in 1046. The Town had great Privileges granted by ſeveral Emperors, as the Right to determine all Cauſes in the Juriſdiction of their Appeal. They were not obliged to march out of their City but under their Conſul, and no farther than to be able to return at Night. They were exempted from all Taxes throughout the Empire, and are ſtill free from Tolls upon the *Maeſe*. The Citizens have always been tenacious of their Liberty, as appears by an Inſcription upon the Gate of the Town, on the North-Weſt ſide of the Caſtle, which is thus; *Pes Imperii, huc uſque jus* Stavriæ. *Melior eſt Bellicoſa Libertas quam Servitus Pacifica:* i. e. *This is the Border of the Empire, ſo far reaches the Right of* Stavria. *'Tis better to have Liberty with War, than Slavery with Peace. Stavria*, here mentioned, was an Impoſt from which they were exempted. They retained the ſame Spirit of Liberty in 1566, when they were ſo much enraged at the King of *Spain*'s Proclamation to ſeize all Perſons ſuſpected of Hereſy here, without reſpect to their Privileges, that they immediately demoliſhed all the Statues and Images in their Churches, and eſtabliſhed the Proteſtant Worſhip. This City is well fortified, and lies in Form of a Creſcent upon the Fronts of 5 little Hills on that Branch of the *Rhine* call'd the *Waal* or *Wahal*, from whence there is a very fine View of the Town and Caſtle. The Houſes are well built, for moſt part of Brick, and ſlated. It has 5 Gates towards the Land, and as many towards the River. Before the War with *Spain*, they had many Churches, and other religious Buildings, but now they have only 10, adorned with ſtately Towers: the chief is St. *Stephen's*, a ſumptuous Stone Structure, ſupported by 35 Pillars of extraordinary Architecture, and has a magnificent Tower: In part of this Church their Archives are kept, incloſed with Iron Grates; and in the Choir there is a magnificent Tomb of a Dutcheſs of *Guelderland* with her Image in Braſs, and 16 Coats of Arms expreſſing her Lineage. Near this Place ſtands the Public School for Languages and the Liberal Arts: 'tis a princely Structure, has the Images of the Apoſtles, and a noble Repreſentation of the laſt Judgment. The Town-houſe is a magnificent Fabric, with the Statues of ſeveral Emperors their Benefactors. The Seats of their Magiſtrates are beautifully adorned, and over the Heads of their Conſuls hangs a naked Sword, as an Emblem of Juſtice. Here, as a Monument of the *Spaniſh* Tyranny, they keep the Sword by which the Counts *Egmont* and *Horn* were executed at *Bruſſels*. Here are two Hoſpitals for the Education of Orphans, two for old poor Citizens, and two for the Cure of Diſeaſes. The Town was formerly Imperial. The Caſtle ſtands upon a high Hill adjoining to the River, is encompaſſed with high Stone Walls, conſiſts of three large Courts, and has two Chapels, the largeſt ſupported by eight Pillars on each ſide, and abounds with ancient Inſcriptions, and other *Roman* Monuments, of which *Smetius* gives a particular Account. From the middle Tower of this Caſtle there is as fine a Proſpect as is to be ſeen almoſt any where in *Europe*. Here is an Arch of a prodigious Bigneſs, with the Ruins of other Arches and Pillars, that amaze the curious Beholders. The Remainders of the old Gates reſemble Triumphal Arches, and the old Walls, eſpecially the outer, are exceeding high built with Brick, and guarded by ſtrong Towers. In the higher part of the City there are three large Ponds, fed with hidden Springs; and thro' the whole Town there are many deep Wells, which riſe and fall as the River *Maeſe* does, tho' 6 Miles diſtant. The Government is by two Conſuls choſen annually, 12 Echevins, and a Council of 24. The Conſuls, after the Expiration of their Office, are made Captains of the City-Companies. The Citizens are addicted to Trade, War, and Learning; and ſeldom infranchiſe Strangers, but ſuch as are like to adorn their Community. Their chief Trade is in brewing Beer, and feeding Cattel in their Paſtures. 'Twas ſurrendered by Treachery to the *French* after 6 Days Siege in 1672, and the Garriſon made Priſoners of War. The *French* knowing the Importance of it, employed 5000 Men daily in building a Citadel, and other Fortifications. They made it the Receptacle of their Plunder; and when they abandoned it in 1674, threw a Shipload of Arms into the River, and forced 82000 Crowns from the Town. A Treaty of Peace betwixt *France* and the Confederates was concluded here in 1678 and 1679. The *French* had well nigh ſurprized it in 1702, but it was ſaved by the happy Retreat of the Earl of *Athlone* towards it, and his obliging the Enemy to march off with Loſs. Here is a Bridge of Boats over the *Waal*, and a large Harbour for ſecuring their Veſſels in Winter, well fortified; and there is a Canal for Veſſels croſs the *Betuwe* to *Arnheim*, about 8 Miles long, built at the Charge of thoſe two Cities.

2. *Knodſenburg* lies over againſt it on the other Side the River. It has a Fort raiſed by Prince *Maurice* in 1590, to curb the *Spaniſh* Garriſon of *Nimeguen*, and galled them ſo much with its Cannon, that the Duke of *Parma* laid Siege to it, but was obliged to raiſe it with Shame, Part of his Troops being defeated by the brave Sir *Francis Vere*, and Count *Solms*, after which the *Dutch* ſoon took *Nimeguen*.

3. *Schenken-Schans*, 10 Miles Eaſt from *Nimeguen*, upon the Point of the *Betuwe*, where the *Rhine* is divided into the greater Branch, called the *Waal*, and the Leſſer, called the *Rhine*. It was built by *Martin Schenk*, for the *Dutch*, in 1588, and he did ſo much gall the Places ſubject to *Spain* from it, that when he was drowned at the Attack of *Nimeguen*, they made publick Rejoicings for ſeveral Days; and when the Town was ſurrendered to Prince *Maurice*, he did ſo much Honour to his Memory, that tho' he was born but of mean Parents in *Nimeguen*, he ordered his Corpſe to be buried in the Sepulchre of the Dukes of *Guelder* there. This Place is ſo ſtrong by Situation, that the Prince of *Parma* would never attempt it. It is very well fortified, commands both Branches of the River, and the Windmills and Ditches, which prevent the *Betuwe* from being overflowed. It bounds upon the Dutchy of *Cleve*, and is one of the Keys of the *Netherlands*.

4. *Tiel*, on the South Side of the *Waal*, 10 Miles Weſt from *Nimeguen*, a ſtrong Town, Capital of its Diſtrict, has a Marſh on the North Side, was attacked in vain by the Emperor *Charles* V. in 1528, but betrayed to the *French* in 1672, tho' they were afterwards forced to quit it.

5. *Buren*,

5. *Buren*, 5 Miles North-West of *Tiel*. 'Tis a walled Town, hath an ancient Caſtle, and is Capital of a County which came to the Houſe of *Orange* by Marriage.

6. *Bommel*, on the North Side of the *Waal*, 10 Miles South-West of *Tiel*, is a very ſtrong pleaſant Town, with broad regular Streets. It ſtands on a marſhy Ground, and has Sluices by which it can drown the Country betwixt the *Maeſe* and the *Waal*. 'Tis a Capital of its Diſtrict, which is an Iſland betwixt the *Maeſe* and the *Waal*, about 15 Miles long, and 5 where broadeſt.

7. Fort *St. Andrew*, 5 Miles Eaſt from *Bommel*. 'Tis very ſtrong and well fortified after the modern Way. It was one of the ſtrongeſt the *Spaniards* had in this Country, but taken from them by Prince *Maurice* in 1599, with 3000 Men, while the *Spaniards* attempted its Relief with 9000.

8. Fort *Voorn*, 2 Miles further, near a Canal which joyns the *Maeſe* and the *Waal*. It was built by Prince *Maurice*, after taking Fort *St. Andrew*, and reckoned impregnable.

The Quarter of ZUTPHEN, lies in the Eaſt Part of the Province, and was reckoned a diſtinct County. It has the Quarters of *Arnheim* and *Nimeguen* on the Weſt, *Overyſſel* on the North, *Cleve* on the South, and *Munſter* on the Eaſt. 'Tis about 31 Miles from South to North, and about 30 where broadeſt from Eaſt to Weſt. It has good Paſturage, but not much Corn, the Ground being low and mooriſh.

Places of Note are,

1. *Zutphen*, which gives Name to the Country. It is in Lat. 52. 15. Lon. 6. 30. about 8 Miles South from *Daventer*. 'Tis a rich populous City, and one of the ſtrongeſt in the Seven Provinces. 'Tis divided by the River *Yſſel*, into the Old and New. The Buildings are fair and neat, and many People of Quality live here. There are 2 Bridges which joyn the old and new Towns. The chief Structures are, 1. *St. Peter*'s Church, a very ſumptuous Building, with an exceeding high Steeple: It has a large Font of Braſs of curious Workmanſhip, and a noble Monument of its ancient Counts, and in this Church they have a public Library. Here it a curious Brick-Tower, built in the Form of a Quadrangular Pyramid, is a great Ornament to the City, and from hence there is a pleaſant Proſpect over the neighbouring Country. The Air of the Town is healthful, and the People courteous. The Monaſteries within the Town are turned into Hoſpitals for aged ſick People, and Orphans. It revolted from the *Spaniards*, with the reſt of the Provinces, was afterwards taken, and the Inhabitants cruelly uſed. The famous Sir *Philip Sidney* died of a Wound he received in the Siege of this Place. The *Dutch* retook it afterwards by Surprize. It was betrayed to the *French* in 1672, tho' reckoned impregnable. They abandoned it again in 1674. Here is a Court which determines Appeals from inferior Courts in the County. It had formerly a Mint, and was one of the Hans Towns.

2. *Grol*, about 18 Miles South-Eaſt from *Zutphen*. It lies on the River *Slink*, was fortified by *Charles* V. becauſe it lies on an important Paſs, betwixt *Germany* and the *Netherlands*, and afterwards made ſo ſtrong by the *Spaniards* that it was reckoned impregnable, but taken by Prince *Maurice* in 1627, after a remarkable Siege. He added ſo much to the Fortifications, that 'tis reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt in the Seven Provinces. 'Twas betrayed to the Biſhop of *Munſter* in 1672, but afterwards recovered by the States.

3. *Doesburg*, on the *Yſſel*, 8 Miles South-Weſt from *Zutphen*. 'Tis ſuppoſed to have been built by *Druſus* the *Roman* General, becauſe it lies near the Place where he cut his Ditch to bring the *Rhine* into the *Yſſel*. 'Tis very ſtrong by Situation, being acceſſible only by a Neck of Land, but was betrayed to the *French* in 1672, who in 1674 left and diſmantled it ſo, that it has never recovered its ancient Beauty.

4. *Breevord*, 17 Miles South-Eaſt from *Doesburg*, and 10 South-Weſt from *Grol*. It is ſo encompaſſed by Marſhes and Fens, that there is no Acceſs to it, but by a narrow Paſs; and the Soil is ſo ſpungy and moiſt, that it is not eaſy to be drained. It is alſo well fortified. Prince *Maurice* beſieged it, and attacked it in 1597, by ſwimming Machines; but loſt ſo many Men before it, that when his Men ſtormed, it he could not reſtrain them from Plunder and other Diſorders, they were ſo enraged; they found a vaſt Booty in the Place, becauſe the People of the adjacent Country had brought all their beſt Effects hither, as to an impregnable Fortreſs.

V. The Province of UTRECHT has *Holland* on the Weſt, the *Zuyder*-Sea on the North, the Quarter of *Nimeguen* on the South, and that of *Arnheim*, on the Eaſt. The greateſt Extent from South to North is about 25 Miles, and from Eaſt to Weſt about 30, but it is much indented both Ways. It contains 5 Cities, 65 Villages, and 64 Gentlemens Seats. The Air is much better, the Ground higher and fitter for Cultivation than that of *Holland*. It abounds with Gardens and Orchards, except on the Borders of *Guelderland*, where it is barren and heathy. The Inhabitants appear, by Hiſtory, to have been of a warlike Diſpoſition, but loſt much of their Reputation by their eaſy Submiſſion to the *French* in 1672, which ſome aſcribe to the Decay of their military Genius by a long Peace, and others to Treachery. However, this occaſioned a great Alteration in their Government in 1674, when by way of Puniſhment, the Stadtholder had a much greater Power given him by the Provincial States, in the Government of that Country than in the other Provinces. The People are moſt like *Germans* in Diſpoſition, and leſs inclinable to Trade than thoſe of the Maritime Provinces. The Common People are courteous and hoſpitable, which is owing to the great Numbers of Gentry, that the Goodneſs of the Air has invited to live among them.

Places of Note are,

1. *Amersfort*, Lat. 52. 14. Lon. 5. 40. on the River *Eems*. 'Tis an ancient Town, was frequently the Retreat of the Biſhops of *Utrecht*, when expell'd their Capital. 'Tis about a League round, but not ſtrong, being commanded by a neighbouring Hill. 'Tis divided into the Old and New Towns; the Buildings of the former are very neat. Here are two Churches, one of them a large and ſtately Fabric, ſeveral good Hoſpitals, and a Public School, where divers Perſons of Eminence have had their Education. They had formerly a great Trade in Beer, but ſubſiſt chiefly now by Husbandry, and feeding Cattel, there being good arable Land and Paſtures in the Neighbourhood.

2. *Utrecht*, about 12 Miles South-Weſt of *Amersfort*, Lat. 52. 8. Long. 5. 20. 'Tis an ancient Town, ſuppoſed to have been the *Roman Antonina*, and the *Trajectus Rheni*, or Paſſage of the *Rhine*, mentioned in *Antonin's Itinerary*. *Dagobert* King of *France* is ſaid to have given it to St. *Willebrod* an *Engliſhman*, its firſt Biſhop, who, *Bede* ſays, died about 636. The Dioceſe was enlarged by *Pepin* and *Charlemain*, ſo that it reached over moſt of the Old *Batavia*, and its Biſhops were ſo powerful, that they made War on the Counts of *Holland*; and it continued to be a conſiderable Principality, till reſigned to the Emperor *Charles* V. by their Biſhop *Henry* of *Bavaria*. It lies on the Channel of the Old *Rhine*, is large, populous, the Houſes of Brick, and many of 'em ſtately. Their Churches are magnificent; the chief is that of St. *Martin*, is uſually called the *Dome*, and has a Tower of 460 Steps, from whence there is a fine Proſpect of the adjacent Country, and of 51 walled Towns within a Day's Journey of the Place. Here are ſeveral noble Monuments, and among others, that of the Baron *Van Gaunt*, who commanded the *Dutch* Fleet that came up to *Chatham*, and burnt ſome of our Men of War there, in the Reign of our *Charles* II. The Church of St. *Mary*, commonly called the *Engliſh* Church, is partly founded on a Quagmire, which putting the Workmen to a Stop, an ignorant Fellow named *Fuſo* undertook it, but demanded ſuch an exorbitant Reward, that the Biſhop would not give it, but employed *Fuſo*'s Son to pump out the Secret, which was, to cover the Quagmire with Bulls Hides, and ſo the Work proceeded. *Fuſo* being incenſed at this, ſtabb'd the Biſhop. Whatever there be in that part of the Story, there is an Inſcription on a Pillar here, aſſerting it to be ſo founded, and is thus;

Accipe Poſteritas, quod poſt tua ſecula narres,
Taurinis cutibus fundo ſolidata Columna eſt.

Over this Inſcription there are odd ancient Characters, which are ſuppoſed to contain the Date of the Year. In this Church there is a ſmall Library, with ſome old Books and Manuſcripts, and among others, a Bible of the old Tranſlation, in ſix Volumes, finely written in an ancient Character. Here are alſo ſome Pagan Idols, and other Curioſities, given them by ſeveral Emperors. Before the Reformation there were ſeveral large Monaſteries and Religious Houſes in and about this City, now turned to other Uſes. The Biſhoprick being ſecularized, and its Revenues poſſeſſed by Gentlemen of the Province, 8 Delegates are choſen out of the 4 great Chapters of the Town, and make a third Member in the States of the Province, with the Deputies of the Nobles and Towns.

The Streams which run thro' ſeveral of the Streets contribute much to the Beauty and Neatneſs of the Town and Suburbs, which are large, and equal the Number of its Gates. Thoſe called the *Vaert* and *New Gracht*, are the principal Channels that run thro' the City The Houſes on each ſide the latter are very ſplendid, and there are 35 arched Bridges of Brick over both. The City is well fortified, which made its Surrender to the *French* in 1672, the more ſuſpected of Treachery. The *French* made it the Store-houſe of their Plunder from the reſt of the Provinces, and took 14 Days to carry it off when they quitted the Town in 1673; and after the *French* King had made it his Head-Quarter for a Year and half, he gave the Citizens no other Reward for their Treachery than the exacting 2 Millions and 268000 Guilders from them during that Time. He had prepared Materials to build a Citadel there, of which the Duke of *Luxemburg* laid the firſt Stone with the *French* King's Arms upon it; but the unexpected Succeſs of the Prince of *Orange*, (afterwards our King *William*) then a young Man, baffled all his Deſigns. A Public School was erected here in 1459, which the Provincial States turned into an Univerſity in 1634. It has flouriſhed much ſince, and produced many learned Men. Their Library has more printed Books, but fewer Manuſcripts, than that of *Leyden*; nor is their Phyſic-Garden equal to that of the latter. The Market-place or Piazza is very fair, and the Centre of ſeveral long Streets. The Painter's Hall abounds with fine Pieces; and the Pall-mall without the Town, with 5 Walks of tall Trees on each ſide, is very pleaſant; and there are fine Walks about the old Walls. The Government is managed by two Scouts and four Burgomaſters, two of whom are choſen annually, and they are aſſiſted by a Council of Forty. This City will always be famous in Hiſtory for the Union of the Seven Provinces agreed on here in 1579. And will always be remember'd for the Treaty of Peace concluded here betwixt the late Queen *Anne* of *Great Britain*, and *Lewis* XIV. of *France*, &c. *April* 1. 1713.

3. *Wick-te-Duerſted*, on the *Rhine*, about 14 Miles South-Eaſt from *Utrecht*, ſuppoſed to be the famous *Batavodurum* of the Ancients. Here the middle Branch of the *Rhine* leaves its ancient Channel, and falls into the *Lech*. 'Tis mentioned by *Tacitus* in his fifth Book, where, he ſays, a Body of *Germans* attempted to break down the Bridge here. 'Tis conveniently ſituate for Trade, is neat, and a pretty rich Town.

4. *Rhenen*, a walled Town upon the *Rhine*, 5 Miles Eaſt from *Wick-te-Duerſted*, is very ancient, and ſuppoſed to be the *Grinnes* of *Tacitus*. Moſt of the Turf which ſerves the neighbouring Country is dug in the Neighbourhood.

5. *Montfort*, on the *Yſſel*, 7 Miles Weſt from *Utrecht*, is Capital of its Territory, and a neat well fortified Town.

VI. The Province of HOLLAND and WEST-FRIESLAND, is from the Iſland of *Schelling*, which lies at the Entrance of the *Zuyder*-Sea, to the Frontiers of *Dutch Brabant*, about 122 Miles South and North; but the Breadth very diſproportionable, being much indented on the North by the *Zuyder*-Sea, and towards the South by the Province of *Utrecht*; ſo that the greateſt Breadth of *South Holland* is from the Mouth of the *Maeſe* to the Quarter of *Nimeguen* in *Guelderland*, about 45 Miles; and the greateſt Breadth of *North Holland*, from the North Coaſt to *Enckhuyſen* on the *Zuyder*-Sea, is about 28. We begin at the North Parts.

1. *North Holland*. 'Tis ſo call'd in reſpect of its Situation, and was named *Weſt-Frieſland*, becauſe anciently the Seat of the *Friſii Minores*, and the moſt Weſtern part of the Country which they inhabited.

Places of Note here are,

1. The Iſle of *Schelling*, Lat. 53. 32. Long. 5. 20. It lies at the Mouth of the *Zuyder*-Sea, is 10 Miles long, and 3 where broadeſt. It has

EXPLANATION
of the Streets and Lanes.

1. Boden hangen 2 Houtkoper 3 Sand hoek.
4. Groote Bloemgraft. 5 Kleyne Bloemgraft.
6. Groote Bickers graft. 7 Bickers graft.
8. Kleyne graft formerly Molkgraft. 9 Heerengraft.
10. Prince graft. 11 Keyzers graft. 12 Beaurang steegh.
13 Brouwers graft. 14 Leliegraft. 15 Leliesteegh.
16 Leliedwarsgraft. 17 Goudsteen steegh. 18 Palmboom steegh. 19 Roomsteegh. 20 Druyhoek straat.
21 Keyzers hoek. 22 Rose. 23 Wolf. 24 Cuyery. 25 Tichel steegh.
26 Tichel straat. 27 Leyer straat. 28 Leyer steegh.
29 Reael straat. 30 Boom straat. 31 Angelier straat.
32 Angelier steegh. 33 Keyzers graft. 34 Leliegraft.
35 Leliers graft. 36 Leliers steegh. 37 Reael straat.
38 Leyer straat. 39 Reael straat. 40 Leyer straat.
41 Run straat. 42 Reael straat. 43 Wolf straat.
44 Wolf steegh. 45 Wolf hoek.
46 Room steegh. 47 Room straat. 48 Paals of Leyer Brug kant.
49 Anthonypoort Sluys. 50 Groote Leyer straat.
51 Leyer steegh. 52 Leyer straat. 53 Leyer straat.
54 Leyer steegh. 55 Leyer straat.
56 Wolf steegh. 57 Wolf straat. 58 Leyer straat.
59 Wolf steegh. 60 Wolf straat. 61 Leyer straat.
62 Leyer steegh. 63 Leyer straat. 64 Leyer steegh.
65 Wolf steegh. 66 Wolf straat. 67 Leyer straat.
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71 Wolf steegh. 72 Wolf straat. 73 Leyer straat.
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287 Leyer straat. 288 Leyer steegh.

EXPLANATION
of the Streets and Lanes.

150. Spercen Pot of Sloore. 151. Pijpen Broek steegh.
152. Prom Ellebogge steegh. 153. Bouw steegh. 154. Valke steegh.
155. Romeny straat. 156. Smit steegh. 157. Bandsew steegh.
158. Tower steegh. 159. Smits waakie steegh.
160. Pot Corren steegh. 161. Smits steegh.
162. Corn Melck steegh. 163. Cart steegh.
164. Nieuwe Brugh steegh. 165. Oude Lydt Carpel.
166. Wynegraft straat. 167. Oude Brugh steegh.
168. Beer Key steegh. 169. Timmer steegh. 170. Middelstraat.
171. De Nieu. 172. Weerdes steegh. 173. Heyn steegh.
174. Rodger steegh. 175. Brouw en Moers Vlie Hal.
176. Koyer steegh. 177. Oude Lydt steegh.
178. Stuyfel steegh. 179. Lydt steegh. 180. Lydt steegh.
181. Grimmerste steegh. 182. Oude Lydt steegh. 183. Regent.
184. Oude Hoore. 185. Doels steegh. 186. Oude Hoornen steegh.
187. Oude Lydt steegh. 188. Silver steegh.
189. Peper steegh. 190. Een Boot. 191. Een Boot steegh.
192. Wal steegh. 193. Pel steegh. 194. Sorvet steegh.
195. Jonker steegh. 196. Oude Hoore steegh. 197. Nieu. steegh.
198. De Nieu. 199. Nieuwe steegh. 200. Nieu. steegh.
201. Regt Koyer steegh. 202. Blaeuw Eylg straat.
203. Koorn straat. 204. Minnebroers steegh.
205. Kruyer steegh. 206. Broer steegh. 207. Dyde straat.
208. Beyren Hof steegh. 209. Beyren steegh.
210. Appenstede straat. 211. Stoyt straat.
212. Roe Lande. 213. Sout Brug steegh. 214. Stein Huys.
215. Oude Dyde steegh. 216. Huys steegh. 217. Sant Hof.
218. Oude Prince Kerck. 219. Oude Brugh straat.
220. Beurs steegh. 221. Boers steegh.
222. Beurs straat. 223. Een Boot straat. 224. Bloed steegh.
225. Bloed straat. 226. Een Boot straat. 227. Bloed steegh.
228. Boom Keyzers. 229. De Dyk. 230. Jonkers Hoek steegh.
231. Graue Tulingen steegh. 232. Waag Boom steegh.
233. Waag. 234. Sout Huys. 235. Nieuwe steegh.
236. Oude Boom steegh. 237. Nieuwe steegh.
238. Vermey Graft. 239. Verwers. 240. Groen Burgwal.
241. Spuy straat. 242. Swanen Burgh straat.
243. Burgwal straat. 244. Burgwal straat.
245. Oude Lydt Huys. 246. Een Huys. 247. Nieu. steegh.
248. Kuyper straat. 249. Spuy straat. 250. Markers straat.
251. Spuy straat. 252. Lange steegh.
253. Spuy straat. 254. Spuy straat.
255. Markers dwars straat. 256. Vlon Burgh straat.
257. Banwers straat. 258. Banwers dwars straat.
259. Stein Schouwers steegh. 260. Korte Houf straat.
261. Stein Schouwers steegh. 262. Houf straat.
263. Duyck straat. 264. Kuyper steegh. 265. Kuyper straat.
266. Duyck straat. 267. Kuyper steegh. 268. Korte Kuyper straat.
269. Runders straat. 270. Lanker straat. 271. Colle gat steegh.
272. Regulier steegh. 273. Wagen straat.
274. Wate Haarde steegh. 275. Wagen straat.
276. Nieuwe Banamer straat. 277. Kruys of Schipper steegh.
278. Pijpers straat. 279. Pijpers straat. 280. Pijpers straat.
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Names of the Bulwarks.

1. Ter Borch.
2. Nieu Haenen.
3. Oester Steer.
4. Over Wael.
5. Muyden.
6. Diemen.
7. Weesp.
8. Oester Blockhuys.
9. Wester Blockhuys.
10. Ouster kerck.
11. Regulier Punt.
12. Metering Punt.
13. Amstelveen.
14. De Schinckel.
15. Sloten.
16. Osdorp.
17. Nieuwer kerck.
18. Ryck.
19. Ryker-Oort.
20. Slooter Meer.
21. Cerhuysers.
22. Haerlem.
23. Slooter dyck.
24. Wester Beer.
25. De Boche.
26. Leeuwenborg.

AMSTEL FLUVIUS.

Amstel

Nieuwe Plantagie

Nieuwe Plantagie

Regenburgse Sluys

Nieuwe Zee Dyck

Kruyt Huys

De Nieuwe Vaert

Oster Burgh

Weester Burgh

Admiralteyts Hoek

Braam of Timmer Waal

Admiralteyts Boom

Keerweer Boom

O.I. Comp. Vlot Huys

O.I. Comp. Boom

Haerlem mer Boom

Kraane Boom

Southsee Boom

TYA FLUVIUS.

A New MAP of the CITY of AMSTERDAM

Most Humbly Inscribd to Ion Hedworth Esq^r

1729

A Scale of 3000 Amsterdam Feet

100 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000

I. Parker Sculpsit

has five Villages and two Churches. The chief Village which contained about 1000 Houſes, was burnt, with 100 Merchant-Ships, by Sir *Robert Holmes* with a Squadron of *Engliſh* Men of War, in 1666.

2. *Flielandt*, another Iſland, South-Weſt from *Schelling*, is about 7 Miles long and 2 broad, has only two Villages, and is chiefly remarkable for the vaſt Quantity of Muſcles found here. The Paſſage for Ships called the *Flie* lies betwixt this Iſland and *Schelling*.

3. The *Texel*, South-Weſt from *Flielandt*, is about 6 Miles long and 4 where broadeſt. 'Tis defended from the Sea by Sand-Hills and ſtrong Banks, and beſides ſeveral fair Villages, has a large Town on the Eaſt Side, called *Burch*, that enjoys the Privileges of a City. Here is ſome Corn-Ground, but moſt of the Iſland is applied to feed Sheep, of which they have great Flocks, and the Cheeſe made of their Milk vies with *Parmeſan*. The Inhabitants apply themſelves to Herring-Fiſhing; and the States, knowing the Importance of the Place, have built a ſtrong Fortreſs here, where they have always a large Garriſon.

4. The *Werings*, a number of little Iſlands further within the Coaſt of *North Holland*. The largeſt of them lies within the *Zuyder*-Sea, about 8 Miles North-Weſt from *Medenblick*: 'Tis 5 Miles long, and 2 broad, has ſeveral good Villages, a rich Soil, and large Flocks of Sheep.

Theſe Iſlands lying along the Mouth of the *Zuyder*-Sea, do, with the Banks of Sand, break the Rage of the Ocean, and form two good Harbours at the *Texel* and *Flie*. The firſt being a noted Station for Ships bound to the South, and the other for thoſe bound to the North.

I. NORTH HOLLAND, properly ſo called, is divided from *South Holland* by a Branch of the *Zuyder*-Sea, called the *Y*, that runs 15 Miles Weſt thro' the Country, and then turns about 6 Miles North. A great Part of *North Holland* conſiſts of drained Lands, called firſt the *Zype*, in the North-Weſt Part of the Country. It was firſt drained and ſecured by Banks in 1552, but the Sea broke in upon them in 1570; after which it was drained again, and ſecured by a Mole of a prodigious Height and Bulk, proof againſt all Attacks, ſo that 'tis now a very fruitful Soil. The Mole is ſupported by large Beams of Timber drove into the Ground, and faſtened together, the Diſtance between them being filled up with large Stones that reſemble Rocks. The Noiſe of the Waves which break upon it, reſembles that of a Pack of Hounds, from whence it is called the *Houndſwood*; and the Mole is alſo ſtrengthened by three vaſt Banks caſt up againſt it.

About 10 Miles South-Eaſt, lie other drained Lands called the *Waert* and *Scher-Mer*; and further to the South-Eaſt lie thoſe called the *Bremſter*, the *Wormer*, and *Purmer*, all drained and ſecured by Banks in like manner.

Towns and Places of Note here, are,

1. *Schagen*, on the South-Eaſt Side of the *Zype*, 10 Miles North-Eaſt from *Alcmaer*. 'Tis a large rich Village, which gave Title to a Count, and the adjacent Soil is thought to be the richeſt in *Europe*; Land here is ſold at double the Rate of any other in *Holland*, there having been Trees upon it, one of which yielded the Owner as much Fruit at once as brought him 10 *l.* and there is the Picture of a Sheep, bred here, hung up in the Shambles at *Amſterdam*, where it was ſold for the like Sum.

2. *Alcmaer*, Lat. 52. 48. Long. 4. 50. a very ancient City, ſtrong, beautiful, and one of the beſt built in this Country: It has large Priviledges, is encompaſſed with pleaſant Gardens and rich Paſtures, and from the Milk of their numerous Herds of Cows, make vaſt quantities of Cheeſe and Butter, which enriches the Town. It held out againſt the *Spaniards*, and repulſed them in a Siege, but is not now ſo ſtrong ſince the neighbouring Marſhes were drained. There is a large Grove of Trees regularly planted without the Walls, which adds much to the Pleaſantneſs of the Place. It has produced ſeveral learned Men, and among others *Cornelius van Drebbel*, who pretended to the Invention of a perpetual Motion, and of Optic Glaſſes, by which he could make himſelf appear in all Shapes and Habits, as *Hegenitius* informs us.

About 4 Miles North-Weſt from *Alcmaer*, lies *Egmont*, a noble and well built Village, which gave Title to that Great Family that made ſuch a noble Stand for their Liberties at the Revolt of the Provinces from *Spain*. It had formerly a fine Caſtle and a large Monaſtery.

3. *Enkhuyſen*, about 23 Miles Eaſt from *Alcmaer* on the Bank of the *Zuyder*-Sea. 'Tis about a League and a half round, is very ſtrong by Art and Nature; and the Steeple of their Church is admired for its extraordinary Height. Here is an excellent Harbour within the City, where they build many Ships, drive a great Trade in Herring-Fiſhing, and ſend out large Fleets to the *Baltic*, and other Places; Cardinal *Bentivoglio* ſays, that in his time, it exceeded all the Towns of this Country, in Number of Ships, and skilful Mariners, and was the firſt Town in *North Holland* which revolted from *Spain*. It has alſo a great Trade in *Daniſh* Cattle and refining *French* Salt. The Cloſet of Rarities collected here by *Paludanus* a Phyſician, is much commended by *Hegenitius*.

4. *Medenblick*, lies on the *Zuyder*-Sea, about 8 Miles North-Weſt from *Enkhuyſen*, was formerly the Seat of the *Friſon* Kings, and is reckoned the oldeſt Town in *North Holland*. 'Tis ſmall but has a noble Harbour, capable of 300 large Veſſels, and has the largeſt and ſtrongeſt Dykes againſt the Sea of any Town in this Country.

5. *Hoorn*, about 8 Miles South-Weſt from *Enkhuyſen*, on a Bay of the *Zuyder*-Sea, and 12 Miles Eaſt from *Alcmaer*. 'Tis a pleaſant large and rich Town, encompaſſed with ſo many broad Dykes and Channels, that 'tis reckoned impregnable. The Inhabitants are alſo noted for Courage. On the Land-ſide there are rich Paſtures, fine Gardens, and pleaſant Walks. They have a conſiderable Trade by Sea, in building Ships and ſelling *Daniſh* Cattle. Here is an annual Fair in *May*, where vaſt Quantities of Butter and Cheeſe are ſold.

6. *Beverwick*, near the *Y*, about 11 Miles North from *Alcmaer*. 'Tis ſurrounded with pleaſant Incloſures, and has a good Harbour at the Mouth of the *Wicker-Meer*, and was formerly noted for Pilgrimages.

7. *Purmerend*, ſo called becauſe it ſtands near the *Purmere*, about 11 Miles North-Eaſt from *Beverwick*. It belonged to the Family of *Egmont*, who ſold it to the *States* in 1590. It has been fortified and grown very rich ſince the draining of the *Beemſter*-Lake, which has added a fruitful Tract of Land to it. It contains 10000 Acres, including the Dykes and Highways that ſurround and croſs it. It coſt four Years Labour in draining, and is ſo full of Gardens, Orchards, Rows of Trees, and fruitful Incloſures, that Sir *William Temple* ſays, it makes the pleaſanteſt Summer Landskip he ever ſaw.

8. *Edam*, about 4 Miles Eaſt from *Purmerend*. It has its Name from a great Dyke to keep out the River, and 'tis about a Mile and a half from the *Zuyder*-Sea, and on the Weſt Side has the *Purmere* formerly a Lake 5 Miles long and 2 broad, now a very rich Soil. The chief Trade is in building Ships, and making Cheeſe, reckoned as good as any in *Holland*.

9. *Saerdam*, on the River *Saren*, 8 Miles Weſt from *Monnikendam*. Tho' a Village 'tis populous and large, and ſo full of ingenious Ship-Carpenters, that they commonly ſay, they can build as many in a Year as there are Days in it; be that as it will, 'tis the chief Trade that has enriched the Town. 'Tis divided into the Old and New Towns. The latter has been added by a long Row of Houſes on both Sides to the old one, which ſtands below the Dam of the River, over which Ships are hawled out of the River upon Rollers.

10. *Monnikendam*, on the other Side the *Pampus*, 6 Miles North-Eaſt from *Amſterdam*, and 6 North from *Muyden*. It has its Name from the little River *Monnick* which runs thro' it. 'Tis an ancient City, mentioned in the *Dutch* Annals of 1236, is well fortified with Walls, and a Rampart and has a Monk for its Arms.

II. SOUTH HOLLAND, is ſo called becauſe it lies South from the other. It contains,

1. AMSTERDAM, the Metropolis of the *United Netherlands*. Lat. 52 ½. Long. 5. 23 Miles North-Weſt from *Utrecht*. It takes its Name from the Dam on the River *Amſtel*, that runs thro' it into the Branch of the *Zuyder*-Sea, called the *Y*, which lies on the North Side of the Town, and ſerves as a Port to it. 'Tis ſcarce mentioned in Hiſtory before 1299, it being then only a Village of Fiſhermen. It ſtands on a mooriſh Ground, ſo that the Foundations were laid upon Maſts and other large Pieces of Timber, drove into the Earth, by a vaſt Force and at a prodigious Expence.

In 1482, *Mary* of *Burgundy* encompaſſed it with ſtrong Brick-Walls, which, except two Gates only, have been ſince pulled down for its further Enlargement, and the whole is again incloſed with new Walls of Brick, Gates of Stone, and a large Ditch, which gives it the Form of a Semi-Circle. Above 70 Years ago it was reckoned to contain 54000 Houſes, which was more than *Paris*; and 50 Years ago it was reckoned full as big as *Venice*, and half as big as *London*, ſince which it has received ſuch Additions and Improvements, that 'tis juſtly reckoned one of the greateſt and fineſt Cities in the World. 'Tis divided into the Old and New Towns, of which Sir *William Temple* ſays, that the latter is moſt ſpacious, ſumptuous and beautiful. The City is exceeding neat and populous. The Streets are large, with Canals of Water in the middle, over which are many Timber and Stone Bridges with Iron Rails and Balluſters. The Houſes are all of Brick or Stone, and very beautiful, eſpecially thoſe in the Streets of the new Town, called the *Lords*, *Kings*, and *Emperors Grachts* or Channels, where there are many Houſes of Free-ſtone, adorned with Columns and Chapiters of the *Corinthian* Order; thoſe three, together with the *Haerlem* and *Cinghel* Streets, are the chief in the City. Upon the Approach of the *French*, in 1672, the Citizens agreed to ſpoil their fine Gardens for raiſing new Fortifications, and a Dyke being cut on the Land Side, at the ſame time, they had freſh Water conveyed into the Town, which they very much wanted.

The moſt noted Buildings are, 1. The Old Church, a large Majeſtic Structure of the *Gothic* Order, founded in 1360. 'Tis adorned with a fair Steeple, which was finiſhed in 1566, and a Monument erected by the *States* to the Memory of Admiral *Heemskirk* (who lies buried here) for having defeated the *Spaniards* in the Streights in 1607, but loſt his Life in the Action. 2. The New Church founded about 1414, burnt down in 1645, but ſoon rebuilt with much greater Splendor. At the ſame time 6334 tall Trees were drove into a Plat of Ground 100 foot ſquare, to raiſe a Tower for it of an extraordinary Height, but the Foundation was not reckoned ſtrong enough, therefore the Tower was not raiſed above 40 foot high. In the Windows of this Church the Emperor *Maximilian* is repreſented receiving a large Sum from the City, for which he gave them, in 1490, an Imperial Crown as a Creſt to their Arms, being three *St. Andrew's* Croſſes. Admiral *de Ruyter* lies buried here, as does alſo Admiral *van Galen*, who beat the *Dunkirkers*, the *Barbary* Pyrates, *&c.* and have ſumptuous Monuments erected for them by the *States*. Before the Chancel there is a Skreen of caſt Braſs kept very bright; and here is a very fine Organ on Marble Pillars, with a vaſt Number of Pipes, which imitate melodious humane Voices; there's is a Pulpit valued at 1000 *l.* 3. The Weſt Church, another magnificent Structure, with a beautiful Tower and a large Imperial Crown of Copper on the Top, 260 foot from the Ground. 4. The South Church, with a Steeple 237 foot high. There are ſeveral other neat Churches. 5. The Stadthouſe, the nobleſt Structure in all this Country, if not in *Europe*: 'Tis built of Free-ſtone, 110 Paces in Front, which is more than St. *Peter's* Church at *Rome*, 81 deep, and 116 foot high. 'Tis adorned with Pillaſters, Chapiters, and Corniſhes, of the *Corinthian* Order, and built upon 13659 great Piles of Timber drove into the Ground, Mr. *Ray* ſays, the very Foundation coſt 100000 *l.* and ſome compute the Charge of the whole at 3 Millions *Sterling*: 'Tis adorned on the outſide with Statues and Hiſtories *in Relievo*; at the Entrance is the Hall where the Malefactors receive Sentence, adorned with Marble Statues hanging down their Heads, as if they bewailed their Fate: The Floors are Marble, and the Roofs finely carved, painted and gilt: The great Hall is adorned on all Sides with fine Marble Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, the Roofs finely painted, and the Floor of Marble of ſurprizing Workmanſhip, for the Stones, without any other Lines but the joining of them, repreſent both the Celeſtial and Terreſtrial Globes. The Ground-Rooms which are uſed for the Officers belonging to the Bank, and the Priſons, *&c.* are 20 foot high, and the firſt and ſecond Stories 30 foot high each. The Gallery and Door-Caſes are adorned with Marble exquiſitely carved, and all the Chambers have Marble Floors with curious Painting on the Cielings and Chimney-Pieces. Over the middle of the Front there is a Bevel above the Corniſh, the Face of which is Marble, with a *Baſſo Relievo* of curious carving, a large Statue of Braſs on the Top, and more on the Sides repreſenting Juſtice, Fortitude,

titude, and Plenty. Behind them there is a handſom Tower in Form of a Pavillion, ſupported by Pillars, in which there is a fine Chime of Bells. On the back Front there is another Bevel with *Baſſo Relievo*, and on the top a large *Atlas* in Braſs, bearing a Copper Globe of ten Foot Diameter. This noble Structure was begun in 1648, and ſcarce finiſh'd yet, at leaſt as to the Paintings, and other Ornaments. The Magiſtrates firſt met in it *April* 23. 1655. Here is an Image of the Virgin *Mary* on a Pedeſtal of black Marble, with a *Latin* Inſcription importing that the firſt Stone was laid *October* 28. 1648. when the War which they had carried on above 80 Years for their Religion and Liberty, againſt three *Philips* of *Spain*, by Sea and Land, was happily concluded, and their Liberty aſſerted, ſuch and ſuch Perſons being Conſuls. Here are kept the Courts of Judicature; and 'tis remarkable, that when the City Tenants do not pay their Rent at the Day appointed, their Doors are brought hither and detained till they have made Satisfaction. In a Vault under the Stadthouſe is the FAMOUS BANK of *Amſterdam*, ſuppoſed to be the greateſt Treaſure in the World. Sir *William Temple* ſays, there is conſtantly an Appearance of infinite Riches in it, as Bars of Gold and Silver, Plate, and numberleſs Bags, ſuppoſed to be full of the like Metal. The Burgomaſters alone have the Inſpection of it; and no Account being ever taken of what paſſes in and out, 'tis impoſſible to gueſs at the Proportion between the real Treaſure, and Credit of it, which is not to be valued, being the ſame with that of the whole City, whoſe Stock and Revenue equals that of ſome Kingdoms; and they are bound to make good all the Money brought into it. 6. The *Exchange*, a very ſtately Structure, like that at *London* before the Fire, but of an oblong Form; 'tis built of Brick, with 46 Stone Pillars, and has Galleries above, where vaſt Quantities of Goods of all ſorts are expoſed to Sale: 'Tis frequented by an incredible Number of People and Merchants of all Nations: 'Tis 200 Foot long, and 120 broad. 7. The *Spin-houſe*, for Correction of Night-walkers, and other looſe Women. Sometimes the Citizens ſend their own Daughters hither to be chaſtiſed, for which they have particular Chambers allotted. 8. The Houſe of Correction for idle Men, eſpecially Youth, which was formerly the Nunnery of St. *Clara*, and converted to this Uſe in 1595, as was that of St. *Urſula* for correcting of Females in 1596. At the Entrance there are two Lyons bridled, with this Inſcription:

Virtutis eſt domare quæ cuncti pavent.

Such as come hither are forced to earn their Bread by raſping Brazil Wood, and if Blows won't make them work, they are put down into a Cellar, where Water is gradually let in upon them, which they muſt pump out or drown. Some are put into this Houſe for their Lives, and others for a certain time, according to the Nature of their Crimes. Such as draw Knives to ſlaſh one another, which was once a very common Practice, muſt pay down 100 Livres, or work three Months in this Houſe. 9. Their Hoſpital for Children, where 600 Orphans are well educated. 10. Their Dolhuys, which is like our Bedlam. They have two other Hoſpitals, where above 2400 Children are maintained, and taught to read and write. They have two more, one for decrepid or old Men, and another for 300 poor old Women; beſides an Hoſpital for the Sick; a Peſthouſe, a ſtately Building, founded in 1631, and another Hoſpital, where all poor Travellers are lodged and entertained for three Nights, and no longer. To defray the Expence of ſo many charitable Foundations, beſides the Contributions of well diſpoſed People, they impoſe ſeveral little Taxes; as a Penny upon every one that paſſes thro' the Gates after Candle-light, half the Money received at the Playhouſe, which is computed at 80000 Guilders a Year; and at all public Clubs they have Boxes to put in Forfeitures from thoſe who do not keep their Time: There is ſcarce a Window without a Box with *Remember the Poor* on it; and at every Bargain there is ſomething reſerved for that Uſe, which is collected Quarterly by the Pariſh Officers, who alſo on the firſt *Wedneſday* of every Month collect the Peoples Charity at their Doors; and the Officers of the Hoſpitals do the ſame twice a Week. The Mountebanks, Rope-Dancers, and Muſic-Booths pay the third Penny: By all which, and what is collected in Churches, and the appropriating ſome Revenues of former Monaſteries, they maintain 20000 Poor every Year; and their Hoſpitals are ſo large, that they contain, ſome 500, others 1000, and ſome 1500 Perſons. 11. Their Public *Pawn-Office* or Lumbard-Houſe, which prevents Extortions and Thefts; and as all forfeited Goods are expoſed to public Sale, ſo the Owners may buy their Goods again. Fraudulent Bankrupts are forced to pay Fines, and undergo bodily Puniſhment, and if found guilty of Perjury, they are put to Death. Creditors are obliged to maintain their Debtors in Priſon; and 'tis a capital Crime for the Debtors to defraud them. Dr. *Northleigh* blames the Government of this City very highly, for tolerating Muſic-Houſes, where Men and Women make lewd Bargains, in which they outdo *Rome* itſelf. 12. A *Schola Illuſtris*, where in the Summer ſix Profeſſors read Lectures in their ſeveral Faculties: It was formerly the Church of St. *Agnes*'s Monaſtery, and converted to this Uſe in 1631. Here is alſo a ſmall Anatomical Theatre. 13. Their *Eaſt-India* Houſe, is a very large and noble Structure, and contains a vaſt Store of Spices, and other *Indian* Commodities. 14. Their Magazine or Admiralty-Houſe, a ſtately large Brick Building, by the Water-ſide, in the North-Eaſt part of the City: It is three Angles of a Square, in the middle of which there is a Yard for building Men of War. The Front is 220 Foot long, and the Wings 200. There are ſeveral Chambers, in which their Rigging, Stores, and Arms are kept, in very good Order. 'Twas built in 1655, encompaſſed with a Ditch; and on the top of it, as on moſt others of Note in this City, there is a Ciſtern to receive Rain, Spring-Water being very ſcarce here. 15. The *Eaſt-India* Company's Magazine of thoſe Wares which they have not room for in the *Eaſt-India* Houſe; 'tis a ſtately Row of Brick Buildings, a little Eaſt from the former: Behind it there is a Yard with Docks for building Ships, a Rope-Yard, and Shops for Anchor-Smiths, and others concerned in Ship-building. 16. Sluices, of prodigious Expence and Art, to prevent the overflowing of their Cellars, and lower Stories, which frequently happened when a ſtrong North-Eaſt Wind drove the Water out of the *Zuyder*-Sea and the *Y* out of their Canals: They are built at the Mouth of the four Channels that open to the *Y*, are of ſolid Brick-work, 10 or 12 Foot thick, from the bottom of the River to the Surface of the Earth, and built croſs the Channel, leaving only a Paſſage for Ships, which are afterwards ſhut up with ſtrong Flood-Gates. 17. Their *Weſt-India* Houſe, a ſtately Structure. 11. The *Jews* Synagogues, who live richer here than any where, and are reckoned about 20000: They have two here, the worſt of which is more ſumptuous than thoſe at *Rome* and *Venice*; and they have Schools for their Youth. There is a Convent of Nuns here, call'd *Beguines*, conſiſting of Maidens and Childleſs Widows, who are admitted upon a Certificate of their good Behaviour, and of having a Competency to maintain themſelves alone, or in Society with the Siſterhood, *Miſſon* ſays, that when he wrote, there were about 130 of 'em. The Convent is built like a little Town, with a Wall and Ditch round it, and a Church within. They wear an odd black Habit, pay one another formal Viſits, and may quit the Convent when they pleaſe. The City being founded on Piles of Wood, no Coaches are allowed here but to Phyſicians, and Strangers of Note, the reſt uſing Sleds, made like Coaches, but ſlow and uneaſy. *Miſſon* reckoned the Number of Inhabitants at 200000. Their ſtanding Militia conſiſted ſeveral Years ago of 8250 Men. None but thoſe of the Eſtabliſh'd Religion are allowed Steeples or Bells. Near the *Jews* Quarter there is a Phyſic-Garden, well ſtored. *Bleau* ſays, that in his Time the Presbytery or Conſiſtory of *Amſterdam* conſiſted of 15 Miniſters, 16 Elders, and 24 Deacons, one half of the two laſt being changed every Year. The Air of the City is reckoned unwholſome in Summer; the Rows of Trees planted on the ſides of the Canals, before the Houſes, yield a delightful Shade and Proſpect, ſo that nothing can be more charming than the Viſto from ſome of their Bridges, from whence one may ſee four Canals at a time, with Veſſels in the middle, and ſtately Houſes reſembling Palaces, with Rows of Trees betwixt them and the Canals.

The *Engliſh* Presbyterians have a Church here, with two Miniſters, maintained at the Charge of the States. Thoſe of the Church of *England* are alſo allowed the public Exerciſe of their Worſhip, but have no Church, nor any Allowance from the States.

The Government of this City is by a Senate of 36 Men, who adminiſter Juſtice, are for Life, and were anciently choſen by the Votes of all the Freemen, but to avoid Tumults, becauſe of their Numbers, 'twas agreed about 150 Years ago, that they ſhould be choſen by the Senate for the time being; and when any of 'em dies, the reſt chuſe a new one. Their Example was in a ſhort time followed by the other Towns of the Province, but with different Numbers, according to their Extent. They levy Money in what Proportions they pleaſe, as occaſion requires, chuſe the Deputies which are ſent from the City to the States of *Holland*, and they likewiſe chuſe the Burgomaſters and Echevins. The Burgomaſters are four; three are choſen annually, and one continues two Years, and preſides the firſt three Months of the ſecond, after which the other three, call'd the governing Burgomaſters, preſide by Turns. They are choſen by the Majority of thoſe in the Senate, who have been Burgomaſters or Echevins. They repreſent the Dignity of the Government, do the Honours of the City on all occaſions, diſpoſe of vacant Offices, and pay the Money out of the Treaſury for public Occaſions, as they judge neceſſary. They keep the Keys of the Bank, which is never open'd except one of them be preſent: They likewiſe inſpect the Stadthouſe, Fortifications, and public Buildings. This Office is of the greateſt Truſt, Authority, and Dignity; yet their Salary is but 500 Guilders *per Annum* each; only it paves the way to more gainful Employments. Tho' they have Offices at their Diſpoſal, they never take any Money for them, becauſe that would ruin their Credit, and prevent their being choſen to other Places of Profit; but they may beſtow Vacancies upon their Relations or Friends if capable. They are obliged to no extraordinary Expence in their Habits, Attendants, or Tables; but on all public Occaſions are waited on by the City Officers; and the Charge of the Entertainments they give to Princes, and Foreign Miniſters, is defrayed out of the Treaſury, and proportioned at their own Diſcretion. At other times they appear with all the Plainneſs and Modeſty of private Citizens; and when their time expires, they are put into other Offices of Profit, except they be guilty of Miſmanagement. The Echevins are nine, of which ſeven are choſen annually, and two of the preceding Year continue. A double Number is named by the Senate, out of whom the Burgomaſters chuſe whom they think fit. Theſe Echevins are Sovereign Judges in all Criminal Cauſes; but they pronounce Sentence of Death upon none till they firſt adviſe with the Burgomaſters, tho' they are not obliged to follow their Opinion; but this Precaution is thought neceſſary, to ſhew their Tenderneſs for the Lives of the Subjects. Under theſe Sovereign Magiſtrates are, 1. The Treaſurers. 2. The Scout, who takes care of the Peace, ſeizes Criminals, and ſees Juſtice executed. 3. The Penſionary or Secretary, who is always a learned Civilian, verſed in the Cuſtoms, Privileges, and Records of the City, concerning which he informs the Magiſtrates, to whom he is Servant, delivers their Meſſages, makes their public Harangues, and is generally one of their Deputies to the States General. After this manner all the other Cities in the Province are governed; ſo that we need not repeat it in our Account of 'em.

The Revenues of this City ariſe from a conſtant Exciſe upon all ſorts of Commodities bought and ſold within their Precinct; from the Rents of Houſes or Lands that belong to their Stock; from certain Taxes upon every Houſe, for charitable Uſes, Repairs, and Ornaments of their public Buildings and Fortifications; from extraordinary Levies agreed to by the Senate, for their Quota of the public Charge, laid on by the States of the Province, or by the Deputies of the States General, for Support of the Union: And all theſe Payments are made into the common Treaſury. Some compute the Revenues of this City at 50000 Guilders, or near 5000 Pounds Sterling *per* Day. Sir *William Temple* ſays, he has heard it affirm'd by good Hands, that *Amſterdam* pays above 1600000 Pounds Sterling *per Annum*, for the Uſe of the City, the Province, and the Union. The Author of the *Hiſtory of the United Provinces* ſays, that in 1650, the Exciſe upon Beer, Fleſh, and Corn, alone, was farm'd here at 1600000 Guilders, beſides the Exciſe on Wine, Turf, *&c.* and the Taxes upon Houſes and Weights, for which latter there are three noble Buildings, in different Parts of the City, one of which, before the Stadthouſe, brings in 100000 Guilders *per Annum*.

2. *Haerlem*,

2. *Haerlem*, 12 Miles West from *Amsterdam*. 'Tis large, populous and pleasant, the Houses of Brick, many of them splendid, and all of them neat. The Streets are large and even, and some of them have Canals. The Town is well fortified with strong Walls and a broad Ditch; and it would be stronger still, were not the neighbouring Sand-hills so high that they cannot be drowned with its Sluices. 'Twas burnt down in 1340, but rebuilt and enlarged in 1400, and in 1559 made a Bishop's See. It had formerly a strong Castle, in which they besieged the Lord of the Place for his Tyranny, which had cost him his Life, but that his Lady capitulated to surrender, on condition that she should be allowed to bring out as much of her best Goods as she could carry; upon which she brought him out on her Back, saved him from their Fury, and left the House to their Mercy. Their chief Trade is in weaving Damasks, Velvet, Sattin, Taffeta's, with other Silks and Stuffs, and the finest and whitest Linnen in the Province; Thread, Tape, and Whitening of Cloth, the Water of their Lake being the best for it of any in the Country. 'Tis famous for a Siege held out against the *Spaniards* for ten Month in 1573, when they were reduced to such Streights as to eat Leather, Grass, and the vilest of Animals. One *Comava*, a Woman of the Town, commanded a Regiment of her own Sex, assisted in defending and repairing the Breaches, and frequently sallied on the *Spaniards*. They were forced at last to surrender, on promise of being secured from Plunder and Violence, for which they paid 34000 *l.* Sterling; notwithstanding which, 2000 of them were murdered in cold Blood, contrary to Capitulation, and among them 900 of the Garrison, who by their brave Defence had been reduced from 4000 to 1600. The Citizens have been always noted for Bravery. In the twelfth Century they had their Arms given them by the Emperor *Frederic* and the Patriarch of *Constantinople*; which are, a Sword between four Stars, and a Cross over the Point, with this Motto, *Vim vicit Virtus*; *i. e.* Valour overcomes Power. The Occasion was thus: *Damiata* being besieged by the Christians during the Holy War, their Fleet could not approach it because of Chains drawn across the River, and fastened to strong Towers on both sides. Upon which the *Haerlemers* in the service arm'd the Keels of their Ships with sharp Saws, sail'd up the River with a strong Gale, and cut the Chains, which made way for the rest of the Fleet, and occasioned the taking of the Town, and the setting at liberty the Count of *Holland*, who was Prisoner there. They were presented with as much *Corinthian* Brass as made two Bells, which are still in the Tower of their great Church, where, in remembrance of this Exploit, there are three Ships hung up with Saws at their Prows; and there is the Picture of another such, in the Prince's Palace in the Wood. The Youth of this City make also an annual Procession about the Streets with little Ships and Saws at their Prows. The Great Church is a noble large Structure, and the most beautiful of its kind in the Province; has several sets of Organs, and the Stalls of many Princes, and other great Men, who have been Knights of the Golden Fleece, with their Arms painted upon them. In the Town-house, which is a fine Structure, they keep the first Book that was ever printed, in a Silver Case, wrapt up in Silk, where they have also the Statue of *Lawrence Koster*, one of their Burghers, who printed this Book, and to whom they ascribe the Invention of the Art. There was a *Latin* Inscription over his Door, importing, that he invented it in 1440, and his Statue stood by it; but both were removed by a late Proprietor, because they drew so many Spectators to his House. *Meyerus* and *John Gerard* of *Leyden* say, that in 1403, a Mermaid was cast ashore by a Tempest near this City, was brought to eat Bread and Milk, taught to spin, lived many Years, could never speak, but made a confused Noise, frequently pulled off her Cloaths and ran towards the Water, but was carefully watched to prevent it. She had learned to make the Sign of the Cross, and was buried in the Churchyard when she died. *Gerard*, one of the Authors of this Account, says, he had it from one who saw her.

Without the Walls there is a large pleasant Wood, where the Citizens divert themselves. Here stands that called the Prince's Palace, built by *Florence* V. Earl of *Holland*, where are all the Pictures of the Earls of that Country very well done. Here are many other excellent Pieces by other Hands, but the best are those done by *Cornelius* of *Haerlem*. In this Town there are two Hospitals, well endowed, for sick and aged People. From this City that called the *Haerlem Mermeer* takes Name. It reaches from the neighbourhood of *Leyden* to that of *Amsterdam*, is reckoned 20 Miles long, and about 8 where broadest. Vessels ply continually upon it with Passengers and Goods, betwixt *Amsterdam*, *Haerlem*, *Leyden*, &c. Some are of opinion, that it might easily be drained; but those of *Leyden* will not consent to it, because the Water from hence refreshes their Canals; except the old Channel of the *Rhine* to the Sea were cleared; and those of *Amsterdam* will not agree to this, lest it should bring a Trade to *Leyden* by Sea, and injure their own Commerce.

3. *Muyden*, 6 Miles East of *Amsterdam* on the Bank of the *Zuyder-Sea*, at the Mouth of the River *Vecht*. 'Tis a pretty small Town, but so well fortified, that 'tis reckoned one of the strongest in *Holland*. It has also a Castle, and a Sluice, by which they can drown the neighbouring Country.

4. *Wesop* upon the same River, 3 Miles South-West, is so well fortified, that it held out against the *French* in 1672, and is noted for good Beer called *Flemish Physick*.

5. *Naerden*, 6 Miles South-East of *Muyden* on the Bank of the *Zuyder-Sea*. 'Tis the Capital of *Goyland*, and very strong, being surrounded with Marshes. The old Town of that name was swallowed up by the Sea, and its Ruins are still to be seen at low Water. The Town surrendered to the Duke of *Alva*'s Son in 1572, who by his Father's Order barbarously murdered all the Inhabitants, which prov'd fatal to the *Spanish* Affairs, made other Towns hold out, and the whole Nation resolve to lose their Lives, rather than come again under the *Spanish* Yoke. It was betrayed to the *French* in 1672, but bravely retaken by the *Dutch* next Year, for which *Lewis* XIV. condemned the Governour to perpetual Prison, and cashier'd all the Officers of the Garrison, but one, who protested against the Capitulation. The States have since made it as regular a Fortification as any in the Country; so that 'tis a great Security to *Amsterdam*, from whence it lies 12 Miles South-East. *Naerden Meer*, or Lake, lies about 2 Miles West from the Town.

6. *Leyden*, Capital of the District of *Rhinland*, 16 Miles South of *Haerlem*, and 22 South-West of *Amsterdam*, 8 North-East of the *Hague*, and 15 of *Rotterdam*. 'Tis one of the neatest and pleasantest Cities in *Europe*; the Houses are for most part beautiful and stately, the Streets large and clean, its Channels many and commodious, and planted with rows of Trees on each side; but the Water not having a good Current, the Channels are apt to stink in Summer. The Mouth of the old or middle Channel of the *Rhine*, which runs thro' it, being choak'd up with Sand, occasions the Water to stagnate, and it would be worse, were not their Canals refreshed by the *Haerlem Meer*. 'Tis encompassed by large Cities and Villages, with which it has a Communication by Canals. 'Tis mentioned by *Ptolomy* and *Antonin* by the name of *Caput Germaniarum*, i. e. the Head of the *German* Provinces in these Parts. It has been four times enlarged since the Twelfth Century: The last time was in 1644, and their Bridges and Gates have been lately rebuilt and beautified. *Bleau* says, it has 23 Wards, subdivided into 90 lesser Partitions, called Neighbourhoods; has 30 Islands, 24 Canals, 180 Streets, 95 Bridges, on one is their Corn, and on another their Fish-market; and here are 40 Turrets on the Walls. Every Ward has four Magistrates, who take care of Instruments to extinguish Fire. Each Neighbourhood has a Master and two Assessors to compose Differences betwixt People, and to see that Funerals be decently solemnized. St. *Peter*'s, or the chief Church, is a very handsome Structure, and has Monuments of many considerable Persons. That of St. *Pancras* is very stately, and by the Foundations has been designed to exceed St. *Peter*'s at *Rome* in Bulk. St. *Mary*'s, now called the *French* Church, is a neat Structure, and has, among other Monuments, one for the great *Josephus Justus Scaliger*, erected in the place where he used to hear Sermon. There's another for their famous Herbalist *Clusius*, a Member of the University, who died here in 1609, aged 84, and under the Inscription this Distich:

Non potuit plures hic quærere Clusius *herbas*,
Ergo novas campis quærit in Elysiis.

That is,

Since no more Herbs this World to *Clusius* yields,
He's gone a Simpling to th' *Elysian* Fields.

Here's also a new Church of a Circular Form, much admired for its Workmanship, especially within. The *English* Presbyterians have a Church here, and their Minister is maintained by the States. The Hospitals here are, 1. That of St. *Catharine*; it consists of seven distinct Buildings, has 144 Beds for the Sick and Decrepit, a great number of Pallets for the Cure of the diseased, a particular Apartment for the Venereal Distemper, one for entertaining poor Travellers for three Nights, another of 68 Beds for such as are distracted or infected with the Plague. 2. St. *Elizabeth*'s, for Women, it has 84 Beds, and an Apartment for poor Travelling Females for three Nights. 3. That of Saint *James*. 4. That of St. *Barbara*, both made use of now for Clothiers. 5. One for 900 Orphans. All these Hospitals are well governed, and carefully looked after. Here's also an Almshouse, where 12 Almoners distribute at times, Bread, Firing and Money to the Poor, according to the Number and Condition of their Families. They commonly relieve 20000 Persons within the City. Here are 13 other Tenements for Accommodation of the poorer sort. They have two great annual Fairs, when no Man can be arrested for Debt. The Citizens divert themselves by Archery some part of Ascension Fair; and they have a Hall for the Archers, on the Windows of which all the Earls of *Holland* are curiously painted. The chief Manufacture here is Camblets and Cloth; and there is a magnificent Structure for examining and sealing the latter, of which 100000 Pieces have been made here in one Year. The Townsmen make also great Profit of their Gardens, their Parsnips, &c. being much esteemed thro' all the Country. The Gardens have four or five Crops a Year from the same Ground; so that they sell them for 250 and 300 *l.* an Acre; whereas their best Arable Land yields but 200, and their Meadows and Pastures but 140 *l. per* Acre.

Here are three Boats that go every day to *Amsterdam*, eight to the *Hague*, and as many to *Delft*, at set Hours; and the like number comes hither from those Places. They have also constant Passage-Boats to *Haerlem* and *Utrecht*.

The other remarkable Structures here are, 1. The Great Court, a large stately Pile, with Apartments for three Courts of Justice, one for the Town, another for the University, and a third for the Affairs of the *Rhineland*; and over them are Apartments for the Magistrates and other public Officers. In the City Court are many excellent Paintings, and the famous Siege of the Town by the *Spaniards* in 1574, curiously wrought in Tapestry. The Draught of the Last Judgment by *Luke of Leyden* is so finely done, that Emperor *Rodolph* II. offered them as many *Hungarian* Ducats of Gold for it as would cover the whole. In that called the *Rhineland* Court, the Dykegrave and his Assistants meet to take care of the Dykes, Sluices, Banks, and Channels, to prevent Inundations in the *Rhineland*, which takes in much of the Province of *Holland*, and was so called from the middle Branch of the *Rhine*, which runs through the Country. The Inhabitants of this District are obliged by Laws agreed on among themselves to contribute to the Charge of this; and there are several Councils composed of a Dykegrave and seven Assistants, to take care of these things, and are sworn to the faithful Execution of their Trust. There are also Lands set apart for this Charge, which to every one that has travell'd this Country, must needs appear immense. 2. The *Burg*, formerly built for Defence, but now only an Ornament. It stands near the middle of the City, in an Angle made by the Channels of the Old and New *Rhine*. Some think it to have been a *Roman* Garrison; and others, that it was erected by *Hengist*, as a Trophy for his Conquests in *England*. 'Tis a strong round Fortification of Stone, with an Ascent of 50 Steps, is encompassed by a Wall 21 Foot high, and the Circuit within is 610 Foot. It has a deep dry Pit in the middle, supposed to be the Entrance to a Passage under Ground from hence to *Catwick* on the Sea, which is about 4 Miles. From the top of this Burg there is a fine Prospect of the City, the neighbouring Country, and the *Haerlemer* Sea. Over the Gate are the Arms of the City, being Cross Keys, and a Lion Rampant Gardant, with a Sword in his Right Paw. The Motto on one side is, *Pugno pro Patria*, I fight for my Country, alluding to the Lion; and that on the other is, *Hæc Libertatis ergo*, These are the Marks of my Liberty; alluding to the Keys.

The City was besieged by the *Spaniards* in 1574, when knowing its Strength, they encompassed it with 60 Forts, in order to starve the Inhabitants.

Inhabitants, the Siege was carried on above five Months, with great Vigour, and above 10000 of the People died by the Sword, Hunger, and Fatigue, but conſidering the Barbarity of the *Spaniards*, to thoſe of *Haerlem* and *Naarden*, they rejected all Summons, and anſwer'd, that they would not yield *while they could fight with one hand, and eat with the other*; at laſt being reduced to Extremity, they cut down, by the Prince of *Orange*'s Advice, the main Banks of the *Yſſel* and *Maeſe*, betwixt *Gouda* and *Rotterdam*, which overflowed the Country and drowned 1500 of the *Spaniards*, before they could retire: The firſt Relief they had, was on the 3d of *October*, which they keep as an Anniverſary Thankſgiving. In 1573, the *States General* founded an Univerſity here, to reward the Citizens for their Bravery: It has bred many great Men, and had 2000 Students at a Time: It has 12 Profeſſors, being 3 of each Faculty, who, beſides what they get from the Students, have from 200 to 300 *l. per Ann.* a piece from the *States*. The Univerſity has great Privileges, a noble Phyſic Garden, a good Library with many valuable Manuſcripts, an Anatomy Theatre, better than that of *Padua*, with abundance of Curioſities, for which we refer to Dr. *Northleigh*'s Deſcription of the *United Netherlands*. The Chirurgions and Apothecaries here, have each a Hall, and without the City there is a large Peſthouſe well endowed, from the neighbouring Sand-Hills there is a charming Proſpect of 57 Villages and Gentlemens Houſes, with pleaſant Walks, and numerous Canals.

7. *Brittains Houſe*, or Caſtle, 5 Miles North-Weſt of *Leyden*, and 1½ from *Calwyck*, on the Sea. It lies within the Sea-Mark, and was diſcovered above 300 Years ago, upon the retiring of the Ocean from the Mouth of the *Old Rhine*, but more in 1550 and 1552, when the Sea retired, ſo that the Sands were left bare for 20 Days. It has been a Square of 960 *Roman* foot in Compaſs. At that time many *Roman* Veſſels, and Coins of ſeveral Metals, were dug up here. Some think it was built by *Agricola* for a Granary of Corn brought out of *Britain*, and as a Trophy of his Conqueſts there.

8. *Goudeſluice*, 7 Miles Eaſt of *Leyden*, on the Canal that comes from *Gouda*, is a ſtrong Fortification, and ſtopped the Incurſions of the *French* in 1672.

9. *Bodegrave*, 10 Miles South-Eaſt of *Leyden*, a very fine Village till burnt by the *French* in 1672. 'Twas afterwards fortified by the *Dutch*, and noted for the Prince of *Orange*'s Camp, where he covered the Country againſt the *French*, at that time, after they had committed ſuch Barbarities at *Bodegrave* and *Swammerdam*, as are ſcarce to be met with in Hiſtory.

10. *Woerden*, 7 Miles Eaſt from *Bodegrave*, noted for having been the Cauſe of bloody Wars betwixt the Provinces of *Holland* and *Utrecht*, that formerly contended for it. The *French* took and fortified it ſtrongly in 1672. 'Twas in vain attacked by the Prince of *Orange*, tho' he routed a Body of *French* before it, they quitted it in 1673, demoliſhed part of the Fortifications, and made the People pay 16000 Guilders to ſave their Houſes from being burnt.

11. *Sevenhauſen*, about 6 Miles Weſt from *Gouda*, a Village remarkable for a pleaſant Grove, half a League long and a Furlong broad, with a Channel in the middle. Abundance of wild Fowls are bred here, the Profit of which, and the Grove, is ſo conſiderable, that 'tis let for 300 *l. Sterling, per Ann.* Great Numbers of People flock from the neighbouring Parts, to ſee the young Birds taken by ſhaking the Neſts down from the Trees. Our King *James* I. is ſaid to have had two Veſſels with young Birds from hence every Year. The chief of them are *Shags*, reſembling *Cormorants*, *Lepelars* or *Spoon-bills*, *Quacks* or *Night-Ravens*, which make a Noiſe in the Night like one a vomiting; *Herons*, *Wood-Pigeons*, and *Turtles*.

12. *Gouda* or *Tergou*, about 5 Miles South of *Bodegrave*, and 10 North-Eaſt of *Rotterdam*, on the Conflux of the *Yſſel* and *Gouwe* in a mooriſh Soil, and by its Sluices, can drown the neighbouring Country, in which Caſe it is unacceſſible, except by a Bank on each Side the *Yſſel*, ſo well fortified that no Enemy can approach it. The Town is alſo encompaſſed by a broad deep Ditch. The Market-place is very large, the Town Houſe ſtands in the middle, and near it the Great Church, which exceeds the Cathedral of *Cologne* for Bulk, and the Painting of its Windows is ſcarce to be equal'd. This Town has ſuffered frequently by Fire, but has been well rebuilt; the Houſes are neat, the Streets kept clean by a Number of Canals and ſmall Currents, cleanſed by the Tide. 'Tis encompaſſed with Gardens, and the Generality of the Inhabitants, are ſuch as have retired from Buſineſs to live in Eaſe. The Cheeſe made in its Diſtrict is much eſteemed. There are Paſſage-Boats which go from hence to *Amſterdam* and *Leyden*.

13. The *Hague*, 8 Miles South-Weſt from *Leyden*, 6 North-Weſt from *Delft*, and 12 from *Rotterdam*. The *Dutch* call it *S. Graven Hague*, which ſignifies the Earl's Wood, becauſe it was formerly the Seat of the Earls of *Holland*, and has a Wood in the Neighbourhood. 'Tis reckoned the largeſt Village in *Europe*, and ſurpaſſes many Cities in fine Buildings and Extent. 'Tis not walled, but encompaſſed with Ditches; and there are Booms on the Canals to hinder Veſſels from coming in by Night. It has all the Privileges of a City, except ſending Deputies to the States. The Streets are many, long, and generally wide; the Houſes well built; and here are fine ſhady Walks, eſpecially that call'd the *Voorhout*, which has ſtately Buildings on both ſides, and a pleaſant Walk railed in and planted with Trees, at the Eaſt end of which is a large Square, with ſtately Houſes on each ſide, and the Square finely ſhaded with Trees, where the Inhabitants divert themſelves; and thoſe of Quality make the Tour of the *Voorhout* in their Coaches. The chief Structures here are, 1. The Great Church in the Market-place, a noble ancient Pile, with a lofty ſquare Tower. Here are the Monuments of ſeveral conſiderable Perſons; among others, a ſtately one for Admiral *Opdam*, with an Account of his great Actions, and particularly that with the *Engliſh*, wherein he fell, having blown up his own Ship, rather than he would fall into their Hands, as his Epitaph bears. 2. The New Church, lately built, of a round Figure, very lofty, but without Arches, and is ſo contrived, that every one may ſee the Miniſter while he preaches: The Outſide is very beautiful, and ſcarce to be match'd in the *Netherlands*. The *Scots* and *Engliſh* Presbyterians have a Church here, and their Miniſter is maintained by the States. 3. The Prince's Palace, at the North end of the Town, is a handſome large Structure, with a Front and Wings of good Architecture, large Princely Stair-caſes and Apartments, and ſpacious fine Gardens, a handſome Court to the Street, and a large one behind. 4. The Old Palace, call'd the *Hoff van Holland*, founded by *William* II. Count of *Holland*, and King of the *Romans*, in 1250, when he removed the Court hither from *Graveſand*; part of the old Buildings ſtill remain, particularly a large Hall ſomething like ours at *Weſtminſter*, but not near ſo long and wide: Here ſome of the Courts of Judicature are held, Trophies taken from Enemies are hung up; and 'tis fill'd with Stationers and Toyſhops. It ſtands at one ſide of a large Square, call'd the *Binnen Hoff* or *Inner Court*, ſurrounded with ſtately Buildings, which contain noble Apartments that belonged to the Prince, a Piazza, over which are fine ſpacious Apartments, where the States General and Provincial meet; and the Chamber of *Treves*, where they or their Deputies confer with Foreign Miniſters. All thoſe Apartments are richly cieled, painted, and gilt, and adorned with fine Pictures of the Princes of *Orange*, *&c.* On one ſide of this Square, adjoining to thoſe Apartments, there is a ſtately Church, where the States and Court go to worſhip. And at a ſmall diſtance from hence, without the Eaſt Gate, ſtands Prince *Maurice*'s Palace, a large modern Structure, of fine Architecture, where Ambaſſadors are ſometimes entertained. The Foot-Guards are drawn up, and attend in this Square when the States meet. This Place is encompaſſed with a Ditch, and Bridges that may be drawn up on occaſion, and Centinels always placed at the Gates. On the Weſt ſide of this Square there is a much larger one, call'd the *Outer Court*, where the Horſe-Guards have their Station when the States meet; 'tis encompaſſed with fine Buildings, where the Nobility have Houſes. On the Eaſt ſide of it there is a large Pond, where Fire-works are commonly played on ſolemn Occaſions; and there are ſtately Walks of Tile-trees on its North Bank. Every City which ſends Deputies to the States, has a Houſe here for their Deputies, and that of *Leyden* is reckoned the fineſt. Here is alſo a ſumptuous Foundery for Cannon, built when the States had War with *England*. Here is a fine Hoſpital, built by a Woollen-draper, for 60 Widows, and a Garden to each Apartment.

Near the Eaſt End of the Town there is a large Wood incloſed, with Game of all ſorts, and pleaſant Walks, where the Inhabitants take the Air: It abounds with Oaks, of which there are none any where elſe in the Province. In this Wood there is a noble Houſe, built by Counteſs *Amalia* of *Solms*, for a Place of Retreat after the Death of her Husband Prince *Henry-Frederic* of *Orange*, as appears by an Inſcription in Gold Letters round the Gallery. At the Entrance on the Right, there are white Marble Statues of *William* I. Founder of the Commonwealth, and Prince *Maurice*; and on the Left, thoſe of Prince *Henry-Frederic*, and *William* II. The Hall is floored with Cedar, and hung with Arras, repreſenting the glorious Actions of Prince *Henry*, *&c.* In ſhort, the Paintings here are reckoned equal to the beſt in *Italy*. The Lantern on the top has a Gallery for Muſick; and on the Cieling there is the Picture of Princeſs *Amalia* in Mourning, curiouſly done. Here are ſeveral fine Apartments, and rich Furniture, particularly a Bed of State railed in, which was wrought by our late Queen *Mary*, when Princeſs of *Orange*, who delighted much in this Place, and its fine Gardens.

14. *Scheveling*, 2 Miles North-Weſt from the *Hague*, formerly a Town of good Note, till moſt of it was waſhed away by the Sea; but tho' reduced to a Village, its Privileges continue, one of which is, that no Malefactor can be condemned at the *Hague*, except the Schepens of this Town pronounce Sentence. 'Tis chiefly noted now for Fiſh, with which it ſupplies the *Hague*, and the neighbouring Country. Here is kept a ſailing Chariot, made by *Stevinus*, a great Mathematician, for Prince *Maurice*: It ſailed from *Scheveling* to *Putten*, which is 42 Miles in 2 Hours, with 28 Perſons in it, and tho' the Wind was ſtrong, it was not felt by the Paſſengers, the Chariot ſailed ſo ſwiftly. It reſembles a Boat in form, moves upon four Wheels of an equal Size, has two Sails, is ſteered by a Rudder placed behind the hindermoſt Wheels, and ſtopped by letting down the Sails or turning it from the Wind; ſo that it ſeemed to exceed, for Art, the Chariots uſed by the *Chineſe* in their Champain Countries. *Grotius* made ſeveral fine Epigrams upon this Machine and its Author, which *Bleau* gives an Account of at large. They have alſo Ice-Sledges here, which holds two Perſons, and are made ſo like a Boat, that if the Ice ſhould break, the People are in no danger. There is a Road cut out, thro' the Sand-Hills, from hence to the *Hague*, at vaſt Expence; it is ſtrait, well paved, and planted with Trees on both Sides. There is a Gate at the End next the *Hague*, where all Paſſengers, except the Fiſhermen of *Scheveling*, pay ſome ſmall matter towards keeping it in repair. 'Tis very pleaſant, capable of three or four Coaches in Breaſt, and much frequented by thoſe of the Quality in their Coaches, for taking the Air. There are Ways on the Sides, and Reſting Places for thoſe who walk on foot, and ſeveral Gentlemen's fine Seats and Gardens on the Weſt-ſide of it. The *Atlas Hiſtorique* takes notice, that in 1672, when the *Engliſh* and *French* deſigned to invade *Holland* by Sea, the Tide changed its uſual Courſe here, and tho' very regular at other times, ſtopped for 12 Hours, to the great Amazement of the Inhabitants, and next Morning the *French* and *Engliſh* Fleets were ſcattered by a dreadful Tempeſt.

15. *Reſwic*, 2 Miles South-Weſt from the *Hague*, is a noble Palace, with a Marble Stair-Caſe, Marble Floors, and Paintings by the beſt Maſters. It has a fine Terras, large and curious Gardens, and a noble lofty Front of Free-ſtone. It belonged to the Family of *Orange*, and is famous for the Treaty concluded here betwixt the Confederates and *France*, in 1697.

16. *Loſdun*, about 6 Miles North-Weſt from the *Hague*, is famous for the Tomb of *Margaret* Counteſs of *Hennenberg*, Daughter to *Florence* Count of *Holland* and *Zealand*, who in the 40th Year of her Age, meeting a poor Woman that had Twins in her Arms, upbraided her with Lewdneſs, and alledged that one Man could not get two Children at once, upon which the Woman being provoked, wiſhed the Counteſs might have as many Children as there were days in the Year, which they ſay came to paſs in 1276, when ſhe was brought to bed of 365 Sons and Daughters, that were all baptized by *Guido* Suffragan of *Utrecht*, all the Males being called *John*, and the Females *Elizabeth*. *Guicciardin* quotes *Eraſmus* and *Ludovicus Vives* for the Story. It is alſo mentioned by moſt Travellers, and in the Church there is a Table fixed

fixed to the Wall with an Inſcription relating the Fact, and they ſhew two Braſs Baſons in which the Children were baptized, with this *Latin* Diſtich under them,

En tibi monſtroſum nimis & memorabile factum,
Quale nec a mundi conditione datum.

importing, that ſuch a monſtrous Birth was never heard of ſince the Creation. The Inſcription mentioned by *Guicciardin*, *Bleau*, and *Janſon*, are different from what it is now, by which we may conclude, that there was certainly ſuch a monſtrous Birth, ſince it was told by ſo many Authors of Credit, but that it has been aggravated with many fabulous Circumſtances by the Monks.

16. *Honſtaerdike*, about 7 Miles South-Weſt from the *Hague*, is a noble Palace, belonging to the Family of *Orange*, with fine Gardens, beautiful Fountains and Statues, and among them ſome antique ones curiouſly done. Dr. *Northleigh* ſays, it is ſuperior to many of the celebrated Places in *Italy*, the lower Rooms are paved with fine Marble, thoſe above are very ſumptuous: Here are two Galleries full of excellent Paintings, and the Prince's Cloſet richly wainſcotted with fine *Japan*-Work: On the back Side there is a pleaſant Grove with ſeveral regular Plantations of Greens, which make a Square of half a Mile from each Angle to the Center; and beyond this there is a Place for foreign Birds and Beaſts, which are kept here in great Numbers.

17. *Delft*, 6 Miles South-Eaſt from the *Hague*, is a large neat and ſtately City, has long ſpacious Streets, with Currents of Water running thro' them. It is above 2 Miles round, fortified with a Wall and Ditch, after the ancient manner. It lies in a Plain, among pleaſant Meadows, which they can overflow at pleaſure by the Sluices. Moſt of it was burnt down in 1536, when, Hiſtorians ſay, the old Storks that commonly build in the Chimneys and Roofs of Houſes, in this Country, choſe rather to be burnt than leave their Young. In 1654 the *States* Magazine was blown up here by accident, beat down 200 Houſes, and killed and wounded many People, while others were miraculoſly ſaved under the Ruins. The Magazine and Armory is now nobly rebuilt, is very large, ſurrounded by a Ditch, has a great Foundery, and vaſt Numbers of Braſs Cannon piled up about it, beſides what are kept within, and there are two Pieces caſt for the *States*, at *Lubec* in 1669, which weigh 8000 *lb.* each, but the Magazine of Powder is at a conſiderable Diſtance, on the South-ſide of the Town, encompaſſed with a Ditch, planted with Trees, and always well guarded. This Town is alſo noted for excellent earthen Ware, in imitation of *Porcelane*. It formerly had a great Trade in Beer, and likewiſe in Woollen-Cloth, for which they ſtill value themſelves; but 'tis much decayed ſince the *Engliſh* Merchants, upon a difference with the Town, removed to *Rotterdam*. *Bleau* ſays, this City has produced many learned Men in all Faculties, but they are aſhamed of the blaſphemous Heretic *David George*, who was born here of mean Parentage, perſonated our Saviour, for which he was forced to fly, and dy'd under a Counterfeit Name at *Baſle* in *Swiſſerland*, in 1556, when his Corpſe was expoſed to public Diſgrace. This City has ſeveral fine Churches; that called the New Church is a ſtately Pile with a lofty Steeple, and is famous for the noble Monument erected in Memory of the great Hero *William* I. of *Orange*, who in 1584 was barbarouſly ſhot in this City, by *Balthaſar Gerard*, a *Burgundian*, hired to do it by the *Spaniards*. On the Monument there is this Inſcription:

D. O. M. Et æternæ memoriæ Gulielmi Naſſovij, ſupremi Auraſianenſium Principis. Pat. patriæ, qui Belgij fortunis ſuas poſthabit & ſuorum, validiſſimos exercitus ære plurimum privato bis conſcripſit, bis induxit. Ordinum auſpiciis Hiſpaniæ tyrannidem propulit. Veræ Religionis cultum, avitas patriæ leges, revocavit, reſtituit. Ipſam denique libertatem tantum non aſſertam, Mauritio principi, paternæ virtutis hæredi, filio, ſtabiliendam reliquit. Herois vere pij prudentis invicti quem Philip. II. *Hiſpaniæ Regem Europæ timor timuit; non domuit non terruit, ſed empto percuſſore fraude nefanda ſuſtulit. Fœderat. Belg. provinc. perenni memor. monum. ſec.*

That is,

To the Great and Good God, and to the immortal Memory of William *of* Naſſau, *Sovereign Prince of* Orange, *the Father of his Country, who preferred the Proſperity of the* Netherlands, *to that of himſelf and his Family, did twice levy and bring in an Army, at his own Charge, repelled the Tyranny of* Spain, *under the Conduct of the* States; *recovered and reſtored the true Religion, and the ancient Laws of his Country, and left its Liberty, which he had almoſt fully compleated, to be eſtabliſhed by his Son Prince* Maurice, *the Heir of his Father's Virtues. The States of the* United Netherlands, *have erected this Monument to perpetuate the Memory of that truly pious, prudent and invincible Hero, whom* Philip II. *of* Spain, *the Terror of* Europe, *dreaded, but not being able to terrify or conquer, he hired an Aſſaſſin treacherouſly to murder him.*

Over his Tomb there is his Effigy in Marble, and his Statue by it in Braſs, arm'd Cap-a-pee, and a *Fame* ſounding over him, with this Motto *Te vindice tuta Libertas*, i. e. *You are the Champion and Preſerver of our Liberty*: And another Emblem, of his going on ſteadily thro' Storms, with this Motto, *Sævis tranquillus in undis*; i. e. *Eaſy in the midſt of Tempeſts*. At his Feet there is the Repreſentation of a Dog that always followed him, and died of Grief when he was murdered. Dr. *Northleigh* ſays, this Monument is adorned with as good Braſs Statues and Marble, as any he ſaw in *Italy*. There are 4 other Princes and Princeſſes of this Family buried under it. In the old Church, which is alſo a ſtately Fabric, are the Monuments of their great Admirals *van Trump*, and *van Heine*, that were both killed at Sea. The Stadthouſe is alſo a very large noble Structure, with a Court of Juſtice, and other Apartments for the Magiſtrates. There is a ſpacious Square betwixt it and the new Church, encompaſſed with fine Buildings. Here is alſo a Church allowed the *Engliſh* Presbyterians, and their Miniſter is maintained by the *States*.

18. *Delfſhaven*, lies on the *Maeſe*, about 8 Miles South-Eaſt from this City, to which it belongs, and has a Communication with it by a Canal. It was given them by *Albert* of *Bavaria* for their good Services, when he was poſſeſſed of this Country. It has a Dock for building Ships, and has a ſtately Houſe belonging to the *Eaſt-India* Company. The Town is pretty large and neat, has a Court, and a Church pretty well built; has ſeveral Bridges over the Canal, ſo contrived as to let Ships paſs, and noble Sluices for letting them out and in, and to preſerve the Town and Country from being overflowed, for which end they have alſo 3 ſtrong Banks: but lying within 2 Miles of *Rotterdam*, to the Eaſt, it has little Trade, only it ſerves the Citizens of *Delft* for a Harbour, and ſending out Herring-Buſſes.

19. *Graveſand*. It lies near the Mouth of the *Maeſe*, about 8 Miles South-Weſt from the *Hague*, formerly a well fortified Town, the Seat of the Provincial States, and of the Court, from whence came the Name, which ſignifies the *Count's Sand*; but it ſuffer'd ſo much by Inundations, and by the Removal of the Court, that 'tis become a ſmall Village, and remarkable only for its high Steeple, which is a good Landmark to Sailors, and for the beſt Wheat and ſweeteſt Graſs in *Holland*, which makes its Cheeſe highly valued. It ſeems to have been a *Roman* Garriſon, for in 1546, upon digging up ſome old Foundations, ſeveral curious earthen Veſſels, ſuppoſed to be 1400 years old, were found here.

20. *Maeſlandſluys*, about 7 Miles further up the River; 'tis conſiderable for Herring-Fiſhing, and ſends out ſome hundreds of Buſſes annually for that end.

21. *Vlaerding*, 4 Miles further up the River, was formerly ſo conſiderable that it gave Name to the whole Province; but it ſuffered ſo much by Inundations, that its Trade is decayed and removed to *Rotterdam* and *Delft*. It is ſtill a handſome Town, and has a Church with a high Steeple.

22. *Schiedam*, about 2 Miles further up the River, is a very ancient City, lies at the Mouth of the River *Schie*, which gives name to the Diſtrict of *Schieland*, has ſome Villages under its Juriſdiction, but is chiefly noted for Herring-Fiſhing and making of Nets.

23. *Rotterdam*, lies at the Mouth of the *Rotter*, where it falls into the *Maeſe*, about 8 Miles South-Eaſt from *Delft*, and 12 from the *Hague*. 'Tis the chief City of *Schieland*, and very ancient. 'Tis ſo much increaſed of late, that next to *Amſterdam* and *Leyden*, 'tis the largeſt Town in *Holland*, and in Trade is ſecond to none but *Amſterdam*. The *Maeſe* here is very broad, and makes a good Harbour, tho' above 15 Miles from the Sea. By the deep Canals which run into the Heart of the City, Ships of great Burden lade and unlade at the Merchants Doors, where they lie ſafe from all Danger. The City is exceeding populous, and their Port frequented by more Ships from *Great Britain* than that of *Amſterdam*, becauſe more commodious. The Greatneſs of their Trade has occaſion'd them to enlarge the Town, and purchaſe new Privileges. The Streets are large and neat, eſpecially thoſe on the Canals. The Houſes are generally of Brick, and many of 'em magnificent, with Stair-caſes, and Floors of fine Marble, and Rows of Trees planted on each ſide the Canals. The Houſes on that call'd the *Bombkeys*, and the *Herringfleet*, are generally magnificent, ſeveral of hewn Stone, and look very ſumptuous. They have a conſiderable Trade in Beer, tranſported to *Amſterdam*, and other Places; and this Town is in a manner the Staple for Wine, both from *France* and *Germany*; the Wine, and other Goods of thoſe Countries being eaſily brought hither by the *Rhine* and the *Maeſe*, beſides what is brought from *France* by Sea. They have alſo a good Trade in refining Salt, and their Glaſs-houſe is one of the beſt in the *Seven Provinces*, where they make abundance of Glaſs Toys, and enamell'd Bowls, which they ſend to the *Indies*. Here are two Docks for building Ships; and they have a conſiderable Trade in Tobacco, imported from *England*; and by their Canals have a good inland Commerce, not only with all the Provinces, but by the *Maeſe* and the *Rhine* have a good Trade with *Germany* and the *Netherlands*, and the hither part of *France*. The chief Structures here are, 1. The Great Church, where are the Tombs of *Cornelius de Wit* and *De Cortenaer*, two of the *Dutch* Admirals, who were ſlain at Sea. The Steeple of this Church is very high, and gives a fine Proſpect of the City and Country. The new Church is alſo a fine Structure, and allowed to the *French* Refugees. The *Engliſh* and *Scots* Presbyterians have each a handſom Church here, with two Miniſters for each Congregation, maintained by the States. Here is alſo an Epiſcopal Church, which is a fine Structure: The Ground for it was obtained by the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was a great Contributor to the Building of it, and his Arms are curiouſly done upon the Front; but the States allow nothing to their Miniſter. The Stadthouſe, *Eaſt-India* Houſe, and Admiralty, are good Structures. Here is alſo an *Exchange*, which is well frequented by Merchants; and there is a noble Structure call'd the *Boor's Stadthouſe*. The ebbing and flowing of the Tide makes the Air of this City wholſom, and clears their Canals. The Town is ſtronger by Situation than Art, becauſe by their Canals they can lay the neighbouring Country under Water. The Guards are kept every Night by the Burghers, who are very expert in handling their Arms; and they have ſeveral Batteries of Braſs Guns for Defence of the City on the ſide of the *Maeſe*. There are many curious Walks about the City, and the Avenues to it are handſomly planted on both ſides. Here are Draw-Bridges over the Canals, ſo contrived as Ships may paſs up and down. Here is a ſpacious Market-place, with a large Stone-Bridge, where there is a ſtately Braſs Statue of *Eraſmus* their Townſman, in a Furr'd Gown, and a round Cap, with a Book in one Hand, and the other upon it, as if he were turning a Leaf. 'Tis ſo curiouſly done, that they have been offer'd great Sums for it. On the Pedeſtal there are ſeveral *Latin* Inſcriptions in Commendation of this great Man; and over the Door of a little Houſe near the Great Church, where he was born, there is another Statue, with this Diſtich:

Ædibus his ortus mundum decoravit Eraſmus,
Artibus ingenuis, religione, fide.

Importing that *Eraſmus* was born here, to adorn the World with Arts, Learning, and Religion.

Over-againſt this City lies an Iſland, form'd by the Old and the New *Maeſe*, call'd *Yſſelmund*, or *Overmais*. 'Tis about 12 Miles where longeſt, and 5 where broadeſt. It is equal to any part of the Province in the Fruitfulneſs of the Soil, contains ſeveral Gentlemen's Seats, good Farms, and Villages, of which that call'd *Yſſelmund*, about 3 Miles Eaſt from *Rotterdam*, over-againſt the Mouth of the *Yſſel*, where it falls

into the *Maeſe*, is the chief. This Iſland was recovered out of the Sea, or rather from the Inundations of the River, by *Charles the Warlike* of *Burgundy*, is well fenced by Dykes, and has ſeveral Canals which drain the Soil, and promote the Commerce of the Inhabitants.

24. *Scoonhoven*, about 16 Miles Eaſt from *Rotterdam*, has the Name from its fine Gardens, and lies on the North ſide of the *Lech*, which is a Branch of the *Rhine*. There is a huge Bank caſt up betwixt this Town and *Amerongen*, which ſecures the Country from Inundations, and brings great Profit to the Town. Its Trade is advanced by a Branch of the *Yſſel*, which falls here into the *Leck*; and they have alſo a conſiderable Profit by Herring-fiſhing. The *French* were repulſed before it in 1672, with great Loſs; and its Fortifications have been ſo much better'd ſince, that 'tis reckoned impregnable. *John Tates*, a Man of a Gigantic Stature, was born here ſince 1660, and carried about moſt Parts of *Europe* for a Shew: A Man of a middle Stature might eaſily ſtand under his Armpit: From the end of his middle Finger to his Elbow was 26 Inches; and all his Limbs proportionable. *Oliver van Noort*, one of the firſt that ſailed round the World, is interr'd in the Great Church here. The famous *Longolius*, and other learned Men, were alſo Natives of this Place.

25. *Yſelſtein*, about 8 Miles North-Eaſt from *Schoonhoven*, is a well fortified Town, that belong'd to the Family of *Orange*. It lies in the middle of pleaſant Gardens and Incloſures, and has a conſiderable Trade in Cables, Cordage, and other Materials for Shipping.

26. *Vianen*, an ancient fortified Town, 10 Miles Eaſt from *Schoonhoven*, on the South ſide of the *Lech*. It enjoys great Privileges, is an *Aſylum* for poor Debtors, a neat Town, encompaſſed with pleaſant Fields, has a ſtately Tower, and the large Caſtle of *Bateſtein*, with fine Gardens in its Neighbourhood, formerly the Seat of the noble Family of *Brederod*, that were Lords of the City, but now extinguiſhed.

27. *Gorcum*, on the North ſide of the *Maeſe*, about 7 Miles South-Weſt from *Vianen*, and 11 North-Eaſt from *Dort*, is Capital of its Diſtrict, a neat well built Town, and ſo ſtrong by Nature and Art, that 'tis reckoned one of the Keys of *Holland*. The *French* attack'd it in vain in 1672, which, when ſo many other Towns were taken by 'em, ſeem'd to confirm the Inſcription over the Water-Gate, *viz. Civitas in qua maximè Cives Legibus parent & in pace beata & bello invicta*; i. e. *A City happy in Loyal Inhabitants, bleſs'd in Peace, and unconquered in War.* Here is a daily Market for Corn, Butter, Cheeſe, *&c.* brought down the *Ling* and the *Maeſe*, from the fruitful Country of *Betuwe*; which, with the Inhabitants applying themſelves to Navigation, has made the Town exceeding rich. Here is a large Church, with a high Steeple, from whence one may ſee 22 walled Towns, with an infinite number of Villages, a Proſpect that is ſcarce to be had any where elſe. Near this City they ſhew the Place where the *German Hercules* encamped, and gave Name to the Diſtrict of *Arkel*, and the Town of *Hokelum*, where he reſided. The great Philoſopher *Henry* of *Gorcum*, and other learned Men, were born here.

28. *Worcum*, on the other ſide the *Maeſe*, 2 Miles South-Eaſt from *Gorcum*; 'tis a very ancient Town, Capital of the Diſtrict of *Altena*. 'Tis ſtrong by Nature and Art, being ſituated on a Point of Land near the Conflux of the *Waal* and the *Maeſe*, and is reckoned one of the Keys of *Holland*.

29. *Loeveſtein*, 2 Miles Eaſt from *Worcum*, on the Point of the Iſland call'd *Bommel waert*, where the *Maeſe* and the *Waal* meet. 'Tis one of the ſtrongeſt Caſtles and Keys of *Holland*, noted for giving Name to the *Loeveſtein* Faction, whoſe Chiefs uſed to meet here, to contrive how they might leſſen the Power of the Princes of *Orange*, for which it was afterwards made their Priſon.

30. *Heuſden*, lies on the Old *Maeſe*, about 8 Miles South-Eaſt from *Loeveſtein*, is a very ancient and well fortified Town, with a ſtrong Caſtle, where the Governour appointed by the States reſides. It has ſeveral Villages, Lordſhips, and Forts under its Juriſdiction.

31. *Crevecœur*, 4 Miles Eaſt from *Heuſden*, on the ſame River. It had its Name, which ſignifies *Heart-break*, from its ſtrong Fortifications. 'Twas ſeveral times taken and retaken during the *Spaniſh* Wars, and was betrayed to the *French* in 1672, but they abandoned it next Year.

We return to the Coaſt on the South ſide of the *Maeſe*, where we have,

1. The Iſland call'd *Voorn*, on the South ſide of the *Maeſe*; 'tis ſeparated from that call'd *Beverland* by a Canal.

Places of Note here are,

1. The *Brill*. It is a neat, well built, and very ſtrong Town, lies over-againſt *Maeſland-Sluys*, on the other ſide the River, and about 12 Miles South-Weſt from *Rotterdam*. 'Tis the common Place where Packet-boats land from *England*, and our Ships that come from *Rotterdam* muſt clear here. The Streets are large and handſome. Their Great Church is a good Structure, and the Steeple a Land-mark to Sailors. There are pleaſant Walks of Trees on the Walls, and the Fortifications have been much enlarged of late; ſo that 'tis reckon'd impregnable. The Conveniency of its Port brings it a good Trade, and makes it populous. 'Tis chiefly noted for being taken by ſome of the Revolted *Dutch*, who being diſtreſſed by the *Spaniards*, retired with ſome Ships to *England*; but being forbid our Ports by Queen *Elizabeth*, came hither with the Prince of *Orange*'s Commiſſion, took the Town by Storm in 1570, declared publickly for the Proteſtant Religion, renounced the *Spaniſh* Government, and ſwore Obedience to the Prince of *Orange*. This retriev'd the Affairs of the *United Provinces*, and brought on the Ruin of the *Spaniſh* Government there. It was one of the Cautionary Towns given to Queen *Elizabeth* by the *Dutch*, for the Aſſiſtance ſhe gave them. The great Sir *Francis Vere* was Governour of it for ſome time; but 'twas reſtored to the *Dutch* by *James* I. The neighbouring Country is very fruitful in Wheat, and other Corn.

2. *Helvoetſluys*, lies 3 Miles South from the *Brill*, near the other ſide of the Iſland, has a convenient Harbour, where the States have generally a Squadron of Men of War, belonging to the Admiralty of the *Maeſe*. The Packet Boat from *England* does alſo frequently put in here. It will be for ever memorable for the Prince of *Orange*'s ſetting out from hence with his Fleet and Army in 1688, when he made the Deſcent upon *England*, then in Danger of being over-run by Popery and Slavery.

The Land of *Putten* makes Part of this Iſland, and is divided from the Territory of the *Brill*, and that call'd *Byerland*, by Channels and Dykes. The chief Town here is *Geervliet*, about 6 Miles South-Eaſt from the *Brill*, ſeated among fruitful Fields. The two *Byerlands*, which lie Eaſt of it, are alſo very fruitful in Corn and Graſs.

3. *Dort*, lies near the North-Eaſt Corner of the Iſland, 22 Miles Eaſt from the *Brill*, and 9 South-Eaſt from *Rotterdam*. 'Tis Capital of its Bailiwic, and the firſt Town in Dignity of the Province of *Holland*. This Bailiwic was made an Iſland in 1421, when a Tempeſt drove the Sea up the *Maeſe* and *Meruwe*, with ſuch Violence, that it overflow'd a large Tract of Land betwixt *Dort* and *Brabant*, with 72 Villages, and 100000 People, and form'd that Gulph or Lake Eaſt from *Dort*, now call'd the *Bies-bos*. It was then given out, that a wicked Boor, who hated one of his Neighbours, made a Hole in the Bank by Night to let in the Water to drown the Man and his Family, thinking afterwards to have ſtop'd the Hole; but the Wind being high, the Waves broke in with ſuch Force, that the Fellow himſelf was drowned, and the Deſolation above-mentioned occaſion'd. This City is very ancient, and ſo ſtrong by Nature, ſince that fatal Inundation, that it has little need of Art. It was formerly the Seat of the Earls of *Holland*, and the Place of their Inauguration. 'Tis a large, rich, and populous City. The Houſes are high, and of Brick, ſcarce inferior to thoſe of *Antwerp* for Beauty. The *Engliſh* Merchants have great Privileges here, with two Churches, and the *French* have one. It has the Staple of Wine, brought down by the *Rhine* and *Maeſe*, and good Cellars for ſtowing them; but *Rotterdam* has now a large ſhare in that Trade. Abundance of Salmon, and other good Fiſh are taken near this City. It has alſo the Privilege of Coining, it being the Place where the Counts of *Holland* had their Mint. 'Tis call'd the *Maiden City*, becauſe never taken by Force, tho' frequently beſieged. The Great Church is a noble Structure, and from its Steeple there is a fine and large Proſpect every way: It has 312 Steps. The Apartment where the Synod was held which condemn'd the *Arminians* in 1618, is very fair and large. Their Seats are ſtill preſerved, and viſited by Strangers; and the Manuſcript of their Tranſlation of the Bible is carefully preſerved in the Library of the Univerſity of *Leyden*. The Burgomaſter here is allow'd a greater Prerogative than thoſe of the other Towns in *Holland*, having a ſort of ſupreme Authority, and three Halbardiers to attend him conſtantly; but he continues only four Months, when another is choſe in his Place by the Senators.

We return again to the Coaſt, where we have,

1. The Iſland of *Goeree*, which lies over-againſt *Helvoetſluys*, is about 3 Miles long, and 2 broad. The Name ſignifies a *good Road*, and there is a Town upon it of the ſame Name, which was very rich, but the Harbour being of late choak'd up, its Trade is decayed. Here is a Tower that is a Land-mark for Sailors.

2. Eaſt from hence lies the Iſle of *Over-flackee*, about 12 Miles long, and 4 broad. It abounds with Corn and Paſturage, and has many Villages and Towns, the chief of which is *Somersdike*, on the Eaſt ſide of the Iſland. It had formerly a good Trade, but is now decayed.

3. Eaſt from hence lies that part of the Province of *Holland* which frontiers on *Dutch Brabant*.

Places of Note here are,

1. *Williamſtadt*, on the South ſide of the Channel, over-againſt *Beveland*, about 11 Miles South-Weſt from *Dort*. It was built in 1583, by *William* Prince of *Orange*, after whom it was called. 'Tis very ſtrong and well fortified, has a good Harbour, and lies conveniently to ſecure the Trade betwixt *Zeland* and *Holland*. The Town is ſmall, but neat; they have a good Market-place, Church, and and Common Hall, but the Moiſtneſs of the Air occaſions dangerous Fevers and Agues to Strangers.

2. *Klundert* lies 3 Miles South-Eaſt of *Williamſtadt*, and had formerly ſo conſiderable a Harbour, that the Earls of *Holland* had one of their chief Cuſtom-houſes here. 'Tis a ſmall Town, but neat, well fortified, and has a fine Church.

3. *Gertruydenberg*, lies 12 Miles North-Eaſt from *Klundert*, and 10 South-Eaſt from *Dort*, to whoſe Diſtrict it belonged, and was Part of the Patrimony of the Family of *Orange*. 'Tis ſituate on a Gulph of the *Meruwe*, and is of ſuch Importance, that the Province of *Holland* bound their Princes by Oath to keep it, and the States of *Brabant* obliged theirs by Oath to recover it. 'Tis very ſtrongly fortified, has the *Meruwe* on one ſide, and a Marſh on the other. It was taken by the *Dutch* from the *Spaniards* in 1573, betrayed again to the *Spaniards* in 1588, and beſieged by Sea and Land, by Prince *Maurice* of *Orange*, in 1595, in Sight of Count *Mansfelt* and the *Spaniſh* Army. This Prince, tho' young, did fortify his Camp ſo well, that the *Spaniards* could not attack him; and kept his Army in ſuch Diſcipline, that the Peaſants till'd the Ground within the Circuit of his Camp, without any Moleſtation. So that the Town was forced to ſurrender to him. 'Tis well ſupply'd by the neighbouring River, with good Salmon, Sturgeon, and ſuch Plenty of Shads, that 18000 of them have been taken near it in one Day. 'Tis noted for a Treaty betwixt the Confederates and *France* in 1709, but broke off by the latter.

VII. The Province of ZELAND, lies South-Weſt from that of *Holland*, conſiſts of 8 Iſlands, and taking in the Canals by which they are ſeparated, is 30 Miles Eaſt and Weſt where longeſt, and 18 from North to South where broadeſt. The Name is derived from its Situation, or as ſome think from a Body of *Danes*, who invaded it from *Daniſh Zeland*. The Air is ſharper, and not ſo healthful as that of the neighbouring Countries, ſo that Strangers here are very ſubject to Agues and Fevers; yet the Air of *South Beveland* and *Walcheren*, is reckoned milder now than formerly. The Soil is generally fruitful, has excellent Wheat, and abundance of Colworts, of whoſe Seed they make great Profit. Here is alſo ſtore of Madder for dying. They have good Paſture for Sheep, eſpecially on the Shores, which being often overflowed, the Graſs is thereby ſo impregnated with Salt, that their Mutton has a better Reliſh than in the other Provinces. The People are middle ſized, ſtrong, and well ſet. Hiſtory ſpeaks of a Woman

man born here, and brought by the Counteſs of *Holland*, to the Marriage of *Charles the Fair*, of *France*, about 1323: ſhe was of ſuch a Bulk and Stature, that the talleſt Men look'd like Children to her, tho' both her Parents were of an ordinary Stature; ſhe was ſo ſtrong, that ſhe could eaſily lift up, with each Hand, a Barrel full of *Hamburg*-Beer, and could carry as much Weight as eight ſtrong Men. The better Sort here are courteous and liberal, but the Meaner, rough and boiſterous. They are the beſt Mariners in the Seven Provinces; and make the ſtouteſt Privateers. The *Zelanders* apply themſelves chiefly to Fiſhing and foreign Trade, and are very dextrous at refining Salt. In their Cuſtoms and Humours they reſemble the *Brabanders* and *French*, more than the *Germans* and *Dutch*. Their Women dreſs neatly. Their Iſlands are divided into four on the Eaſt, and four on the Weſt of the *Scheld*, and are under the Juriſdiction of 2 Treaſurers, that have the Power of Judges, take care of the Peace, and puniſh Offenders. Three of them being more expoſed to the Sea, than the reſt, the Inhabitants are at great Charge to ſecure themſelves by Dykes. This Province contains in the whole, 8 Cities, and 100 Villages.

We begin at the North; where we have,

I. The Iſle of SCHOWEN. It has *Goeree* and *Overflackee* on the North, is about 12 Miles long, and 5 where broadeſt. It was formerly larger, till diminiſhed by Inundations. It has many Gentlemens Seats, populous Villages, rich Farms and Incloſures.

Places of Note are,

1. *Brouwers* Haven, on the North ſide of the Iſland, Lat. 51. 45. Long. 4. 10. 'Twas ſo called from its great Trade in Beer brought from *Holland*, was formerly wall'd, has ſtill the Privileges of a City, but is much decreaſed, and ſubſiſts chiefly by Husbandry and Fiſhing.

2. *Bommenee*, 2 Miles North-Eaſt from *Brouwer*'s Haven, ſo ſtrong, that 'tis reckoned impregnable by Land, and may eaſily be relieved by Sea.

3. *Zirickzee*, near the South ſide of the Iſland, about 5 Miles from *Bommenee*. 'Tis reckoned the oldeſt Town in *Zeland*, is large, and has ſeveral good Structures. Their Great Church is reckoned the beſt in the Province. The Fortifications are not very good, yet 'tis ſo ſtrong by Situation, and the Conveniency of its Sluices, to lay the Country under Water, that 'tis not eaſy to be attacked. Its Magiſtrates have the Juriſdiction of the whole Iſland. It has a good Trade in Salt and Madder.

II. *Eaſt Duyvel-land*, lies Eaſt from *Schowen*, is about 5 Miles long, and 3 broad, and abounds with Doves, from whence the Name. Moſt of it belongs to *Zirickzee*, to which it is now joined by a Dyke. It has only ſome Villages, but no Place of Note.

III. *Tolen* lies South from *Duyvel-land*, is about 5 Miles long, and 3 broad. The chief Town is of the ſame Name, on the South-Eaſt Corner of the Iſland. 'Tis pleaſant, lies in a fruitful Soil, is well fortified, and the whole Iſland ſo ſtrong, that 'tis capable to reſiſt a great Army. It has been augmented by the Addition of a great Tract of Ground belonging to the Family of *Orange*, called St. *Martin's* Dyke. The Town is govern'd by 2 Conſuls, 8 Schepens, a Bailiff, Syndic, and Secretary.

IV. *North Beveland* lies betwixt *Schowen* Iſland on the North, and *Wolferſdike* on the South, is 5 Miles long and 2 broad. 'Twas formerly reckon'd the Garden of *Zeland*, but it was overflow'd in 1532, and its chief Town, with ſeveral Villages were deſtroy'd, but great Part of it has ſince been recover'd.

V. *Wolferſdike* lies betwixt *North* and *South Beveland*, is near 6 Miles long, and 1 broad. It has ſome Villages and good Paſture. Part of it was ſwallowed up by Inundations, but ſince recovered; yet the Streams about it are ſo violent, as if they contended which ſhould firſt deſtroy it.

VI. *Walcheren*, the moſt Weſtern of all the Iſlands, is of a round Form, at the Mouth of the *Scheld*, 9 Miles long, and 8 broad. It has the Sea on the Weſt, *South Beveland* on the Eaſt, *Schowen*, with the Sea, on the North, and the Mouth of the *Scheld* on the South. It exceeds the reſt of the Iſlands in Number of Inhabitants, Splendor of its City, &c. and Trade.

The chief Towns are,

1. *Midelburg*, 40 Miles South-Weſt of *Rotterdam*, Lat. 51..34. Long. 3. 51. So called becauſe it ſtands on the middle of the Iſland. 'Tis large and populous, has many wealthy Merchants, ſpacious Streets, and 20 magnificent Churches, one with a ſumptuous high Tower, and a fine Clock and Dial, ſaid to have coſt 150000 Florins. Here is a noble Stadthouſe, adorned with Statues and Images. Before the Reformation it had very ſplendid Monaſteries, eſpecially that of St. *Nicholas*, whoſe Abbot repreſented the Clergy in the Meeting of the *States*. *Philip* II. made it a Biſhop's See, but the *States* have converted it to the Place for their own Meeting, a Chamber of Accounts, a College of Admiralty, and a Mint. This City is much enriched by the Staple of Wine, from *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*. In the laſt Century they purchaſed *Arnmuyden*, for the ſake of its Harbour, which being ſince choaked up, they cut a deep broad Channel from that Town, by which Veſſels of great Burden are brought into the City. 'Tis ſtrongly fortified with a Wall, encompaſſed by large Ditches, ſurrounded by another Wall. The *Lutherans*, *Anabaptiſts*, and *Jews*, have Places of public Worſhip here. Their Government is by 2 Conſuls, and 11 Schepens, choſen by a Council of XXIV. The new Church is Octagonal with a Cupulo; and the Piazza of the Town-houſe circular. They conſtantly maintain 3 Eagles, at the Entrance of the Town-houſe, in Conſideration of certain Privileges granted them by the Emperor.

2. *Arnmuyden*, the Harbour of *Midelburg*, lies about 2 Miles Eaſt from it, at the Mouth of the River *Arn*. The old Town, of this Name, was ruined long ago, and nothing of it left but a fair Church and a Hall. Above 100 years ago, the New Town exceeded *Midelburg* in Magnificence and Riches, and had a good Harbour, capable of Ships of 300 Tun. The *Midelburgers* purchaſed it from *Philip* of *Burgundy*, but their Harbour being ſpoiled by Sands, their Trade is decayed, and their chief Subſiſtence now is from refining Salt. 'Tis encompaſſed with Walls, and has its own Magiſtrates.

3. *Ter Vere*, or *Camp Vere*, about 3 Miles North-Eaſt from *Midelburg*, is well fortified with a broad Ditch, and 3 Bulwarks anſwerable to the Number of its Gates. It has a good Harbour, and the beſt furniſhed Arſenal in the Province. It has been the Staple of the *Scots* Trade ſince 1612, from which it has received great Profit. The *Scots* are allowed the old Pariſh Church here, their Miniſter it maintained by the States, but ſubject to the Church of *Scotland*. It has been frequently in danger by the Sea, which in 1630, overturned the Tower that ſtood on the North ſide of the Harbour. 'Tis governed by its own Magiſtrates, who are 2 Conſuls, 9 Schepens, aſſiſted by a Council of XXIV. but was ſubject to the Family of *Orange*. The noble Family of *Vere*, formerly Earls of *Oxford*, are ſaid to have had their Name and Origin from hence.

4. *Fluſhing*, or *Vliſſingen*, 3 Miles South from *Midelburg*, on the Mouth of the *Scheld*. About 300 years ago, 'twas only a Ferry to *Flanders*, but its good Port, brought it into ſuch Requeſt, that it increaſed apace, and was walled about, 160 years ago, by *Adolphus* of *Burgundy*. 'Tis of ſuch Importance, that *Charles* V. gave a particular Charge to his Son *Philip* to preſerve it. Here are ſeveral fine Structures, eſpecially the Stadthouſe, where they have the Pictures of all the Princes of *Naſſau*. The Houſes are generally well built, and the Town well fortified and rich. The Duke of *Alva* ordered a Citadel to be built here, but the Inhabitants hang'd his Engineer, and the Town was the firſt that revolted after the Revolters ſeized the *Brill*. 'Twas one of the Cautionary Towns given by the *States* to Queen *Elizabeth*, when the great Sir *Philip Sidney* was its Governour. 'Tis almoſt ſurrounded by Sea, and their Canals bear Ships of great Burthen, which makes it a Place of vaſt Trade. They built a Church for the *Engliſh* in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, with a new Stadthouſe, and a Palace for the Prince of *Orange*. It belonged formerly to the Marquiſſes of *Ter Vere*, but was purchaſed, with the Marquiſate, by the Prince of *Orange* in 1581, when they ſwore Allegiance to him and his Heirs, and were ever after great Lovers of the Family.

5. *Ramekens* lies 2 Miles Eaſt from *Fluſhing*, is a ſtrong Fort built by *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*, when Governeſs of the *Low-Countries*, for *Charles* V. It ſtands pleaſantly encompaſſed with Villages, Meadows, and Fields, and on one Side has a Creek, which is a ſafe Harbour for Ships. 'Twas another of the Cautionary Towns given to Queen *Elizabeth*.

6. *Weſt Capel*, 6 Miles North-Weſt of *Midelburg*, lies on the Weſt Coaſt of the Iſland, was formerly a Place of great Trade, with a commodious Harbour, and is famous for the Maritim Laws uſed in the Seven Provinces, called by its Name, but was ruined by Inundations, and is now only a Village, yet it enjoys its ancient Privileges, and is govern'd by its own Magiſtrates.

7. *Domburg*, 5 Miles North-Weſt from *Midelburg*, was formerly a rich populous Town, with large Privileges, and abundance of *Roman* Antiquities have been dug up in the Neighbourhood.

VII. *South Beveland* lies on the Eaſt of *Walcheren*, and Weſt of *Brabant*, 20 Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and about 6 at the two Ends where broadeſt from North to South, but 'tis not half ſo broad in the middle. It has been very much diminiſhed by Inundations. In 1532, the Town of *Borſales*, and moſt of its Lordſhip, were ſwallowed up, and *Rommerſwael* divided from the reſt, and made an Iſland by itſelf.

The only Place of Note in the Iſland is,

Ter Goes, on the North ſide of the Iſland, Lat. 51 ½. Long. 4. It is neatly built, ſtrong and populous, has 6 Gates, 3 Market-places, a Grammar-School, and 3 Hoſpitals, all fine Structures. The chief Church is very ſtately. It has a Channel to the Sea, by which ſmall Veſſels come up to the Town. The Lordſhip of *Borſales* belongs to it. The Magiſtrates are, a Prætor, 2 Conſuls, and 9 Schepens. There are 31 Villages in this Iſland, moſt of which have high Towers that ſerve for Sea-Marks; and there are many Gentlemen Seats here moated about.

DUTCH FLANDERS

LIES South of *Zeland*, from which 'tis ſeparated by the *Scheld*, and is 31 Miles long, and 13 where broadeſt.

The chief Places are,

1. *Sluys*, Lat. 51. 25. Long. 3. 36. 11 Miles North-Eaſt from *Bruges*, and 19 from *Oſtend*. It has a Harbour large enough for 500 Ships, is one of the ſtrongeſt Frontiers belonging to the *States*, and had formerly a good Trade, which is now much decayed. 'Tis extremely well fortified, and has always a good Garriſon.

2. *Aerdenburg*, almoſt 3 Miles South-Eaſt from *Sluys*, was once the Capital of Maritim *Flanders*, but fell to Decay after the Removal of the Trade to *Bruges*. The *Dutch* took it in 1604, and have kept it ever ſince.

3. *Cadſant*, an Iſland in the Mouth of the *Scheld*, over againſt the Iſle of *Walcheren* in *Zeland*, which is 9 Miles long, and 4 broad. It has good Wheat and Graſs, and a Fortreſs of the ſame Name of great Conſequence to the *Dutch*, becauſe it preſerves the Communication between *Zeland* and *Flanders*.

4. *Osburg*, a fortified Town on the Canal which ſeparates *Cadſant* from the Continent.

5. *Yſendyck*, a little Town well fortified about 2 Miles South-Eaſt of the Iſland of *Cadſant*.

6. *Biervliet*, a little Iſland in the Mouth of a Branch of the *Scheld*, with a Town of the ſame Name, about 2 Miles Eaſt of *Yſſendyck*. It has a very important Fortreſs, which commands the Paſſage from that Part of the Country into *Zeland*.

7. *Ter Neuſe*, 7 Miles Eaſt of *Biervliet*, a well fortified Town on the Bank of the *Scheld*.

8. *Philippyne*, 10 Miles South-Weſt of *Ter Neuſe*, a Fortreſs which was built by Order of *Philip* II. of *Spain*, about the beginning of the laſt Century.

9. *Sas van Ghent*, a ſtrong Place among Marſhes, 5 Miles South-Eaſt from *Philippyne*, and 11 North from *Ghent*. It has Sluices, by which they can drown the Country.

10. *Axel*, 5 Miles Eaſt of *Sas van Ghent*. The *Dutch* fortified it during the *Spaniſh* War, and it has ſince continued in their Poſſeſſion.

11. *Hulſt*,

11. *Hulſt*, 5 Miles East of *Axel*, a ſtrong Town of good Trade, in that call'd the Country of *Waes*. It was taken by the *Dutch* in 1645, and confirmed to them by the Treaty of *Munſter*.

12. *Liefkens*, on the Bank of the *Scheld*, over-againſt *Lillo*, 10 Miles East from *Hulſt*, is a Fort built by the States to ſecure the Paſſage of the *Scheld*.

DUTCH BRABANT,

HAS *Holland* and *Dutch Guelderland* on the North, *Spaniſh Brabant* and the Biſhoprick of *Liege* on the South, *Zeland* and *Dutch Flanders* on the Weſt, and Part of the Dutchy of *Cleve*, and *Spaniſh Guelderland* on the East. It is 65 Miles where longeſt from East to Weſt, and about 34 where broadeſt.

The chief Places are,

1. *Lillo*, on the *Scheld*, 9 Miles North-Weſt from *Antwerp*. It is a ſtrong little Town, has a Right of demanding Toll upon the *Scheld*, and, with ſome other Forts in Poſſeſſion of the *Dutch*, curbs *Antwerp*. Betwixt this Town and *Sanvliet* lies a ſtrong Fort, for the further Security of *Lillo*, call'd *Henry-Frederic*.

2. *Bergen-op-zoom*, 12 Miles North of *Lillo*, on the River *Zoom*, has the Title of a Marquiſate. The *Dutch* took it in the beginning of the Civil War. The Duke of *Parma* endeavoured to recover it in 1588, but in vain, it was ſo ſtoutly defended by the *Engliſh* Auxiliaries. In 1622, *Spinola* beſieged it; but Prince *Maurice* obliged him to retire, with the Loſs of 12000 Men. The *Dutch* in 1628, made a Canal betwixt *Steenbergen* and this Place, which united the three Marſhes betwixt 'em. This Marquiſate, with its Appendances, was reſtored to the Count of *Auvergne*, by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. It ſecures the Intercourſe betwixt *Holland* and *Zeland*, and opens the Way into *Spaniſh Brabant*. It has a commodious Harbour, with a Wall, Trench, and other ſtrong Fortifications, three Market-places, and neat Buildings; the chief of which are, St. *Lambert*'s Church, and the Marquis's Palace, and an Hoſpital, formerly a Nunnery. Moſt of the adjacent Country lies low, and is defended from the Sea by Banks.

3. *Steenbergen*, 4 Miles North from *Bergen-op-zoom*, is a ſmall Town, well fortified, near the Sea, was taken by the *Spaniards* in 1622, and retaken ſoon after by Prince *Maurice*.

5. *Breda*, 17 Miles East from *Steenbergen*; 'tis large, well built, populous, and one of the ſtrongeſt Towns in the *Netherlands*: 'Tis encompaſſed with thick Walls and Mounts, and two Trenches full of Water, one of 'em very broad and deep, beſides a large Ditch round the Counterſcarp, a Ravelin betwixt each Baſtion, join'd to the Rampart on the Inſide of the Ditch, a good number of Half-moons and Horn-works, and a Parapet ſtrengthen'd with a double Row of Elms. It pays its ancient Quota towards ſupporting the Union of the Seven Provinces, but has no ſhare in the Government. The Lordſhip came to the Family of *Orange* by Marriage, above 300 Years ago, together with the Barony, which contains 17 Villages. The Town ſtands on the Rivers *Had* and *Merk*, in a pleaſant Country, abounding with Arable Lands, intermix'd with Meadows, Paſtures, and Copſes. There is a handſome Palace belonging to the *Naſſau* Family, with a fine Garden between the Body of the Town and the Works. Prince *Henry* built another in the Citadel, in form of a Caſtle, after the antique way, with a noble Portico, and handſome Gallery. It has alſo a fine Garden, with Box work, extremely curious. The Great Church and Tower are ancient ſtately Structures. In the Choir there is the Tomb of Prince *Henry* I. with his and the Princeſs's Effigies at length on a Marble Baſe, and a Marble Canopy over them, ſupported by four ancient Heroes kneeling, and *Latin* Inſcriptions at the Corners, comparing him to *Julius Cæſar* for Fortitude, and to *Attilius Regulus* for Magnanimity. There are ſeveral other Inſcriptions in the Church, relating to the Revolutions of the Town. 'Twas betrayed by ſome Popiſh Inhabitants to the *Spaniards* in 1581, but retaken in 1590, 80 Soldiers being conveyed into the Caſtle under a Load of Turf. 'Twas attack'd in 1624, by 30000 *Spaniards* under *Spinola*, who ſurrounded it with ſuch incredible Works, that 'twas not poſſible for Prince *Maurice* to relieve it; ſo that 'twas forced to ſurrender by Famine after a Year's Siege; during which, the Garriſon had raiſed ſuch Fortifications, as made it one of the ſtrongeſt Cities in the World. 'Twas retaken, after an obſtinate Defence, by Prince *Frederic* in 1637. The firſt Prince of the Houſe of *Orange*, who had Poſſeſſion of it about 1400, eſtabliſhed an Academy here, with Profeſſors of the four Faculties.

6. *Boiſleduc*, 20 Miles North-East from *Breda*. 'Tis commonly call'd *Boſch*. It lies on the Banks of the *Dromele*, where it receives the *Aade* and the *Dieſe*. It had its Name from a neighbouring Wood, where the Dukes of *Brabant* uſed to hunt. It ſtands on a riſing Ground, in the middle of Fens, which are of a great Extent, in many Places unpaſſable, and always overflow'd in Winter; ſo that there is no coming to it but by Cawſeys made on purpoſe, half a Mile long. 'Tis of a triangular Form, and has 7 large Bulwarks, which make it 7760 Paces in Compaſs. It has ſeveral Canals, which bring up Veſſels of good Burden into the City. 'Tis encompaſſed by a ſtrong Wall, and a deep Trench. The Avenues are commanded by ſeveral Forts, and the Citadel commands one ſide of the Town, and the Country towards *Bommel*; ſo that 'tis reckoned almoſt impregnable. There are 51 publick Stone Bridges, and 38 wooden ones, over their Canals, and as many more for the Uſe of private Families. There is a ſpacious Market-place, encompaſſed with fair Buildings; and there are 10 broad Streets which center in it. The Houſes in general are not ſo neat as thoſe in *Holland*; but they have a ſtately Town-Houſe, built after the Model of that of *Amſterdam*. St. *John*'s Church, formerly a Cathedral, is ſplendid and ſumptuous: There are the Arms of many Knights of the *Golden Fleece* in the Choir, and over their Seats an Account of their Inſtitution, in ſubſtance thus; "The moſt High and Mighty Prince "*Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, *Lorrain*, and *Brabant*, did, in 1429, in the "City of *Bruges*, in Imitation of *Gideon*, inſtitute to the Honour of "God, and the Virgin, and for the ſake of St. *Andrew*, Patron of *Bur*"*gundy*, a Society of Honourable Knights, into which might be re"ceived Emperors, Kings, Dukes, and other Perſonages, his own "Subjects or Foreigners, provided they were of Noble Blood, and "good Fame, to be call'd Knights of the *Golden Fleece*; and the lawful Duke of *Burgundy*, if poſſeſs'd of the *Low-Countries*, to be their "perpetual Chief." They were to be only 24 in Number, including the Chief, with a Chancellor, Treaſurer, Secretary, and King at Arms; but *Charles* V. made 'em 50. Their Badge is a Collar of Gold, with a Piece of Steel interlaced, which ſeems to ſtrike Fire out of a Flint, with this Motto, *Ante ferit quam flamma micat*; i. e. *You muſt ſtrike before you can have Fire*; and at the End of the Collar hangs a *Golden Fleece*, with this Motto, *Pretium non vile laboris*; i. e. *A Reward not unworthy the Labour*. This Town was the firſt in the Provinces that own'd their Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, by countenancing the preaching of it, and ſeiz'd the Chancellor of *Brabant*, ſent by the Governeſs to hinder it; for which, in 1587, the chief Inhabitants were proſcrib'd, and upon the Prince of *Orange*'s Retreat, forced to leave their Country. From that time they were oppreſſed by the *Spaniards*, till reſcued by the *Germans*. In 1576, they ſigned the Pacification of *Ghent*. In 1578, they ſwore the Peace of Religion, and next Year embraced the Union of *Utrecht*. 'Twas afterwards taken by the Prince of *Parma*, when the Proteſtants were again baniſhed. Prince *Maurice* beſieged it in vain in 1601, but Prince *Henry-Frederic* retook it after an obſtinate Siege. Marſhal *Turenne* inveſted it in 1672, but ſoon after raiſed the Siege. Their Government is by two Prætors, who are generally Perſons of noble Deſcent, the one for Civil, and the other for Criminal Affairs. They are aſſiſted by Echevins, and a Common-Council; but there lies an Appeal from this, and all the other Tribunals in *Brabant*, to the Tribunal at the *Hague*. The chief Trade of the Town is in making Needles, and excellent Knives, and in Woollen and Linnen Cloth. The Inhabitants are courteous, and of a more martial Temper than any of their Neighbours. This City has a large Juriſdiction, comprehending *Campin*, *Peeland*, *Maeſland*, the Diſtrict of *Oſterwick*, and the Towns of *Helmont*, *Eindhoven*, *Megen*, *Raveſtein*, and *Grave*.

7. *Megen*, a handſome Town on the *Maeſe*, 15 Miles North-East from *Boiſleduc*. It gives Title of an Earl, and has a large Juriſdiction.

8. *Raveſtein*, on the *Maeſe*, 3 Miles East from *Megen*, is a neat Town, with a good Caſtle, and a pretty large Juriſdiction. 'Twas formerly very ſtrong, but the Fortifications were demoliſhed by Agreement betwixt *Charles* V. and the Duke of *Cleve*.

9. *Grave*, 4 Miles South-East from *Raveſtein*. It is a neat pleaſant Town, ſtrong by Situation and Art, and commands an important Paſs upon the *Maeſe*, whoſe Waters fill its Ditches. On the other ſide there is a great Marſh, always full of Water, where the Town is inacceſſable. It is exceedingly well fortified, with Ravelins, a Counterſcarp, Paliſadoes, and a great Horn-work, ſecured by a Cover'd Way. In ſhort, 'tis reckon'd the ſtrongeſt, and eaſieſt to be defended in the *Netherlands*. The Lordſhip of it belong'd to the Family of *Orange*. It is Capital of the Earldom of *Cuyck*, which is 4 Miles long, and 1 and half broad, and contains 17 Villages. In 1586, it was, by the Governour's Cowardice, ſurrendered to the Duke of *Parma*, and in 1602, recovered by Prince *Maurice*. In 1672, it was treacherouſly ſurrendered to the *French*, who fortified it, and made it one of their Storehouſes for Plunder. In 1674, the Prince of *Orange* retook it, after a Siege of four Months, the Garriſon being reduced to eat Horſe-fleſh. Their Government is by a Judge and Scout, two Conſuls, and ſeven Echevins, that were annually appointed by the Prince of *Orange*. They have alſo a Common Council of Eight, whoſe Advice they take in matters of Importance. They are exempt from moſt Impoſts in the neighbouring Provinces, and enjoy other great Immunities. The adjacent Country is low, and conſiſts chiefly of Meadows and Paſture.

10. *Boxtel*, 7 Miles South from *Boiſleduc*: It is of great Importance, becauſe it commands the Sluices, which keep in and let out the Water all over the neighbouring Country.

11. *Eindhoven*, 7 Miles South-East from *Boxtel*, is a walled Town on the *Dommel*, and Capital of the Diſtrict of *Campin*. It has a Church dedicated to St. *Catherine*, and a College of Canons belonging to it.

12. *Helmont*, 8 Miles North-East from *Eindhoven*, is a good walled Town, Capital of that call'd the *Peeland*, and lies on the River *Aa*.

DUTCH LIMBURG.

IT lies on the Frontiers of *Germany*, and is ſeparated from *Dutch Brabant* by Part of the Biſhoprick of *Liege* on the Weſt and North-Weſt. It has *Juliers* on the East and North-East, and Part of *Luxemburg* on the South. It is about 17 Miles from North to South, and 30 East and Weſt.

The chief Places are,

1. *Valkenburg*, Long. 6. 20. Lat. 50. 48. 9 Miles North-East from *Maeſtricht*. It ſtands on the River *Guel*, is a large neat Town, was formerly well fortified, and had a ſtrong Caſtle. The *French* took it in 1672, and made it much ſtronger; but being obliged to reſtore it by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, they diſmantled it.

2. *Maeſtricht*, Lat. 50. 50. Long. 6. 4. 9 Miles South-Weſt of *Valkenburg*, lies on the Frontiers, next the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, and is by ſome reckoned Part of *Dutch Brabant*. It ſtands on the Weſt ſide of the *Maeſe*, 12 Miles North-East from *Liege*, and has Name from its Paſſage over the *Maeſe*, which runs thro' it. It is a very ancient City. St. *Servatius* tranſported the Biſhop's See hither from *Tongeren*; and there is a Church here dedicated to that Saint, where they have many Reliques, and of which the Kings of *Spain* were formerly Canons. It has three *Dutch* Churches, and one in common to the *Engliſh* and *French*. The Town is about 4 Miles round, and has 2 Monaſteries of both Sexes for the Papiſts, who are tolerated here. The Bridge over the *Maeſe* is very beautiful, and has 9 Arches. It leads to the Eaſt part of the Town, call'd the *Wyck*, which tho' leſſer, is ſtronger than the other, and belongs to the Biſhop of *Liege*; but he leaves the military Government of it to the *Dutch*. The City has of late been much enlarged, and advanced in its Trade. The Streets are large, the Houſes of Brick, well built ſince it came into the Hands of the *Dutch*, but the old Buildings come ſhort of the modern. They have a neat Stadthouſe, modell'd like that of *Amſterdam*. The City is ſtrongly fortified, encompaſſed with a good Wall, Ditch, and Outworks, and a very high Baſtion on the South-Eaſt ſide, to cover the Town from a Hill, which would otherwiſe command it, and on the top of which Hill there is an old Caſtle.

It

Most humbly
Inscribed to the
Right Hon.ble
the Lord
Glenorchy

THE SPANISH NETHERLAND
Commonly called
FLANDERS
1710

Revised by I. Senex

Longitude 30 from London

It revolted from *Spain* with the reſt of the Provinces, and was beſieged by the Prince of *Parma* in 1579, when it made a brave Defence, and repulſed the *Spaniards* in two bloody Attacks; but at laſt the Garriſon being wearied out, the *Spaniards* ſtole over the Works by Night, kill'd the Guard, which they found aſleep, and ſo became Maſters of the Town, which, tho' then in Treaty with them, they almoſt depopulated; ſo that it was a long time before it could recover. It was retaken by the Prince of *Orange* in 1632, and continued in Poſſeſſion of the States till 1673, when it was taken by the *French* King in Perſon, after 13 Days open Trenches; which was chiefly owing to the Valour of the *Engliſh* and *Scots* then in his Service, under the late Duke of *Monmouth*. The *French* King added 6 Baſtions to its Fortifications. The Prince of *Orange* attack'd it with 36000 Men in 1676, but the *French* advancing with a greater Army, he was obliged to raiſe the Siege; ſo that it was not reſtored to the *Dutch* till the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. The *French* attack'd it in 1703, but were obliged to retire by the Confederates under the late Lord *Auverquerque*. There is a famous Quarry within Cannon-ſhot of the Town, to which the People retire with their beſt Effects, when Armies march that way: There is room in it for above 40000 People: It has thouſands of ſquare Pillars, in large level Walks, moſt above 20 Foot high, and others much higher, which the Quarriers have raiſed to ſupport the Earth over them, while they dig out the Stone; but they look rather like the Pillars of a Palace; and the multitudes of Turnings and Windings among them, give thoſe who retire thither for Safety an Opportunity to kill or knock down any that come to moleſt them. This Quarry lies in a Hill on the Bank of the *Maeſe*, where are 25 Fathoms of Rock and Earth over head. The Hill runs ſome Miles along the River towards *Liege*, and is about half or three quarters of a Mile broad. The Quarry has an Entrance towards the River, where Carts come with great eaſe, and unload the Stones for Tranſportation.

3. *Dalem*, on the *Berin*, which falls into the *Maeſe*, 8 Miles South-Eaſt from *Maeſtricht*. It is a ſmall Town, with an ancient Caſtle. It had formerly Earls of its own, who had a large Territory, that came afterwards to the Dukes of *Brabant*. The *French* took it in 1672, demoliſhed the Fortifications, and reſtored it to the *Dutch* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

4. *Rolduc*, on the Eaſt ſide of the Country, lies on the Frontiers of *Juliers*, 19 Miles Eaſt from *Maeſtricht*. It is a ſmall Town, Capital of its County, and defended by an old Caſtle.

The Spaniſh, *now the* Auſtrian, Netherlands.

IT is ſo indented with other Dominions, that it is very difficult to give any exact Account of its Extent. It has *Dutch Flanders*, *Dutch Brabant*, and *Dutch Guelderland* on the North, *France* and *Lorrain* on the South, *French Flanders* and the Sea on the Weſt, and *Germany* on the Eaſt. The greateſt Extent North and South, from *Dutch Guelderland* to the Borders of *Lorrain*, including *Luxemburg* and *Dutch Limburg*, is 162 Miles, and the greateſt Extent Eaſt and Weſt, from the Sea to the Frontiers of *Germany*, is about 180; but it is much indented both ways.

Theſe Dominions belonged formerly to the Crown of *Spain*, but were conquered by the Confederates in the late War, and given to the Houſe of *Auſtria* by the Treaties of *Utrecht*, *Raſtadt*, and *Baden*. The Air of theſe Provinces is very cold, but healthful. They have no Wine of their own, but excellent Beer, and their native Fuel is Turf. They have Wood from the Foreſt of *Soignes*, and what they want more, from the Foreſt of *Ardenne*, which belongs to *France*, from whence, and from *Germany*, they are furniſhed with Wine.

La Forreſt ſays, the Inhabitants are call'd *Flemings* from one of the Provinces, but he does not ſay which.

The Men are for moſt part handſome, tall, ſtrong, well proportioned, great Talkers and Feaſters, Lovers of Novelty, and quarrelſome at their Carouſals, and make up their Differences at the next merry Meeting. *Strada* ſays, they are not much to be gain'd by kind Offices, which they are apt to forget, as well as Injuries, unleſs they think themſelves deſpiſed, and then are implacable. *Grotius* ſays, that as they lie betwixt *France* and *Germany*, they partake of the Virtues and Vices of both Nations, and their Cuſtoms are a mixture of both; but thoſe call'd *Walloons*, reſemble the *French* moſt, both in Language and Manners. Thoſe of Quality affect *Spaniſh* Titles and Pomp. The People in general are zealous Papiſts, and have a Court of Inquiſition; but it is more moderate than formerly, becauſe it occaſioned a Revolt. The Women are generally fair, and are reckoned chaſte, tho' as free in their Cups and Converſation as the Men. The *Flemings* lay Claim to the teaching of other Nations the way to make Cloth, Arras Hangings, Clocks, Watches, and the Perfection of the Mariner's Compaſs; which ſome allow, but others deny. They alſo claim the Invention of Chariots, Painting with Oil, Limning, making Glaſs, Worſteds, Says, and other Stuffs, which they taught the *Engliſh*, when drove from hence by the Duke of *Alva*'s Perſecution. Their general Language is *Low Dutch* or *Flemiſh*, but in the Provinces next *France*, they ſpeak a corrupt *French* call'd *Walloon*. Thoſe of breeding ſpeak good *French*, and thoſe about Court affect *Spaniſh*.

The Government is by a Viceroy, aſſiſted by three Councils: 1. The Council of State, for Affairs of Peace, War, and Treaties, and for diſpatching Miniſters to Foreign Courts. It conſiſts of a Preſident, and as many Members as the Emperor thinks fit. 2. The Privy-Council, which conſiſts of a Preſident and 12 Counſellors, named by the Emperor, or the Viceroy by his Order. Their Preſident is Keeper of the Great Seal. Here they determine Appeals from other Courts, adminiſter Juſtice, grant Privileges, Pardons, and Edicts, determine the Boundaries of Provinces, and all Controverſies about the Right of Domain, with relation both to the Emperor and Subjects. Theſe two Councils upon occaſion adviſe with one another. 3. The Council of Finances conſiſts of three Superintendants, a Treaſurer, a Receiver-General, three Commiſſaries, two Secretaries, and inferior Officers. They take care of the Princes Domain, Taxes, Subſidies, and Fortifications, adjuſt the Charges of War, and farm out the Revenues. Subject to them is a Chamber of Accounts, conſiſting of a Preſident and ſeven Members, to whom all Treaſurers and Receivers of the Revenue give in their Accounts. All theſe Councils follow the Court, as does the Grand Provoſt, who carries a Red Wand for an Emblem of Juſtice. There are Provoſts under him in every Province. He, with the Aſſiſtance of a Comptroller, paſſes Sentence upon Robbers, Murderers, and Vagabonds. They uſe the Civil and Canon Laws, except where they are oppoſite to the Imperial Edicts, and the Laws of the Country. There is a Court of the ſame nature in every Province, with a Preſident, and 12 or 18 Counſellors, who paſs Sentence in their reſpective Provinces; but an Appeal lies from them to the Council of *Malines*, except in *Brabant* and *Hainault*, where the Sentence of their Courts is definitive. Every Province has a Governour appointed by the Emperor, but ſubject to the Viceroy, and their Power is limited with relation to the Affairs of the Countries, eſpecially in thoſe of War. Commiſſioners are diſpatch'd annually to the principal Cities of each Province, to inquire into all things relating to the Intereſt of the Prince; and in *Brabant* their Power extends, by a Privilege from the Pope, to Eccleſiaſtical Perſons. They have alſo an Admiral, who commands in Chief at Sea, has a Share of all Prizes taken in War, and without his Approbation, no Licenſe given by the Emperor or Viceroy to export and import prohibited Goods, is valid. They have all the Officers at this Court as are uſual at the Courts of any Prince in *Europe*.

Theſe Provinces are full of Nobility, ſeveral of whom have the Title of Princes, *&c.* Their chief Order of Knighthood is the *Golden Fleece*.

The chief Government is in the Convention of Eſtates, call'd by the Governour General or Viceroy, in the Prince's Name. When Money is to be levied, Laws enacted, or other great matters conſidered, they uſually meet at *Bruſſels*, which is the Seat of the Government; and the *Brabanders*, *Luxemburghers*, and *Gueldrians* are not to be ſummoned out of their own Provinces, unleſs on extraordinary Occaſions; therefore their States uſually meet at home. They are made up of the Clergy and Nobility, and the Deputies of the chief Cities, who meet ſeparately according to their Provinces. The Prince's Propoſals are made to them in very obliging Terms: If they refuſe to conſent, the Miniſtry uſe the beſt Arguments they can to prevail with them, and if they can't, the matter is referr'd to another Opportunity; for the Diſſent of any one City prevents any thing's paſſing into a Law. The Power of theſe Provinces was very great under the laſt Dukes of the Houſe of *Burgundy*; but ſince the Revolt of the *Dutch*, it is much leſſen'd every way.

The *Auſtrian Netherlands* contains,

I. FLANDERS. It has the Sea on the Weſt, *Hainault* and *Brabant* on the Eaſt, the River *Scheld* on the North, and *Arras* on the South. The greateſt Length South and North is about 78 Miles, and the greateſt Breadth Eaſt and Weſt about 50. Some account it the richeſt Province in Chriſtendom for its Extent, conſidering the Goodneſs of the Soil, the great number of Towns and Villages, and of Rivers and Canals, for the conveniency of Trade. It lies almoſt upon a Level, is hilly in a few Places, but mountainous no where. The Air is generally wholſome, but that in the South parts beſt, and the Country towards *France* and the Coaſt exceeds moſt of *Europe* in Fertility. That call'd *Flemiſh Flanders*, or the North Part, has no great ſtore of Wheat, but abounds with Rye, Oats, Beans, Peaſe, Vetches, Hemp, Flax, and good Fruit. That call'd *French Flanders*, or the South part, has ſtore of the beſt Wheat, Madder, Woad, and as rich Paſturage as any in Chriſtendom. The Inhabitants purchaſe great numbers of Colts from neighbouring Countries, which improve much in a little time by their excellent Air and Paſtures. It was part of *Gallia Belgica* in the *Roman* time, and when it came afterwards under the *French* Kings of the firſt Race, they appointed Officers to govern it, who were call'd Foreſters, the Country being then full of Woods, and theſe Foreſters by their Patents were to free the woody Parts of Robbers, and the Coaſt of Pirates. They came afterwards to have the Title of Earls, reckoned themſelves the firſt of the ſort in *Europe*, and therefore deſpiſed the Title of Duke, when neighbouring Princes aſſumed it. Many of 'em were conſiderable Princes, and made a great Figure in Hiſtory, which we can't inſiſt upon; but the Country came at laſt to the Family of *Burgundy*, and then to the Houſe of *Auſtria* by Marriage, and has frequently been a Scene of bloody Wars betwixt the ſaid Families and that of *France*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Ghent*, Lat. 51. 9. Long. 3. 56. It is ancient, Capital of *Flanders*, and the largeſt City in the *Auſtrian Netherlands*; it is ſituated at the Conflux of the *Scheld*, *Lys*, and *Moerwater*, all navigable Rivers. *Julius Cæſar* is ſaid to have founded it, becauſe of the conveniency of the Situation. It is remarkable for the Birth of our Duke of *Lancaſter*, ſo well known in *Engliſh* Hiſtory by the Name of *John of Gaunt*; and alſo for the Birth of the Emperor *Charles* V. It has undergone many Changes by Foreign Wars and Domeſtic Troubles, partly occaſioned by ſtanding up for its Liberties, and partly by the mutinous Temper of the Inhabitants, which has carried them to Extremes againſt their Sovereigns, particularly *Margaret* of *Burgundy*, her Husband *Maximilian* of *Auſtria*, and her Grandſon *Charles* V. They enter'd into the Union of the United Provinces againſt *Spain*; but the Popiſh Party prevailing, they afterwards broke off. This City had formerly a great Trade, but is much

much decayed since the Revolt of the *Dutch*, yet still they have a Staple for Corn, and other Grain, and carry on a considerable Trade, by the *Scheld* and other Rivers, and by Canals betwixt this Town, *Bruges*, *Antwerp*, and *Sas van Ghent*, on which latter are 6 or 7 Forts built by the *Dutch*, for the Security of their Canal. The Air of this City is good, and it has so many Streams running thro' it, that 'tis divided into 26 Islands, joyned by 98 large Bridges, besides several lesser ones. Their chief Trade besides Corn, is in Cloths, Stuffs, and Silks, which employs a third Part of their 50 Companies of Tradesmen. The Fortifications are 10 Miles round, and the Compass within is reckoned seven, but there are several Corn-Fields, and other wast Places, within the Walls. The Town was so powerful, in the Reign of *Philip de Valois*, that they sent 50000 Men to the Field, and there are still reckoned 30000 Burghers in it who live on their Rents. The Citadel is a regular Fortification, but much short of the modern ones of that Nature. This Town suffered much by the late Wars. 'Twas taken by *Lewis* XIV. of *France*, after 6 Days Siege in 1678, but restored by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. The *French* seized it again, after the Death of *Charles* II. of *Spain*, and abandoned it after the Defeat of *Ramillies*, in 1706. It was betrayed to them in 1708, but retaken by the Confederates after a short Siege that same Year. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Malines*, and the Seat of the Provincial Council of *Flanders*. The Town is well built; the Streets fair and clean; 'tis well fortified with Walls and Ditches. It has 7 Churches, and 55 Monasteries, of which that of the Jesuits is the fairest. Here is a Cloister for *English* Nuns. The Cathedral is a stately Edifice. The Tower is about 500 Steps high, with a gilt Copper Dragon on the Top, as large as a Bull; from hence there is a Prospect of the City and adjacent Country, which is very fruitful. It has a Bell of 12000 Pounds Weight, with very fine Chimes. The Abbot has a very considerable Tract of Ground, with some Marks of Sovereignty, and many Villages under his Jurisdiction. Here are several noble Tombs, and in the lower Church there is a Lady's Tomb of one entire Touchstone. St. *Michael's* Church is famed for its excellent Paintings; and that dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul* is a very fine Structure. The Castle, formerly the Palace of their Princes, contains 300 Chambers. The Town-house is built of Stone, adorned with Sculptures and Pillasters, after the modern Way. Here are several large Market-places, and in one of them a noble gilt Statue of *Charles* V. On a Scaffold over-against that called *Friday's*-Market, there is a great Cannon mounted, with a larger Bore than any Mortar. On the Bridge called *Dogebrack*, there are two Statues in Brass, representing a Son beheading his Father: Both of them being condemned to dye a Pardon was offered to either of them that would execute the other: The Father perswaded the Son to accept the Offer; but as he was ready to give the fatal Blow, the Sword broke in his Hand; which being looked on as a singular Providence, and a Rebuke for the Barbarity of the Proposal, they were both pardoned.

2. *Bruges*, 22 Miles North-West from *Ghent*. 'Tis an ancient City, lies in a large Plain upon a Canal, and had its Name from its numerous Bridges. 'Twas once one of the greatest Emporiums in *Europe*, a Hans Town, and frequented by Merchants from all Countries, who were formed into 17 Fraternities, besides which they have 68 Companies of other Tradesmen and Artificers, with a Guild-hall for each. *Antwerp* was then subservient to it, but the Merchants removed thither in 1500, because of the Wars; so that their remaining Trade consisted in *Spanish* Wool, for which 'twas made their chief Mart by the *English* after we lost *Calais* in 1558. The first Decay of their Trade, happen'd by the Rigour of their Magistrates, which occasioned many of their best Weavers to retire to *England*. There is a Canal from hence to *Sluys*, about 8 Miles long, cut at a vast Charge by the Inhabitants of *Sluys*, and secured by Turnpikes from Inundations, so that Vessels of great Burden came up from thence to the Town; but after *Sluys* fell into the Hands of the *Dutch*, those of *Bruges* dug another Canal to *Ostend*, about 7 Miles long, which brings Ships of 2 or 300 Tuns to the City, and advances its Trade. *Spinola*, the *Spanish* General, cut a Canal betwixt this City and *Ghent*, of about 8 Leagues long, which he guarded with 200 Forts and Redoubts, as many Companies of Foot, and 6 Troops of Horse, during the War with the *Dutch*. This makes an easy Communication of Trade betwixt those two Cities. They have still a Trade in *Spanish* Wool, Manufactures of Cloth, Fustian, Stuff and Tapestry, *&c.* Here are abundance of Canals, with a Multitude of Bridges, and over one of those Canals stands the public Warehouse, where Vessels unload at the Door. This City is the second in *Flanders*, is populous, round, and about 4 Miles in Circuit. It has good Walls with Fortifications of Earth and deep Ditches. It has 6 principal Streets, that center in the Market, and lead to the principal Gates; most of them are streight and large; their public Structures sumptuous; most of the Houses well built, with 4 or 5 Stories, and some of them 6, high: From the Tops of them there is a fine Prospect of the City, and adjacent Country, which is fruitful and pleasant, and of their Ships in the Canals. Near the Market-place there is a Tower 343 Steps high, and near it the Palace called *la Franche*, nobly adorned with the Pictures and Statues of Emperors, Kings, and Archdukes; and the *English* of Note, are generally complimented here, in the House where our King *Charles* II. was entertain'd during his Exile; and there are several Houses erected with the Money given by our Royal Family, where the Citizens divert themselves with Bows and Guns; they are adorned with the Pictures of the three Royal Brothers, and other Monuments. This Town is the See of a Bishop, who is Suffragan of *Matines*, and Chancellor of *Flanders*. The Cathedral is a fine Structure, has several noble Tombs, and among others, that of the famous *Johannis Lodovicus Vives*. Here are 7 Parish-Churches, 60 Monasteries (2 of them *English* Nunneries) 3 Colleges of Canons, and a sumptuous College of the Jesuits, in whose Church there is a solid Fabric, representing the Holy Sepulchre, the Plan of which was brought hither by a Lord who went twice to *Jerusalem* on purpose, and lies entombed here. This Town was betrayed to the *French* during the last Wars, but retaken soon after with *Ghent*.

3. *Damme*, 4 Miles North-East from *Bruges*, on the Canal betwixt it and *Sluys*. 'Tis a small Town founded by one of the Counts of *Flanders*, but was ruined by those of *Bruges*, who were jealous of its Commerce. *Spinola*, the *Spanish* General, made it very strong during the Wars with the *Dutch*. The Duke of *Marlborough* took it in 1706. 4 Miles East from thence lies Fort *St. Donas*; 2 Miles further North lies Fort *Isabel*, over against *Sluys*; and 6 Miles North-West from thence lies Fort *Blankenberg* on the Coast, all which were taken by the Confederates in the last Wars. About 8 Miles West from *Bruges* lies *Plassendael*, which was fortified for Defence of the Sluice on the Canal to *Ostend*, but surrendered to the Confederates in *June* 1706, as did also *Oudenburg*, which lies on the Canal of *Newport*, over-against it. The *French* took *Plassendal* in 1708, but lost it again before the Year's End.

4. *Ostend*, on the Coast, 10 Miles West from *Bruges*. 'Tis Capital of the District called *Free-Land*, because it shook of the Superiority of *Bruges*, and extended its Jurisdiction over the said Territory, which contains many Villages. The Town lies in a mooriish Ground, betwixt several Canals, two of which do almost encompass it, and swell so at high Tide, that the Town seems to stand in the Sea. It is so well fortified, that 'tis reckoned one of the strongest Towns in the *Netherlands*. It has a large and safe Harbour, capable of Ships of great Burden, and well defended by Forts. The Houses are well built and uniform, but not high. The Streets are regular, streight, well paved and neat, the Town having been all re-built at once, after it was ruined by the famous Siege, begun by *Spinola*, the *Spanish* General, in 1601, when it held out 3 Years, 3 Months, 3 Weeks, 3 Days, and 3 Hours, and was taken at last not so much for want of Men or Provisions, because it was constantly supplied by Sea, but altogether for want of Ground, *Spinola* having gained it from the Garrison Foot by Foot, and dug them out, till they had not room enough left to defend it, and what remained of the Town was reduced to Ashes. It was so slightly fortified when the Siege begun, that Princess *Isabella*, then Governess of *Flanders*, is said to have swore that she would never shift herself till the Town was taken: Prince *Maurice* attempted to relieve it several times, but in vain, the *Spaniards* were so strongly intrenched. This Siege cost above 100000 Men, or as *Puffendorf* says, above 140000, on both sides, in which the *Spaniards* sustained the greatest Loss. They shot so many Bullets against the Sand-Hill Bulwark, where they stuck, so that it became a Wall of Iron, and dashed all the fresh Bullets in Pieces that struck it. Sir *Francis Vere* was Governour of the Town when the Siege began, and with the *English* under him, held it out bravely, and amus'd the *Spaniards*, by a Treaty, while he gained Time to better the Fortifications. *Meteran*, and some other *Dutch* Writers, did upon this account unjustly charge him with a Design to have betrayed the Town. The *Dutch* Garrison obtained honourable Terms, and retired to *Sluys*, where they were received, with as much Honour, by Prince *Maurice*, for their brave Defence, as if they had come from a Conquest; for besides the Loss which the *Spaniards* sustained in the Siege, he took from them the Towns of *Sluys*, *Grave*, and *Rhinberg*, while they lay before this Town. Cardinal *Mazarine* formed a Design to surprize this City, in 1658, when Marshal *d'Aumont*, who had the Conduct of the Enterprise, thought himself so sure of Success, that he sent the Cardinal word, 'twas effected, and the Cardinal wrote as confidently to *Frankfort*, where the Electors, who were met to chuse an Emperor, were so confounded for some time, that they suspended the Election; but when the contrary was known, and that the *French* Troops were entrapped, it very much exposed the Cardinal's Reputation and Politics. The *French* possess'd themselves of this Town after the Death of *Charles* II. of *Spain*, but were obliged to surrender it after a short Siege to the *English* and *Dutch*, in 1706.

5. *Newport*, on the same Coast, about 10 Miles South-West of *Ostend*, at the Mouth of a little River which makes a long and secure Harbour, but not capable of large Ships. The Town is well fortified, and the Streets broad and streight, but the Houses low built, and most of Timber. The chief Strength of the Town consists in its Situation, for by their Sluices they can in an Hour's time lay the neighbouring Town and Country under Water, for 2 Leagues. Betwixt the Town and the Sea there is a strong Fort which commands the Harbour. The Inhabitants subsist chiefly by Fishing. 'Tis the Place whither our Packet-boats go from *Dover* with Mails for *Flanders*. The *Dutch* besieged it in 1600, under Prince *Maurice*, when Archduke *Albert* coming to relieve it, received a remarkable Defeat by the Prince, who killed 6000 of the *Spaniards*, took 600 Prisoners, with 300 Colours, the Archduke himself was wounded and narrowly escaped being taken. The *French* possessed themselves of this Town during the last Wars, and by laying the Country under Water, interrupted the sending of our Convoys from Ostend to *Lisle*, when the Confederates besieged that Town in 1708, but they were obliged to surrender it by the Treaty of *Utretcht*. Here is a Canal that was dug by the *Spaniards* during their Wars with the *Dutch*: It goes to *Offenburg* and *Plassendale*, and opens a Communication with *Bruges* and *Ghent*, &c. The chief Design of digging it was for a speedy Conveyance of Troops and Ammunition from those Places, and to embark them for *England*, when the Prince of *Parma* was to have invaded us by Land, while their *Armado* was to do the same in 1588, by Sea.

6. *Wynendale*, 12 Miles South-East from *Newport*, remarkable for the Defeat of a great Body of *French*, by a much inferior Body of the Allies under General *Webb*, in 1708; which opened a Communication for sending Supplies from *Ostend* to the Confederate Troops before *Lisle*.

7. *Furnes*, about 6 Miles West from *Newport*, on the River *Colm*, is Capital of its *Chatellany*, and bears the Title of a Viscounty. The Territory is very fruitful. 'Tis a neat small Town, but not strong, and is one of the Frontiers betwixt *Spanish* and *French Flanders*. The chief Trade of the Inhabitants is in Linnen. It has been often taken and retaken by the *French* and *Spaniards*, was quitted to the *French* by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, taken by the *English* in 1692, retaken by the *French* the same Year, taken by the Confederates in the last War, and confirmed to the Emperor by the Treaty of *Utrecht*. There is a Canal betwixt this Place and *Newport*, and others betwixt it and *Dunkirk*, *Wynoxbergen*, and *Loo*, by which it has also a Communication with the River *Yser*, *Dixmuyde*, &c.

8. *Dixmuyde*, lies 17 Miles North-East from *Winoxberg*, and 8 South-East from *Newport*. 'Tis a very strong Place, has held out many remarkable Sieges, was taken by the *English*, and new fortified in 1692, retaken by the *French* that same Year, but was quitted to the Emperor by the Treaty of *Utrecht*. It has a Communication with *Newport* and *Ypres* by the Rivers *Yser* and *Yper*.

9. *Fort-*

9. *Fort-Knocke*, at the Conflux of thoſe Rivers, 4 Miles South-Weſt from *Dixmuyde*, a ſtrong Royal Fort, built by *Lewis* XIV. was attack'd in vain, but ſurpriſed by a Party of Confederates in 1712, and confirm'd to the Emperor by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

10. *Ypres*, about 12 Miles South from *Dixmuyde*, has its Name from the River on which it ſtands. 'Tis Capital of its *Chatellany*, which is very large, and fruitful, has a Vote in the Provincial States, and the Title of a Viſcounty. 'Tis one of the greateſt and richeſt Towns in *Flanders*, and vends a great Quantity of Silks and Says at their annual Fair in *Lent*. 'Tis the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Malines*. The Town is regularly fortified, and can drown the neighbouring Country by its Sluices. The Houſes are well built, but the Fronts of Timber. The Cathedral is a noble Structure, and has the Tombs of ſeveral Biſhops. The Jeſuits, and diverſe other Orders, have Convents here. The Reſurrection of our Saviour on the Altar-piece of the Jeſuits Church, is much admired as a fine Piece of Painting. In their Cloiſter they have the Pictures of all the Jeſuits that have ſuffered in *England*, repreſented as Martyrs. The Town-houſe is a ſtately Structure. They have a large Market-place, where there is an ancient Hall well built, which is the Storehouſe for their Wool. The Town was taken by the *French* in 1648, reſtored afterwards to *Spain*, but retaken by *Lewis* XIV. in 1678, was confirmed to him by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, but taken by the Confederates in the laſt War, and reſtored to the Emperor by thoſe of *Utrecht* and *Baden*.

11. *Menin*, about 10 Miles South-Eaſt from *Ypres*, on the River *Lys*. 'Tis a ſmall Town, but was ſo well and regularly fortified by the *French*, as to be reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt Places in *Europe*. 'Tis noted for excellent Beer; was taken by the Allies after 18 Days Siege in 1706, and it was confirmed to the Emperor by the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden*, together with *Commines*, the (Inheritance and Birth-place of the famous Hiſtorian and Stateſman *Philip de Commines*) *Warneton*, *Warwick*, *Popering*, *Rouſſelaer*, and other Places in the Neighbourhood.

12. *Courtray*, on the *Lys*, 6 Miles North-Eaſt from *Menin*. 'Tis divided by the River, reckoned one of the ancienteſt Towns in the *Netherlands*, and to have been a conſiderable Place in the Time of *Cæſar*. 'Tis noted for making good Diaper and Cloth, in which they have a great Trade. 'Tis ſtrong by Art and Nature, has a good Citadel, which was built by the *French* when they took it in 1646. The *Spaniards* retook it in 1647. The *French* took it again in 1667, and reſtored it by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*. They took it afterwards, but 'twas retaken by the Allies in 1706, and remains in the Emperor's Hands.

13. *Tournay*, on the River *Scheld*, 14 Miles South-Eaſt from *Courtray*, and 24 from *Ypres*, is Capital of the fruitful and pleaſant Diſtrict of *Tourneſis*, and was the Seat of the chief Tribunal or Parliament for the *French* Conqueſts in the *Netherlands*. 'Tis a Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Cambray*, is a very ancient Town, ſuppoſed to have been taken by *Cæſar* from the *Parvij*, and to have been the Reſidence of *Childeric* of *France*, becauſe when Workmen were digging up Ruins here in 1653, they found a Ring with that Prince's Name and Effigies. 'Twas taken from the *French* by *Henry* VII. of *England*, and the Emperors *Maximilian* and *Charles* V. to whom he was Confederate. *Henry* VIII. built a ſtrong Caſtle here, but it was given up again to the *French* by Cardinal *Wolſey*'s Intrigues. The Prince of *Parma* took it from the *French* in 1581; but it was baſely ſurrendered to the *French* in 1667, after which *Lewis* XIV. made it ſo ſtrong, that it was reckoned impregnable. He built a Citadel with ſo many curious Mines, and ſo well contrived, that they looked like Terras Walks. In the Center of the Citadel there is a Well whoſe Water lies 50 foot deep, and above the Brink of the Well there are Balconies which lead to the Mines under Ground; but notwithſtanding all this Strength, 'twas taken by the Confederates in 1709, and the Garriſon, both of the Town and Citadel, were made Priſoners of War. The City is large, populous, and has a conſiderable Trade in Woollen-Cloth, but now much decayed. The Traders of the Town are divided into 72 Companies. The River divides it, has many Bridges, begins to be navigable, and has a good Key here. The Buildings in general are handſome. The Cathedral is a noble Pile, adorned with 5 Towers placed in form of St. *Andrew*'s Croſs, and there are 17 other Pariſh-Churches. This Town, and its Diſtrict, was confirm'd to the Emperor by the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden*.

14. *Audenard* lies on the *Scheld*, 18 Miles North-Eaſt from *Tournay*, and 14 from *Courtray*. 'Tis divided by the River, is Capital of its Chatellany, which contains 33 Villages; and is well fortified by ſtrong Walls, regular Outworks, and the Caſtle of *Pamele* joined to it by a Bridge. 'Twas taken by the Prince of *Parma* in 1582; by the *French* in 1658, but reſtored by the *Pyrenean* Treaty: They took it again in 1667, had it confirmed to them by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, but reſtored it by the Peace of *Nimeguen*: They beſieged it again in 1708, but were forced to abandon it, and were defeated near it with the Loſs of 4000 Men, and 8000 taken, after which the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* demoliſhed their Lines, and laid the *French* Country under Contribution a great way into *Picardy*.

15. *Deynſe*, on the *Lys*, 15 Miles North-Weſt from *Courtray*, and 8 South-Weſt from *Ghent*. 'Tis chiefly noted for the glorious Retreat of the Prince of *Vaudemont*, with part of the Confederate Army from hence in 1695, when almoſt ſurrounded by the *French*; upon which King *William* received him with as much Applauſe as if he had gained a Victory.

16. *Aelſt*, or *Aloſt*, on the *Dender*, 14 Miles North-Eaſt from *Audenard*, and 14 South-Eaſt from *Ghent*. 'Tis Capital of that called *Imperial Flanders*, and of a County that had formerly Lords of its own. The Territories ſubject to it are large, *viz.* the County of *Aloſt*, the Country of *Waes*, and thoſe called the Four Offices of *Hulſt*, *Axtel*, *Bouchot*, and *Aſtemede*, that comprehend above 150 Villages, and 4 Cities, which together made up that called *Imperial Flanders*, becauſe the Counts held it in Fee of the Empire. It was formerly noted for a Trade in Hops and Tapeſtry. The *French* King took it in 1667, but diſmantled and reſtored it by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. He ſeized it again upon the Death of *Charles* II. of *Spain*, but his Troops abandoned it after their Defeat at the Battel of *Ramilies* in 1706.

17. *Dendermond*, at the Conflux of the *Dender* and *Scheld*, about 12 Miles Eaſt from *Ghent*. 'Tis Capital of its Diſtrict, and has a conſiderable Trade in Fuſtian and other Stuffs. 'Tis a Place of Importance becauſe of its Fortifications and Sluices by which it can drown the neighbouring Country. The *French* were repulſed before it in 1667. They ſeized it after the Death of *Charles* II. of *Spain*, but ſurrendered it to the Duke of *Marlborough* on Terms in 1706.

II. The Marquiſate of ANTWERP, or of the HOLY EMPIRE. It lies on the Eaſt ſide of the *Scheld*, is encompaſſed by *Brabant*, extends 35 Miles Eaſt and Weſt, and 25 South and North. It was made a Marquiſate by the Emperor *Otho* II. in 982, and from thence was call'd the *Marquiſate of the Holy Empire*. It is of leſs Extent than formerly, part of it, as *Lillo*, &c. to the North, being poſſeſs'd by the *Dutch*. It is a pleaſant fruitful Country, and contains,

Places of Note,

1. *Antwerp*, the Capital, on the Eaſt ſide of the *Scheld*, 26 Miles North-Eaſt from *Ghent*, Lat. 51. 18. Long. 4. 36. It is a very ancient City, and derives its Name from a Wharf on the River. It lies in form of a Creſcent upon the River, which is about a quarter of a Mile broad here, 22 Foot deep at low Water, and 34 at Tide; ſo that Ships of the largeſt Burden can unload at its Keys. Eight Channels from the River run thro' the Town, ſome of which are capable of 100 Ships. It was formerly one of the moſt conſiderable Towns for Trade in *Europe*. In 1550, their Stock was valued at 133 Millions of Gold, *Flemiſh* Money, beſides their Bank, as appears by their Records, which likewiſe mention one *John Daens*, a Merchant here, ſo rich, that having lent a Million of Gold to *Charles* V. upon Bond, he invited the Emperor to an Entertainment, made a Fire of Cinnamon in the Room, and threw the Bond into it. *Guicciardin* ſays, that in his time, when *Antwerp* was in its moſt flouriſhing Condition, there have been 2500 Ships lying together in the River; that 400 have come up with one Tide; that it was uſual for 500 to go and come in a Day; that 200 Waggons arrived every Day with Paſſengers from the neighbouring Countries; and 1000 in a Week from *Germany*, the Hans Towns, *Lorrain*, and *France*; that 10000 Country Carts uſed to be employed *per* Week in carrying Goods to and again; and that there were 500 Coaches for the Uſe of the better Sort; but the Duke of *Alva*'s Perſecution, the Revolt of the *Dutch*, and their blocking up the *Scheld*, has ſo ſunk their Trade, that their Port is without Ships, their Exchange without Merchants, and moſt of their Trade is removed to *Amſterdam*, and other Towns in *Holland*; yet the City retains much of its ancient Beauty, and there are ſtill many rich Families in it. It was formerly an Imperial and Hans Town, and the Princes of *Naſſaw* were its Burgraves. The Streets are ſtreight and large, and the Buildings magnificent: They are built after a peculiar way, half of Brick, and half of Timber, with Battlements at the top, and very high Roofs, which make a handſome Appearance. Mr. *Ray* ſays, it excels *Florence* in Beauty. The Walls are 110 Foot broad at top, planted with ſeveral Rows of Linden Trees, where the Citizens walk. The Baſtions are not very large, but the Ditch broad and deep, and on the whole, the Fortifications are more beautiful than ſtrong. The Citadel conſiſts of 5 Baſtions, is one of the beſt Fortifications in the *Netherlands*, commands the City, and adjacent Country, and has been a Model for moſt of the Citadels that have been ſince built in *Europe*. It was begun by the Duke of *Alva*, and coſt above a Million of Crowns. There is a good Space of empty Ground betwixt this and the City. It is above a Mile round, has large Store-houſes for Ammunition and Proviſion, and convenient Lodgings for above 3000 Soldiers. There was formerly a Statue of Braſs of the Duke of *Alva* in compleat Armour, in the middle of the Place of Arms, with many inſolent Figures about it, triumphing in his Cruelty and Perſecution; but it was ſoon deſtroyed by the People, who hated him, and never ceaſed Tumults till he was recalled. The moſt remarkable Structures are, 1. The Church dedicated to the Virgin, a very magnificent Fabric: It was made a Cathedral by *Philip* II. and had 7 Towns, and 144 Villages aſſigned for the Verge of its See, which is 50 Miles long, and 30 broad. It has 66 Chapels and Altars, ſo curiouſly built, and ſo ſumptuouſly adorned with Statues and Pictures, as raiſe Wonder in the Beholders; and its Steeple is ſo finely carved, that *Charles* V. uſed to ſay, that it ſhould be put in a Caſe, and only ſhewn on Holidays. One of the adjoining Towers, from the Foundation to the top of the Croſs, is above 440 Foot high; ſo that *Ortelius* prefers it to that of *Strasburg*. It has 620 Steps, and the Top is 30 Foot higher, covered with Copper Pans, on which they kindle Fires to give Notice of an Enemy's Approach. From hence there is a Proſpect of a great Part of the *Netherlands*, and *Zeland*. It has 33 Bells, one of 'em of a wonderful Bigneſs, and never rung but on extraordinary Occaſions. They chime pleaſantly every Hour. The Paintings of the Altars, which are adorned with exquiſite Workmanſhip of Marble, are moſt of 'em by *Ruben*. The Portico, with its Marble Statues, is inferior to none in *Rome*. It has a Dean, and 24 Canons, and an Order call'd the *Confraternity of the Circumciſion*, who pretend to have our Saviour's Foreſkin, and make an annual Proceſſion every *Trinity Sunday* on that account, which they call the Feſtival of the *Præputium*. Several other Fraternities have their peculiar Chapels here. 2. The *Jeſuits* Church, reckoned to be the moſt magnificent on this ſide the *Alps*, but lately deſtroyed by Lightning. The Front was a noble Piece of Architecture, with the Statue of *Ignatius Loyola* on the top, and an Inſcription importing that it was built by the City in 1561, to the Honour of Chriſt, the Virgin, and St. *Ignatius*. The Pillars that ſupported the Galleries, and the upper Row which ſuſtained the Roof, were of the fineſt Marble, and the Wainſcot of the Walls and Roofs were painted by *Ruben*, and other great Maſters. The chief Altar was lofty and noble, of the moſt beautiful Marble, with the Aſcenſion of the Virgin, painted by *Ruben*, and God the Father repreſented putting a Crown of Gold on her Head, with this Inſcription, *Veni coronaberis*; i. e. *Come and be crowned*. The *Jeſuits* had a very good Library here, and a Chapel peculiar to themſelves, where their Saints were drawn by their beſt Maſters, with their Names in Capitals, the Days of their reſpective Feſtivals, and this Inſcription under them, *Sanctus colitur*; i. e. *The Saint is worſhipped*. 3. The Church of St. *James*, a very noble Structure, finely adorned within. Here the famous *Ruben*, who painted the Banqueting-houſe at *Whitehall*, is buried, in a Chapel of his own founding, and among other of his Pieces, there is one here of the Laſt Judgment, valued at 500 *l.* Sterling. 4. The Church of the Predicant Friers is one of the largeſt in the City, and beautified with excellent Pictures.

5. The

5. The Abbey of St. *Michael*, is vaſtly rich, and has a noble Church, in which there is a Tomb of one of the Family of *Stuart*, and the Statues of the Twelve Apoſtles round the Nave. It is alſo adorned with fine Paintings of *Ruben*. The Abbot has noble Apartments, and 50 white Veſtments. 6. The Senate-houſe is a ſtately old Piece of Architecture, of curious ſpeckled Marble. 7. The *Eaſterlings* Houſe is a ſtately Fabric, 97 Foot long, and 65 broad. 8. The Exchange, a noble Structure, ſupported by 43 ſtrong Pillars of white Marble: It is 180 Foot long, 140 broad, and lies in the Center of four large Streets. Our Royal Exchange of *London* was built after its Model, but much exceeds the Original. 9. The Houſe of the Tapeſtry Merchants is 280 Foot long, of a proportionable Breadth, and has 26 Warehouſes for that Commodity. 10. *Plantin's* Printing-houſe, one of the nobleſt of its kind in the World: It is a ſquare College, with Lodgings for Officers and Workmen, chiefly employed in printing Divinity. They had formerly 100 different Funds of Letter, 2 of 'em *Syriac*, 10 *Hebrew*, 9 *Greek*, and 47 Roman. 11. Their Hoſpital for educating Foundlings, and another for maintaining twelve Perſons of Note, of decayed Fortunes, are very remarkable. 12. Their Glaſs-houſe and Water-houſe are extraordinary in their kind. The Water of the *Scheld* being brackiſh, and the Fountains of the City not ſufficient to furniſh their Brewhouſes, they dug a Canal of 30 Miles long, which empties itſelf into a great Ciſtern, from whence 'tis conveyed by Engines into a Baſin, and thence by Pipes to the Brewhouſes. This City has 13 Gates, 8 of which lie towards the River. They have 74 Bridges over the Canals, 200 Streets, and 22 Squares. Their Government is by Nine choſen out of the Nobility, Nine named by the Præfects or Maſters of the Streets, and Eighteen others choſe among the chief Perſons of Note. All their Names are ſent to the Prince, who appoints one half of 'em for a ſtanding Senate, who chuſe two Burgomaſters, one of whom repreſents the City at the meeting of the States, and the other adminiſters Juſtice, having a Power with the Senators to decide all Cauſes. They have alſo a Scout, who apprehends and executes Criminals, a Sollicitor, who pleads Civil Cauſes, two Treaſurers named by the People, and a Receiver, propoſed by the Nobility, to manage the Revenue according to Order of the Senate, who likewiſe appoint a Council of Twelve from among the twenty-eight Companies of Trade, to aſſiſt in the Government.

This City has undergone many Changes, and ſuffered much both by War and Fire. It joined in the Revolt againſt *Spain*, and was poſſeſs'd by the Confederate States in 1566. It was almoſt ſurprized by the Treachery of the Duke of *Alenſon*, Brother to *Henry* III. of *France*, when he was choſe Governour of the *Netherlands*, but his Deſign was defeated, and moſt of his *French* kill'd or taken, the Grief of which broke his Heart. It was afterwards beſieged by the Prince of *Parma*, Governour of the *Netherlands* for the King of *Spain*: It was one of the moſt remarkable Sieges that till then had been heard of in *Europe*; nor could he have ſucceeded, had it not been for a ſtupendious Bridge which he laid over the *Scheld*, to carry it on. The Citizens prepared Fire-works of an extraordinary nature, to deſtroy the Bridge: they were Boats with Mines in the middle, incloſed with Brick and Lime, fill'd with Stones and Bullets, and other Materials fit to do Execution: they let them looſe above the Bridge, with a Train ſo contrived as to blow it up: but the *Spaniards* opening a Paſſage, all of 'em went thro' but one, which ſtopping near the end of the Bridge, the Mine blew up, and deſtroyed about 500 *Spaniards*: the Shock was ſo dreadful, that it ſhook the Earth for ſeveral Miles, and threw the Water of the River a great way beyond its Banks. This Deſign miſcarrying, and the rich Merchants being willing to ſave their Effects, they perſwaded the Garriſon to ſurrender in 1585, when Popery and the *Spaniſh* Government was re-eſtabliſhed here. After this the *Spaniſh* Garriſon mutinied for want of Pay, burnt down 500 Houſes, ſack'd the Town, and murder'd 7000 of the Inhabitants. The *French* hired one to betray the Citadel in 1674, but he was diſcover'd and hang'd. They ſeized it after the Death of *Charles* II. of *Spain*, but abandoned it after the Battel of *Ramellies* in 1706. They attempted it again by Treachery in 1708, when *Ghent* and *Bruges* were betrayed to 'em, but were diſappointed.

2. *Eckeren*, a League and half North from *Antwerp*, noted for a ſharp Battel betwixt the *French* and Confederates in 1703, when both ſides pretended to the Victory.

3. *Hochſtraten*, 20 Miles North-Eaſt of *Antwerp*, a large open Town, with the Title of a County, and ſeveral Villages under its Juriſdiction.

4. *Lire*, or *Lier*, 10 Miles South-Eaſt of *Antwerp*, on the River *Nethe*, a neat and pleaſant Town, ſtrong by Situation and Art, inhabited by Perſons of Quality, and rich Merchants, who have left off Trade. It has a noble Market-place, encompaſſed with ſtately Buildings, is noted for Manufactures, and for a Fair of Cattel one Day each Week, from *St. John's-Tide* to *Martinmas*. Here is alſo a fine Grammar-School, a magnificent Collegiate Church, and ſeveral Religious Houſes, that of the *Carthuſians* being the chief.

5. *Herental*, 18 Miles South-Eaſt of *Antwerp*, a pleaſant Town, well fortified, noted for the Birth of the celebrated Phyſicians *Peter* of *Herentals*, and his two Sons *Peter* and *Theodore*, famed for their Skill in the ſecret and ſpecifick Vertues of Plants.

III. The Lordſhip of MALINES, is a Diſtrict of 6 Miles long, and 6 broad.

Malines or *Mechlin*, the Capital, lies on the *Dyle*, 15 Miles North-East of *Bruſſels*, in a healthful Air, is one of the oldeſt and moſt conſiderable Towns in the *Netherlands*, divided into two Iſlands, joined by a conſiderable number of Bridges, has many Channels, and winding Currents, ſome formed by Art, and others by Nature: the Tide flows a League above the City, which enlarges its Trade. The Town has good Walls, but the chief Strength lies in its Situation, and the Sluices, by which they can overflow the neighbouring Country. It is divided into ſeven Pariſhes, each of which has a magnificent Church: The chief is that of St. *Rumbold*, made an Archbiſhop's See in 1559, and Metropolitan of the *Netherlands*, in favour of Cardinal *Granvil* their firſt Archbiſhop. Among other Monuments, here is one with a *French* Inſcription, but the Date worn out, ſignifying, that it is the Tomb of *Margaret* Daughter of *Henry Stuart*, by her Royal Highneſs the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, Daughter to *George Stuart*, of the illuſtrious Houſe of *Stuart* and *Lenox* in *Scotland*, by Dame *Mary de Baqueville*, of the Family of *Baqueville* in *Normandy*. Here are ſeveral ſtately Friaries and Nunneries, and there was formerly a noble Magazine, well ſtored for Sea and Land Service. The Nunnery of *Alexis*, on the Road to *Antwerp*, formerly contained 1500 Women, who lived by ſpinning and making Cloaths, and might marry when they pleaſed, but was deſtroyed during the Wars with *Spain*. The Palaces of the Emperor, *Hoogſtraet*, *Naſſaw*, *Egmont* and *Aremberg*, in this City are now much out of Repair. The Tradeſmen are divided into 17 Companies, the chief of whom are the Bakers, Fiſhmongers, Dyers, Tanners, Brewers, and Butchers, out of whom 6 Schepens are annually choſen, who with other 6 choſen from among the Nobility, are the Magiſtrates. The Tanners were once ſo conſiderable, that they had one Quarter of the Town, ſtill inhabit three entire Streets, and have the ſame Privileges of Hunting and Hawking as the Nobility. Here were formerly 3000 Weavers, but having taken Arms againſt the City, they have loſt moſt of their Privileges. The chief Manufactures are Lace and Poynt, ſo famous all over *Europe*, excellent Beer, tann'd Leather, Linnen and Woollen Cloth, and founding of Bells and Guns. This City and its Diſtrict, makes one of the Ten Provinces of the *Auſtrian Netherlands*. The States conſiſt of the Magiſtrates of the City, and other Repreſentatives of the Common People. Here is alſo a Great Council, conſiſting of the Prince or his Deputy as Preſident, 16 Senators, 2 Graphiaries, 8 Secretaries and ſome Aſſiſtants: Appeals are brought hither from ſuch of the Ten Provinces as remain to the Houſe of *Auſtria*: this Court finally determines all Cauſes, but ſometimes a Reviſſen is allowed; and hither alſo the Knights of the *Golden Fleece* are ſummoned upon Miſdemeanours.

IV. AUSTRIAN BRABANT, has *Dutch Brabant* on the North, the County of *Namur* and *Hainault* on the South, *Flanders* on the Weſt, and the Biſhoprick of *Liege* on the Eaſt: It is about 60 Miles from South to North, and 38 from Eaſt to Weſt, where broadeſt, and formerly was much larger. The Air is temperate, the Soil for moſt part fruitful, except in the North, where 'tis ſandy or covered with Broom or Heath; but the Inhabitants have an extraordinary way of improving their barren Ground, by planting it with Flax, by which one Acre is ſaid to yield more than four or five of the beſt Corn Ground in the Country. *Bleau* ſays, that on the Road betwixt *Antwerp* and *Ghent* the Flax Ground yielded from 40 to 50 *l.* an Acre *per Annum*. When their Flax was gathered in, they ſowed Turnips, which yielded as much *per* Acre as the beſt Corn Land. In *April* following they ſowed the ſame Ground with Oats and Rye, and upon the Oats, Clover-Graſs Seed, which after the Oats were mowed down, grew up and afforded rich Paſture till *Chriſtmas*. Next Year it produced three Crops, ſo that it exceeded the beſt Meadows in the Country, and continued good for four or five Years without renewing the Seed. What Turnips they did not ſell, they waſhed and boiled, beat them together with the Leaves, and gave them their Cattel, which fattened and made them give much Milk. They alſo made conſiderable Profit by the Oil preſs'd out of the Turnip-ſeed and Flax. The States of this Country conſiſt of the Abbots, the Nobility and Gentry, and the Deputies of Cities. The *Brabanders* had greater Privileges than thoſe of their Neighbours, of which *Guicciardin* gives the following Account: 1. That neither their Perſons nor Eſtates could be arreſted or ſequeſter'd at the firſt Inſtance in any part of the Empire. 2. Their Duke could give no Gifts to the Clergy, or confer any Inheritance upon them, without Conſent of the Quarter, and of the Capital City where the Gift lay. 3. He could puniſh no Man without being legally tried. 4. He could admit no Strangers into public Offices. 5. He could not aſſemble the States out of their own Country; for he then poſſeſs'd *Lorrain*, and ſome other Dominions, and whatever they enacted elſewhere, did not oblige the People. 6. If he invaded their Privileges, they might proteſt againſt him, and if they were not redreſs'd, renounce their Allegiance, and provide for their own Security the beſt they could.

Antwerp was formerly reckoned one of its Quarters, and thoſe that remain are the Quarters of *Louvain* and *Bruſſels*.

The chief Places in the Quarter of *Bruſſels* are,

1. *Bruſſels*, which is the Capital, and Seat of the *Auſtrian* Government. It lies on the *Saine*, Lat. 50. 51. Long. 4. 33. 14 Miles South-Weſt from *Louvain*, and 25 South from *Antwerp*. It lies in a rich Country, abounding with all Neceſſaries; ſo that at one time it entertained ſeven Crown'd Heads, beſides the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Lorrain*, with 9000 Horſe belonging to their Retinue. The Foreſt of *Soignies*, a quarter of a League to the South, furniſhes them with Fuel, and the Court with Game for Hunting. The Town is encompaſſed with many Abbies and Monaſteries, and the neighbouring Country abounds with all ſorts of Fruit, and is water'd with pleaſant Fountains and Streams. The River runs thro' the Town, from whence to the *Rupel*, there is a navigable Channel, dug thro' a Mountain, the levelling of which, and making the Canal, coſt *Charles* V. and *Philip* II. 500000 Crowns. It is 5 Leagues long, has many Streams brought into it from the Country, and 5 large Sluices for collecting the Water, and letting it out, as occaſion requires, for the Veſſels which trade to *Antwerp*, and other Places. The City is large, and well built, is the Seat of the Vice-roy of the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, and of the chief Courts of Juſtice. The Government and Inhabitants have been fond of the Number *Seven*, in many chief things belonging to this City; as, Seven public Fountains; Seven principal Streets, that center in the great Market; Seven ſtately Houſes there, let out by the Senate for the Uſe of the Corporations; Seven Pariſh Churches; Seven Noble Families, diſtinguiſhed by their Antiquity and great Privileges; Seven public Gates of the *Doric* Order, remarkable for leading to ſo many Places of Pleaſure, and public Exerciſe. The City is encompaſſed with a double high Wall, that had formerly 70 Towers, but many of them now ruined. The Walls are ſo broad, that the Citizens walk on them for Diverſion. The Town lies on the Front of a Hill. Dr. *Northleigh* ſays, it is larger than *Briſtol*. Their chief Church is that of St. *Gudula*: It has two Towers with 500 Steps each, and a Chapel where they keep three conſecrated Hoſts, from which they pretend Blood did iſſue, when ſtabb'd by ſome *Jews*, in Contempt of our Saviour, about 400 Years ago. They have an annual Proceſſion in remembrance of this, when the Hoſts are expoſed as if they were ſtill bleeding. This Church is of *Gothic* Structure, and has the

the Tombs of the Dukes of *Brabant*. The *Jesuits* have a noble College, with pleasant Gardens, a good Library, the Pictures of the chief Writers of their Society, and several *Roman* Antiquities: They have also a stately Church, which seems to have been the Model to that of *Antwerp*. They are Seventy in Number, and teach the Languages, and Philosophy. The *Franciscans*, and other Orders, of both Sexes, have several Monasteries. Here is one of the Order of St. *Austin*, for penitent Harlots. There is one for *English* Nuns, and another for 800 *Beguins*, who may marry at pleasure. Here is an Hospital for the cure of Sick, and for entertaining poor Strangers three Days. Here is also one for Lunatics, and another for Foundlings. The Palace is an ancient Fabric, in the Park, adjoining to that built by *Charles* V. with a curious Grotesk, and Water-works. It has Accommodations for the greatest Prince in the World, but tho' magnificent for the Time, comes short of our modern Structures. It has two Galleries, one with the Pictures of Emperors, Kings, Queens, Princes, and other Great Persons, and among them, two curious Pieces, both representing Archduke *Albert* and Archdutchess *Isabella*, upon different Views. The adjoining Park is very pleasant, adorned with fine Water-works, Grotto's, an Aviary, noble Walks, and is well stored with Deer. Dr. *Brown* says, one of the Water-works imitates the Sound of all Musical Instruments, by a kind of perpetual Motion, and that there is an Eccho which gives 15 distinct Replies. The Town-house is an ancient and noble Fabric: Its Front much exceeds that of *Amsterdam*. The Tower has a Brass Statue of St. *Michael*, their Guardian Angel, 15 Foot high. In the Hall there is Variety of Pictures, by the best Masters. The Palaces of *Egmont*, *Alva*, *Orange*, and *Bourneville*, are noble Structures. The Royal Stable is also worth a Traveller's View, having room for 127 Horses, with their Provisions, *&c.* and over it there is a Magazine for Arms, among which are the Sword of *Charles the Bold* Duke of *Burgundy*, which is used in creating Knights of the *Golden Fleece*, with other Curiosities that we can't insist upon. They have a Custom here, and in other Towns of the *Netherlands*, to harness three or four Mastiffs side by side, and make them draw Coaches, and little Carrs, with Provisions and Goods. The City is full of People of Quality, who take a Tour in the Lower Town every Night in their Coaches, the Men and Women in different Coaches and Circles. They have an annual Custom on the 19th of *January*, for the Women to undress their Husbands and carry them to bed, and their Husbands treat their Friends next Day. They assign two Reasons for it; the first, that the City once being obliged to surrender, the Women, who were allowed only to carry out what they thought most valuable, march'd out with their Husbands on their Backs; the second, that the Citizens having escaped in a Battel, came home in a Body, and were met by their Wives out of Town, who carried them home in their Arms. The Houses of the Citizens are for most part stately, well furnished with Springs and Gardens; and they doat so extravagantly on Flowers, that sometimes a small Plat is sold for 7 or 8000 Florins. There is a Marble Pyramid upon the Place where the Palace of *Cullemburg* stood, which was razed by the Duke of *Alva*, because the Confederate Lords, who protested against his Tyranny, met here; and there is an Inscription upon it in four Languages, giving an Account of the Occasion. The chief Manufactures here are Tapestry and Lace. The Citizens are reckon'd very courteous, especially to Strangers. The Tradesmen are divided into 52 Companies, and united into 9 larger Bodies, call'd Nations. The Armourers were formerly the most considerable, and noted for making Armour of Proof. The Townsmen have been accounted mutinous against their Nobility and Gentry, of whom their chief Magistrates consist; and the Weavers having been very active in those Mutinies, there is a Law which makes it capital for any of 'em to stay a Night in the City. The Government is by two Consuls, one chose out of the Nobility, and the other from the Commonalty. They have seven Echevins, chose annually by the Prince out of the seven ancient and noble Families of the City, and six Common-Council-Men chose out of the chief Artificers. This City has suffered much formerly by Plague, the Sweating Sickness, and Fire. It was for some time possess'd by the Nobility who revolted from *Spain*, but was reduced to Extremity, and forced to surrender to the Duke of *Parma* in 1585. It was bombarded by the *French* in 1695; but the Houses then demolished are since rebuilt in greater Splendor. It narrowly escaped being surprized by the Elector of *Bavaria* in 1708. There are two Towns of Note which depend on this City.

1. *Nivelle*, near the Head of the River, 15 Miles South, was formerly considerable, and well fortified. It still enjoys great Privileges, and has a famous Nunnery of 42 Nuns, who must be of noble and legitimate Extraction by Father and Mother, for four Generations. They chuse their Abbess by consent of the Prince, and the Pope's Approbation; and she has both spiritual and temporal Jurisdiction. This Town is noted for making fine Linnen, equal to that of *Cambray*.

2. *Vilvorden*, 6 Miles North from *Brussels*, on the same River. It is strong by Nature and Art, and was noted for several Encampments near it in the late Wars. The Records of the Province were formerly kept in the Castle here. In this Place the famous Mr. *William Tindal*, the first that translated the New Testament into *English*, suffer'd Martyrdom, contrary to the Law of Nations, because a Subject of *England*.

The Quarter of *Louvain* contains,

1. *Louvain*, the Capital, Lat. 50. 50. Long. 4. 59. 10 Miles East of *Brussels*, on the *Dyle*, which divides it into two Parts. 'Tis 6 Miles within the Walls, which inclose many Hills, Fields, and Gardens, that make it delightful and commodious. *Bleau* says, it contains 11 Market-places, 12 principal Streets, 140 of less Note, 14 Mills, 16 Bridges, 4 public Fountains, has 53 Towers on the Walls, 11 Gates built with curious white Stone, and 16 Drawbridges. 'Tis encompassed with large deep Ditches, and strong Walls. 'Twas formerly more populous and had a greater Trade than now. It has the Precedency of all the Cities in *Brabant*, because of its Antiquity, and that it is the Place where the Prince and People do first take the Oaths to one another. It has the first Vote in the Provincial States, except in raising Money, when *Antwerp* is preferred because of its Wealth, and larger Share in the public Taxes. 'Tis chiefly remarkable for its University, founded about 926. *Becanus* says, in his time it exceeded all the Universities in *Europe*: and *Golnitz* says, in his time it exceeded all but that of *Paris*, for Number of Students, and Neatness of Building. It consists of 43 Colleges, 4 of which called Pædagogies, are for the Instruction of Youth: There are 2 Professors of Philosophy in each, who read two Hours *per* Day; the Students write after them; and, when matriculated, must swear they believe all the Articles of the *Romish* Church: The Professors of these four chuse annually out of them 48 Scholars of 2 Years standing, and after Examination, 12 of them are appointed for Exhibitions: The other Colleges are for those of riper Years. They confer the Degrees of Master, Batchelor, Licentiate, and Doctor. The University is governed by a Rector and Senate, which consists of Superior Graduates of the five Faculties, of Divinity, Canon-Law, Civil-Law, Physic, and Arts, and chuse their Rector every half Year: his Office is the highest Dignity, and the Magistrates of the City give place to him; he is attended in State, on solemn Occasions, and has a Power of apprehending and punishing Criminals by Fines or Death, as Occasion requires, but in the Senate, who share the Supreme Authority with him, he is only President. If a Citizen sue a Scholar, the Cause is brought before the Rector; but if a Scholar sue a Citizen, 'tis brought before the Conservator, who is generally a Bishop or Abbot skilled in the Laws. The Students of Divinity constantly wear Caps and Gowns, but the rest only at public Exercises. Dr. *Brown* says, notwithstanding all these Privileges, *Oxford* vies with it for Situation, and exceeds it in Buildings and Endowments. Mr. *Ray* says, the Gentlemen-Students have a peculiar Form called *Scammum Nobilium*: All of them pay Fines when absent from Lectures and Exercises. The 12 appointed to Exhibitions, as abovementioned, have their Lodgings, Dyet, and Salary, in what College they please, chuse what Profession they think meet, and out of them the Professors are usually chosen: None can be a Licentiate in Divinity till after 11 Years Study; and the Degree of Doctor is seldom given to any under 50 Years of Age, unless they be Persons of extraordinary Ability. 120 Students of Divinity are maintained at the public Charge, in the chief College for that Faculty; and in the 4 Pædagogies 200 are maintained in like manner. This University is well frequented, and has had 1600 Scholars at a time. The chief Church here is that of St. *Peter*, it has 18 Canons and a Provost, who was formerly a Person of Quality, administer'd the Oaths to the Prince at his Inauguration, swore him to be Patron of the University, and had his Horse for his Fee. The Jesuits have a College here. The *Dominicans*, *Franciscans*, and *Carthusians*, have each a Convent, and the latter is so remote from other Buildings, that they seem to live in a Desart within the Walls of this populous City. Most of the Churches and Hospitals are fine Structures. The Town-house is a large Fabric of curious Architecture: Among other Laws hung up here, there is one which condemns those who are guilty of a Rape, or assist in committing it, to have their Heads cut off with a Saw. The Castle stands on a high Hill, surrounded with Vineyards, and has so delightful a Prospect, that their Princes commonly chose it for a Place of Residence, and the Emperor *Charles* V. and his Sisters were bred here during their Minority. Here is an extraordinary Sluice, which keeps in the Water of the *Dyle*, and lets it out on occasion. This Town was seized by the *French*, during the last War, but quitted by them in 1706, after their Defeat at *Ramilies*. About half a League from this City lies the ancient Palace of the Dukes of *Arschot*, formerly reckoned one of the stateliest in *Europe*, but now ruinous; it has still a noble Avenue, Park and Gardens.

1. *Tilmont*, *Tirlemont*, or *Tenen*, about 7 Miles East from *Louvain*, on the River *Giase*, formerly a Place of great Extent and Commerce, and one of the chief Cities in the Province. 'Tis still a League in compass, and retains its ancient Privileges, but suffered much by the *French* in 1675.

3. *Leewe*, on the *Geet*, 12 Miles East from *Louvain*, a small, but very strong Town, with considerable Privileges. It is neat, has Sluices which can drown the neighbouring Country, is noted for excellent Beer, and for a great Monastery of *Augustines*, whose Prior is one of the twelve chief Nobles of the Province. It was taken by the *French* in 1678, but restored by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. They seized it again during the late Wars, but it was retaken by the Confederates after forcing the *French* Lines in 1705.

4. *Landen*, on the same River, 5 Miles South from *Leewe*, a small and ancient Town, noted for a dear-bought Victory by the Duke of *Luxemburg* over the Confederates, commanded by King *William* of *Great Britain* in 1693, at *Neerwind* near this Place.

5. *Hannuye*, a pleasant City, Capital of its District, which is rich and fruitful, 6 Miles South from *Landen*.

6. *Ramellies*, at the Head of the *Giase*, 5 Miles West from *Hannuye*, and 7 South from *Judoigne*, famous for the great Victory obtained here over the *French* by the Duke of *Marlborough* in 1706.

7. *Gemblours*, 10 Miles South-West from *Ramellies*. It is a walled Town, on a steep Hill, had formerly the Title of a County, but the spiritual and temporal Jurisdiction of the Place has for some Ages been in the Abbot of St. *Hubert*, a *Benedictin* Monastery. The Town is encompassed with Precipices, and deep Valleys, except on the East, where it is over-topp'd by the highest Point of the Hill. Near this Town lie the Ruins of one of those Causways which begun in *Hainault*, and led to the principal Towns in *Gaul*. It has been a Work of prodigious Expence. Some ascribe it to the *Romans*, and others to one *Brunhault*, who was a potent King in these Parts. Here is a famous Library of Manuscripts, of which *Erasmus* made great Use. Some of them are ascribed to St. *Sigebert*, who writ his Chronicle here. Don *John* of *Austria* obtained a great Victory over the Revolted States near this Place in 1578. It was also noted for several Encampments in the Neighbourhood during the late Wars.

8. *Seneff*, about 4 Miles South-West from *Nivelle*, noted for a Battel betwixt the Prince of *Orange*, afterward our King *William*, and the Prince of *Conde*, in 1674, when the Victory was claimed on both sides, tho' the Prince of *Orange* had visibly the Advantage.

9. *Diest*, on the River *Demer*, 12 Miles North-East from *Louvain*, Capital of a considerable District that belong'd to the Princes of *Orange*. It is noted for Manufactures of Linnen and Woollen, and has the Title of a Barony. It is also noted for the Birth of *Clenard*, the famous Linguist, who wrote the *Greek* Grammar that bears his Name, was very well versed in *Arabic*, which he studied at *Fez* in *Morocco*, and died as he was about to write in that Language against the *Mahometans*.

10. *Aerschot*, 7 Miles North-West from *Diest*, a small walled Town, with the Title of a Dutchy, and a Territory belonging to it.

V. HAINAULT, or HENNEGOW County, has Part of *Flanders* and *Brabant* on the North, *France* on the South, Part of *Flanders* and *Artois* on the Weſt, and Part of *Brabant*, *Namur* County, and the Biſhoprick of *Liege* on the Eaſt. It is 50 Miles where longeſt, South and North, and 50 where broadeſt, Eaſt and Weſt. The Air is clear, and the Soil fruitful, being watered by the *Scheld*, *Sambre*, *Dender*, &c. It abounds with Corn, Paſture, and Fruits of all ſorts: Their Wheat is excellent, and they have many Lakes, Ponds, Springs, Mines of Iron, Lead, Marble, Touchſtone, and Coal. It contains 24 walled Towns, 950 pleaſant neat Villages, and 26 Monaſteries; is divided into the three Principalities of *Ligne*, *Chimay*, and *Brabanzon*, 10 or 16 Earldoms, and 22 Baronies, 12 of 'em being Seigneuries, belonging to thoſe call'd Peers, which is the firſt Eſtate; the ſecond is the Prelates and Eccleſiaſtical Colleges; the third, the Gentry; the fourth, the Great Officers, as Marſhal, Steward, Great Huntſman, *&c.* and the fifth is the Magiſtrates of the chief Cities. It was formerly governed by its own Princes, but is now divided betwixt the Houſe of *Auſtria* and *France*. That belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria* is divided into the Counties of *Mons* and *Brachbant*, or *Burbant*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Mons*, or *Bergen*, Lat. 50. 32. Lon. 4. 8. 22 Miles South-Eaſt from *Tournay*, and 28 South-Weſt from *Bruſſels*. It is Capital of the Country, one of the beſt and ſtrongeſt Cities in the *Netherlands*, is named from its Situation, on a riſing Ground, near the Conflux of the *Trull* and *Hain*, is fortified by Nature as well as Art, and can overflow the neighbouring Country by its Sluices. The Fortifications conſiſt of a Stone Wall, firm Ramparts, a treble broad Ditch, and a ſtrong Caſtle. One ſide is fenny, and may eaſily be laid under Water. On the other there are two Hills, within Cannon-ſhot, and on the Eaſt ſide a riſing Ground, fortified with three or four Redoubts in the middle of large Trenches, not eaſily to be fill'd up with Faſcines, becauſe they are two Pikes length deep. There are likewiſe 24 Baſtions, beſides other Redoubts. The Houſes of the Town are ſtately and beautiful, well ſupplied with Water by Conduits, and the Streets and Market-place ſpacious. The Biſhop's Palace is a ſtately Fabric, and there is a noble Tower of fine Architecture, which faces the Town-houſe. The Provincial Council ſits here, and finally determines Appeals from all the Towns of *Hainault*, except *Valenciennes*. Their Trade conſiſts chiefly in Says, and other Stuffs. It formerly gave Title of Count to the Earls of *Hainault*. Here is a famous College of Canoneſſes of noble Extraction, who may marry when they pleaſe. The Abbeſs has 900 *l. per Annum*, and the 10 Canoneſſes 300 each. The Abbeſs is named by the Earl, tenders the Oath to him at his Inauguration, confers on him the Dignity of Abbot, and ſwears him to protect the Nunnery. The Ladies ſpend the Morning in Devotions, dreſs and go abroad in the Afternoons, and divert themſelves by ſinging, dancing, and other courtly Exerciſes. Here are alſo ſome Canonries for Men, who perform their ſolemn Devotions in the Abbey, and manage its other Affairs. In their Church they have the Picture of a dead Body beginning to putrify, ſo naturally done, that the ſight of it offends ſqueamiſh Stomachs. This City was ſurprized in 1572, by Count *Lewis* of *Naſſau*, but retaken that ſame Year by the Duke of *Alva*. The Duke of *Luxemburg* reduced it to great Straits in 1678, but was defeated by the Prince of *Orange*, afterwards our King *William*. *Lewis* XIV. of *France* took it in 1691, but reſtored it by the Treaty of *Reſwic*. He ſeiz'd it again after the Death of *Charles* II. of *Spain*, but the Confederates recovered it in 1709, after a great Victory over the *French*, who came to relieve it.

2. *Boſſu*, about 2 Leagues and half South-Weſt from *Mons*, a neat Village, with the faireſt Caſtle in the *Netherlands*, and upon that account made an Earldom by the Emperor *Charles* V.

3. *St. Gillain*, on the *Hain*, 6 Miles Weſt from *Mons*, a ſmall fortified Town, noted for a rich Abbey, whoſe Abbot has both Juriſdictions. The *French* took it in 1677, reſtored it by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, and retook and fortified it afterwards; but the Confederates recovered it in 1709, and made the Garriſon Priſoners of War.

4. *Conde*, on the *Scheld*, 8 Miles Weſt from *St. Gillain*: It is a ſtrong neat Town, with a ſmall Caſtle, gives Title to a Prince of the Family of *Bourbon*, to whom it came by Marriage in 1587. It has been often taken and retaken by the *French* and *Spaniards*, and quitted to the former by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, but reſtored to the Houſe of *Auſtria* by the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden*.

5. *Leſſines*, a ſmall City on the River *Dender*, 16 Miles North-Weſt from *Mons*, famous for its Linnen Manufactures.

6. *Enghien*, a ſmall City, 8 Miles South-Eaſt from *Leſſines*. It gives Title of Prince to a Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon* ſince 1487, that it came to them by Marriage. The Title is now in the Houſe of *Conde*, and the Name has been transferr'd to other Places. It is noted for a fine Park and Labyrinth, and has a Barony ſubject to it.

7. *Aeth*, on the *Dender*, 4 Miles South-Weſt from *Leſſines*. It is Capital of the Diſtrict of *Burbant*, is ſmall, but having a good Trade in Cloth, is rich, and well fortified. It was ſeveral times taken by the *French* and Confederates during the laſt Wars, retaken by the Duke of *Marlborough* in 1706, and confirmed to the Houſe of *Auſtria* by Treaties.

8. *Halle*, 6 Miles North-Eaſt from *Enghien*, and 8 South-Weſt from *Bruſſels*, a ſmall City, noted for a pretended miraculous Image of the Virgin, about two Foot long, plated over with Gold, and has a Diadem of the ſame Metal. Great numbers of People flock hither on the firſt *Sunday* in *September*, when Deputies come with Offerings and Preſents from the chief Towns in the Country. *Maximilian* I. preſented her with a Roſe-tree of pure Gold, two Foot high, branching out with ſeveral Sprigs and Flowers. Here is a multitude of other rich Preſents, and particularly of Gowns, which are ſold to ſuch Votaries as think fit to buy them. The *French* took and fortified this Town in 1690; but 'twas afterwards retaken and better fortified by the Confederates for the Security of *Bruſſels*.

9. *Steenkirk*, a Village 8 Miles Eaſt from *Aeth*, noted for a Victory obtained there over the Confederates by the Duke of *Luxemburg* in 1692.

10. *Binch*, about 8 Miles South-Eaſt from *Mons*, on a Branch of the *Hain*: It is ſmall, but a very ancient pleaſant City. It was large and populous, till burnt by the *French* in 1554. It was afterwards reſtored to *Spain*, retaken by the *French* in 1607, reſtored by the Treaty of *Reſwick*, taken by the *French* again, but reſtored by late Treaties to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

11. *Valenciennes*, on the *Scheld*, 7 Miles South-Weſt from *Conde*, and 17 from *Mons*. The Name is derived from the Emperor *Valentinian*, who is ſuppoſed to have founded it. 'Tis Capital of the *French Hainault*, is ſtrong by Art and Nature, encompaſſed by the *Scheld* and *Rouelle*, which divide it by many Channels, and contribute to its ſtrength and neatneſs. It is alſo defended by a ſtrong Citadel and other Works. *Lewis* XIV. of *France* took it in 1677, and added to its Fortifications. It has 10 Bridges over the *Scheld*, with ſtately Houſes upon them. It can drown the neighbouring Country by Sluices, and the Situation is ſuch as it can ſcarce be beſieged by leſs than 2 or 3 Armies. He laid a Cauſey from hence to *Liſle* and *Ypres*, 50 Miles long. The Houſes are for moſt part of Timber. The Market-Place large, and the Town-Houſe an ancient large Structure, with a carved Frontiſpiece. The Great Church is a noble Fabrick of ancient Architecture, ſupported by ſtately Arches of Marble and Porphyry. The Arſenal is a fair Structure, and here are ſeveral other Churches and Convents of divers Orders, with an Hoſpital for Orphans of both Sexes. Here is the ancient Palace of the Earls of *Hainault*, and ſeveral ſpacious Halls belonging to Companies of Tradeſmen. The chief is that of the Clothworkers. This City was formerly remarkable for a Trade in Cloth, but their chief Manufacture now is in Silks and Linnens. It had anciently a large Juriſdiction over the Towns of *Conde*, *Bouchain*, and *Queſnoy*, with 100 Villages. They have ſtill a good Market for Corn and Cloth. It was yielded to the *French* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

12. *Bouchain* on the *Scheld*, 10 Miles South-Weſt from *Valenciennes*, a little but very ſtrong Town, and called the *Maiden*, becauſe never taken till 1679, that the Duke of *Orleans* took it at one Aſſault, when the *Spaniſh* and *Dutch* Armies were come as far as *Valenciennes* to relieve it. The *French* made it much ſtronger, but it was taken by the Confederates in 1711, and retaken next Year by the *French*, who are ſtill in Poſſeſſion of it.

13. *Bavay*, 11 Miles South-Eaſt from *Valenciennes*. 'Tis very ancient, and by ſome thought to be the *Old Belgium*, which gave Name to all thoſe Countries. It ſuffered much by Fire and War, was quitted to the *French* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, and taken by the Confederates after the Battel of *Mons*, with 1500 *French* that eſcaped thither.

14. *Maubeuge*, 6 Miles South-Eaſt from *Bavay*, on the *Sambre*, is one of the ſtrongeſt Towns in the *Netherlands*, has a conſiderable Trade in Woollen Cloth, and a Chapter of Canoneſſes, all deſcended from Great Families. It was quitted to the *French* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

15. *Queſnoy*, a ſmall but well fortified Town on the *Rouelle*, 10 Miles South-Weſt from *Maubeuge*, and 14 South-Eaſt from *Bouchain*. It has a conſiderable Trade in Linnen and Stuffs made of Silks. It was taken by the *French* in 1655, and by Prince *Eugene* in 1712, but retaken the ſame Year by the *French*.

16. *Landrecy* on the *Sambre*, 14 Miles South-Weſt of *Maubeuge*. 'Tis very ſtrong, and was beſieged 6 Months in vain by *Charles* V. in 1543. The *French* took it in 1637. The *Spaniards* retook it in 1647. The *French* took it again in 1655. It was quitted to them by the Treaty of *Pyrenees*. The Confederates inveſted it in 1712, but gave over the Deſign, the Duke of *Ormond* and the *Britiſh* Forces having left them.

17. *Aveſnes*, 8 Miles Eaſt from *Landrecy*, on the *Hepres*. 'Tis a handſome and ſtrong Town, and important for its Situation, being one of the Keys of *Hainault*, on the ſide of *France*. It gave Title of Count to a Family, from whom the Earls of *Hainault*, *Holland* and *Zeland* deſcended.

18. *Chimay*, 14 Miles South-Eaſt from *Aveſnes*. 'Tis a neat Town, adorned with the Palace of its Prince, which has pleaſant Gardens and Labyrinths adjoining. It was erected into a Principality by Emperor *Maximilian* I. for his Favourite *Charles du Croy*, whoſe Poſterity ſtill enjoys it.

19. *Marienburg*, 10 Miles North-Eaſt from *Chimay*, ſo called from *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*, Siſter to *Charles* V. who built and fortify'd it ſo ſtrongly in 1542, that 'twas thought Impregnable. 'Twas ſurrendred to the *French* in 1654, and quitted to them by the Treaty of *Pyrenees*.

20. *Philipville*, 6 Miles North-Eaſt from *Maremburg*, built by the ſame Queen in 1555, and called after her Nephew *Philip* II. of *Spain*. 'Tis extremely well fortified, was taken by the *French*, quitted to them by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, and is Capital of the Country belonging to them betwixt the *Maeſe* and the *Sambre*. Some reckon this part of the Country in the Dioceſe of *Liege*, but it now belongs to *French Hainault*.

21. *Charlemont*, on the *Maeſe*, 6 Miles Eaſt from *Philipville*. 'Tis a ſtrong Fortreſs, was built in 1555, by *Charles* V. and called after him. It was taken by the *French* in 1680.

22. *Givet*, a ſmall Town, 2 Miles South from *Charlemont*, on the ſame River, fortified by the *French*, becauſe of its convenient Situation, as being a Paſs into the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*.

23. *Beaumont*, 10 Miles Eaſt from *Maubeuge*, a ſmall and neat Town on a riſing Ground, well fortified, has the Title of a County, and belongs to the Family of *Areſchot*.

VI. The County of NAMUR has part of *Brabant* on the North, *Hainault* on the South and Weſt, and the Biſhoprick of *Liege* on the Eaſt. 'Tis about 18 Miles from South to North, and 30 Eaſt and Weſt, but much indented. The Soil is fruitful, and the Country abounds with Fowl, Veniſon, good Veins of Coal and Iron, and excellent Quarries of dark coloured and ſpeckled Marble, the laſt of which they call *Jaſper*. Here is alſo ſtore of Foſſile Nitre; and they have plenty of Wood and Water to carry on their Iron Works. There are 4 walled Towns, 182 Villages, and ſeveral Monaſteries in the Province.

Places of Note are,

1. *Namur*, Lat. 50. 35. Lon. 5. 5. 34 Miles Eaſt from *Mons*, on the Conflux of the *Sambre* and *Maeſe*, in a Valley betwixt two ſmall Hills. The greateſt part of the City is on the North of the *Sambre*; and there is a Stone Bridge over each River. On the other ſide ſtands the Caſtle, a Noble Structure, and reckon'd one of the ſtrongeſt in *Europe* by Art and Nature. The Rock on which it is built is ſteep on all Sides, fortified to the greateſt Perfection, and acceſſible no where but on the ſide of the River. On the top of the Rock they have a very deep Well,

and

and 2 good Springs, which ſupply them conſtantly with Water. This Town is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Cambray*; there are 9 or 10 handſome Churches beſides the Cathedral. The *Jeſuit*'s Church is reckoned to exceed that of *Antwerp* in Bulk, Architecture, and the Beauty of the Marble. 'Tis ſupported by wreathed Columns of red Marble of the Doric Order, curiouſly vein'd near a yard and half in Diameter, with beautiful Baſes and Corniſhes, and fine Paintings. Here are 3 Collegiate Churches, and ſeveral Monaſteries of both Sexes. That of the *Franciſcans*, is a noble Building, and exceeds all the reſt. The Town is of a Circular Figure, reckon'd as large as *Exeter*, has many fine Houſes, and ſeveral handſome Squares. The City is well fortify'd after the Modern Way. The Citizens are of a Martial Temper, and well diſciplined, but have little Trade. The *French* King took it in 1692. King *William* of *Great Britain* retook it after a vigorous Defence in 1695, in ſight of the *French* Army, tho' *Lewis* XIV. boaſted that he had made it impregnable. He ſeized it again after the Death of King *Charles* II. of *Spain*, but reſtored it by the Treaty of *Utrecht*. This Town is the Seat of the Provincial Council, from whom there lies an Appeal to the Court of *Malines*.

2. *Charleroy* on the *Sambre*, 15 Miles Weſt of *Namur*, built in 1667, by the Governour of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, to ſtop the Invaſions of the *French*, and called after his Maſter *Charles* II. of *Spain*. 'Twas taken before 'twas finiſhed by the *French*, who made it one of the ſtrongeſt Places in the *Netherlands*, becauſe of the Importance of its Situation. 'Twas quitted to them by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, beſieged in vain by the Prince of *Orange* in 1672, and 1677; 'twas reſtored by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, retaken by the *French* in 1693, reſtored by the Treaty of *Reſwick*, reſeiſed by the *French* on the Death of *Charles* II. of *Spain*, and reſtored by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

3. *Bovignes*, or *Bovines*, on the *Maeſe*, 11 Miles South of *Namur*, an ancient fortify'd Town, and a Paſs betwixt *Namur* and *Luxemburg*. 'Twas baſely ſurrendred to the *French* in 1676, but reſtored ſince.

VII. AUSTRIAN LIMBURG, is the South Part of that Province, the North being in Poſſeſſion of the *Dutch*. It lies Eaſt from the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, has part of *Juliers* on the North and Eaſt, and *Luxemburg* on the South. The Country abounds with all Neceſſaries except Wine, particularly excellent Wheat, Iron-Mines, and ſtore of Fewel. The only Place of Note belonging to the *Auſtrians* is *Limburg*, the Capital of the Dutchy, Lat. 50. 36. Lon. 6. 30. 18 Miles South-Eaſt from *Liege*, and 16 South-Weſt from *Aix la Chapelle*. It lies upon a Rock almoſt inacceſſible, except by one difficult Paſſage on the edge of the Rock, commanded by the Gate of the Town, which is well fortified; and the Town itſelf is encompaſſed with a ſtrong Wall, and a Trench. 'Tis ſmall, conſiſts chiefly of one broad ſhort Street, and the Buildings are but indifferent. It was taken by the *Dutch* in 1633, retaken ſometime after by the *Spaniards*, and taken by the *French* in 1675, reſtored by the Peace of *Nimeguen*, ſeized by the *French* after the Death of *Charles* II. of *Spain*, but retaken by the Confederates under the Duke of *Marlborough* in 1703.

VIII. AUSTRIAN GUELDERLAND. The North Parts of it belonging to the *Dutch* are already deſcribed. What belongs to *Auſtria*, has the Dutchy of *Cleve* on the North-Eaſt, *Cologn* and *Juliers* on the Eaſt, part of *Brabant* and *Liege* on the Weſt, and *Limburg* on the South, from which 'tis ſeparated by a ſmall Slip belonging to *Liege* and *Juliers*.

Places of Note, are,

1. *Gueldres*, which gives Name to the Province, Lat. 51. 36. Lon. 6. 47. It lies in the middle of Marſhes, receives the River *Niers* into its Trenches, and is ſo well fortified that it is reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt Places in the *Netherlands*. It has an ancient Caſtle, formerly the Seat of its Princes. It came to the Houſe of *Auſtria* by Marriage, was taken by the *Dutch* in 1532, retaken by the *Spaniards* in 1536, ſeized by the *French* after the Death of *Charles* II. of *Spain*, taken from them by the *Pruſſians* in 1703, and was with all the Upper Quarter of *Guelderland*, belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, given to the King of *Pruſſia* by the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden*; which beſides this Town contains its Prefecture, Bailiwic, and the under Bailiwic of *Gueldres*, *&c.* for which we refer to the Treaties.

The other chief Places given to the King of *Pruſſia*, were,

1. *Stralen*, Capital of a Territory, 4 Miles South-Weſt from *Gueldres*.

2. *Wachtendonk*, 6 Miles South from *Gueldres*, Capital of its Diſtrict, and one of the ſtrongeſt Towns of the Province by its ſituation among Rivers and Marſhes.

The Places of Note belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria* here, are,

1. *Venlo*, on the Eaſt ſide of the *Maeſe*, 10 Miles South-Weſt from *Gueldres*, and 8 from *Wachtendonk*. 'Tis populous, well fortified, had its Name from its ſituation among Fens, and has a conſiderable Trade in Corn, Free-Stone, Marble, Braſs, and Coal, brought hither from the neighbouring Countries by the *Maeſe*. The *French* ſeized it after the Death of *Charles* II. of *Spain*, but it was retaken by the Duke of *Marlborough* in 1702. *Goltzius* the famous Medaliſt, was born here.

2. *Ruremond*, on the *Maeſe*, 14 Miles South-Weſt of *Venlo*, at the Mouth of the *Roer*. It is a rich populous ſtrong Town, and of importance by its Situation. 'Tis the See of a Biſhop, and noted for a rich Monaſtery of *Carthuſians*. It was ſeveral times taken and retaken during the Wars betwixt the *Dutch* and *Spaniards*; reſtored to *Spain* by the Treaty of *Munſter*, ſeized by the *French* after the Death of *Charles* II. of *Spain*, and taken by the Duke of *Marlborough* in 1712.

3. *Stevenſwaert*, 6 Miles South-Weſt from *Ruremond*, on the *Maeſe*, a ſtrong Fortreſs.

IX. The Dutchy of LUXEMBURG has *Limburg* on the North, the Biſhoprick of *Liege* and Part of *France* on the Weſt, *Germany* on the Eaſt, and part of *Lorrain* on the South, where 'tis much indented by the Dutchy of *Bar*. The greateſt Extent from South to North, is about 80 Miles, and from Eaſt to Weſt about 70, and includes ſeveral Diſtricts belonging to the Biſhoprick of *Liege*. The Country in general abounds with Corn, Veniſon of all ſorts, Quarries of Stone, and other Foſſiles, has ſome Mines of Iron, and ſome Wine. 'Tis divided into Earldoms, a great Number of Baronies and leſſer Seigniories, where the Lords have a greater Power over their Vaſſals than in any other Part of the *Netherlands*. It contains above 20 walled Towns, and 1200 Boroughs and Villages. The States are compoſed of the Prelates, Nobility, and Gentry, and the Deputies of Towns. It has been under ſeveral Princes, and particularly under the Houſe of *Auſtria*, ſince 1422, till Part of it was ſeiz'd by the *French*, and quitted to them by the *Pyrenean* Treaty.

Places of Note under the Houſe of *Auſtria* are,

1. *Luxemburg*, the Capital, Lat. 45. Long. 6. 36. It is ſuppoſed to be *Ptolomy*'s *Auguſta Romanduorum*. It lies near the River *Alſith*, that runs by it, upon a Precipice of Rocks, which ſurround it. Nature has made a Vale betwixt the Rocks on which 'tis ſeated, and thoſe that front it; ſo that 'tis almoſt impregnable; and 'tis ſo well fortified, that 'tis reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt Places in *Europe*; yet there are ſome adjacent Rocks, from whence it may be bombarded. It is divided into Old and New. The Old Town lies in a Bottom, commanded by a Hill, and is not tenable againſt Guns. The main of the New City ſtands on that Hill, and is well fortified, after the modern way; but they have only two Springs, ſo deep in the Earth, that they are ſeldom uſed; and it being a great Drudgery to bring Water from the River, at the Foot of the Hill they have Ciſterns for Rain-Water. It is neither large, nor well built, except ſome Houſes that were erected by *Lewis* XIV. of *France*, for the Officers of his Garriſon, when he took it. The *Jeſuits* have a handſome Church, and the *Franciſcans* a fine Cloiſter, built in the Time of St. *Francis* their Founder. Here was a ſtately Palace belonging to the Counts of *Manſfeld*, with many noble Monuments of Antiquity, ruined by the laſt Siege. In their Great Church there are the Tombs of *John of Luxemburg*, King of *Bohemia*, and of the famous Count *Manſfeld*, Governour of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*. It gave Title of Duke to a *French* Family, now extinct. It has been ſeveral times taken by the *French*, particularly in 1684, but reſtored by the Treaty of *Reſwic*. They ſeiz'd it after the Death of *Charles* II. of *Spain*, but reſtored it by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

Other Towns here are,

2. *Arlun*, 10 Miles North-Weſt from *Luxemburg*. It has the Title of a Marquiſate, but ſuffered much by the late Wars.

3. *Chiny*, 10 Miles South-Weſt from *Arlun*, Capital of a County, has an independent Juriſdiction, and a joint Power in the ſupreme Adminiſtration of the Dutchy; but has loſt its Splendor by War.

4. *Baſtogne*, 28 Miles North-Weſt from *Luxemburg*, call'd the Palace of *Ardennes*, becauſe of its pleaſant Situation, is noted for Horſe Fairs, and a great Corn-Market.

5. *La Roche en Ardenne*, about 10 Miles North-Weſt from *Baſtogne*, Capital of its County, and noted for being the Place where the *French* Kings of the ſecond Race frequently diverted themſelves by hunting, and made it the Reſidence of their Huntſmen. They pretend to ſhew a Hole in a Rock here, call'd King *Pepin*'s Chair, where he frequently ſate and adminiſter'd Juſtice.

Thoſe call'd the Dukedom of *Moſelle*, the Principality of *Ardenne*, and Earldom of *Rouſſy*, *&c.* lie in this Dutchy, and have ſeveral Towns, but none remarkable. That call'd *French Luxemburg*, is a narrow Slip in the South Part of the Country, and contains the following

Places of Note,

1. *Thionville*, 14 Miles South from *Luxemburg*. *Charlemain* made it one of the three Imperial Seats in *Lower Germany*. It is ſtrong by Nature, and well fortified after the modern way, eſpecially ſince the *French* laſt took it. It is Capital of *French Luxemburg*, and was quitted to them by the *Pyrenean* Treaty.

2. *Montmedy*, 24 Miles South-Weſt from *Luxemburg*, taken by the *French*, and quitted to them by the ſame Treaty.

3. *Damvilliers*, a ſtrong Town, built by *Charles* V. as a Barrier againſt the *French*, who took it in 1637, and had it yielded by the ſame Treaty.

The Tenth Province being that of *Artois*, and belonging to *France*, ſhall be there deſcribed.

FRANCE

FRANCE

HAS the *Britiſh* Channel, *Flanders*, *Hainault*, and *Namur* on the North, *Luxemburg*, *Lorrain*, the *Rhine*, *Swiſſerland*, and part of *Italy* on the Eaſt, the *Atlantic* on the Weſt, *Spain* and the *Mediterranean* on the South. It lies betwixt Lat. 42. 35. and Lat. 50. 45. in the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Climates; ſo that the ſhorteſt Day is about 15 Hours, and the longeſt 16 Hours 45 Minutes. The greateſt Extent from the Frontiers of *Catalonia* on the South, to *Calais* on the North, is 560 Miles; but the Breadth is not equal, being very much indented on the Eaſt and Weſt. The greateſt Breadth that way from the Bay of *Bréſt* to the Frontiers of *Lorrain*, is about 428 Miles.

It will be ſeen by our Maps how far the *Sanſons*, and other Geographers, did formerly extend the Coaſts of *France* too much.

Brietius, *La Forreſt*, *Du Pleſſis*, *Du Fer*, the *Atlas Hiſtorique*, the *Sanſons*, and other *French* Authors give the following Account of this Country in general.

The Air is very healthful, the Soil productive of all ſorts of Corn, and excellent Wine, Hemp, Flax, Saffron, the beſt Salt in the World, and Mines of Iron. Their chief Commerce is in Wine, Brandy, Oil of Olives, Cloths, Camlets, Silk, and Woollen Stuffs, and, in ſhort, have all Things neceſſary for Life; ſo that they can eaſily be without the Commodities of other Nations, tho' few can be without theirs.

As to the People in general, they have a free Air, are of an agreeable and pleaſant Humour, the moſt polite in *Europe*, are remarkable for their Civilities to Strangers, tho' not much lov'd by them, are good Soldiers, love Arts and Sciences, and bodily Exerciſe, in which they ſucceed to Perfection. At the ſame time theſe Authors own, that the *French* diſcover a Levity in their Words, Geſtures, and Apparel, and change the latter ſo often, that a *Venetian* being order'd to paint a *Frenchman*, he drew him naked, with a Bundle of Cloth, and a Pair of Sheers, and this Motto, *Ut voles*; i. e. *Make me what Faſhion you pleaſe. Thuanus*, their famous Hiſtorian, owns the Character given their Anceſtors to be in a great meaſure applicable to them, *viz.* That at firſt Onſet they are more than Men, and at laſt leſs than Women: But *Europe* has felt, by dear Experience, that they are not ſo ready to abandon their Conqueſts as their Anceſtors were, and that they are capable of rallying, and make good Retreats when worſted, as well as other Nations. The meaner People have naturally a great Reſpect for thoſe of Quality, and their Grandees are reſpected in the ſame manner, ſays *Thuanus*, by thoſe of inferior Degrees: but as the Temper of the Nation can't bear Contempt, the Great Men acquire more Authority by their Civility to Inferiors, than by their Power. The Nobility value themſelves ſo much on Points of Honour, that they will ſacrifice all to it, which many times ruins their Families, makes them deſpiſe Merchandiſe and Trade, or to match with thoſe that follow them. This makes them fond to obtain Offices, and Poſts of Honour, which are many times procured by Bribery, and occaſions the taking Bribes from others, and frequently the Advancement of Perſons of low Birth and Qualifications, if they have Money enough to purchaſe Poſts and Titles from Favourites. He taxes their Youth with being too free in their Reproaches, Inclinations to Amours, Licentiouſneſs, and Tumults. He charges the People in general with being too apt to quarrel for Triſles, eſpecially abroad; and ſays, that by their Law-Suits at Foreign Tribunals they bring an Odium upon the Nation, as being of a litigious Temper; and the ſame Humour has frequently occaſioned their taking ſides at home, for almoſt nothing, to the great Effuſion of Blood. Yet *Barclay* ſays, that thoſe Faults which are too common in their Youth, are more than made up by the Wiſdom and other good Qualities of thoſe of riper Years, and their being courteous to all Men, which has made *France* ſo long to be accounted the Theatre of good Breeding.

This Kingdom was very populous before the late Perſecution in the laſt Wars. *Brietius* ſays, that in *Charles* the Ninth's Time, the People were computed at 20 Millions; and that *Paris* alone was able to raiſe 200000 fighting Men. Cardinal *Richlieu* computed, that in his Time they were able to raiſe 600000 Foot, and 150000 Horſe, who in 15 Days time might be taught the Uſe of their Arms. The *Atlas Hiſtorique* ſays, that in the War which begun about the Time of the Revolution, they had 100000 Horſe, and 300000 Foot in the Field; that their Fleet conſiſted of 665 Men of War and Tenders, 40 Galleys, 60000 Mariners, and 101 Companies of Marines; and that the Revenues, according to the Accounts of Receipt in 1695, amounted to 186 Millions, 73669 of their Money. So much for the Country in general.

The Rank of the Chief Nobility, and the State of the King's Houſhold, according to the Atlas Hiſtorique.

1. THE ancient Peers. 2. The Dukes and Peers. 3. The three Orders of Knights, *viz.* thoſe of St. *Michael*, the *Holy Ghoſt*, and St. *Lewis*. 4. The Great Maſter of the King's Houſhold. 5. The Great Almoner. 6. The Great Chamberlain. 7. The Four firſt Gentlemen of the Chamber. 8. The Great Butler. 9. The Great Huntſman. 10. The Four Captains of the Guards du Corps. 11. The Chief Porter. 12. The Houſekeeper. All theſe have many Officers under them, which we can't inſiſt upon.

The Great Officers of the Crown and Kingdom are; 1. The Chancellor. 2. Four Secretaries of State. 3. The Collonel of the Horſe. 4. The Mareſchals of *France*. 5. The Great Maſter of the Artillery. 6. The Admiral of *France*. 7. Two Vice-Admirals. 8. The General of the Galleys. 9. The Four Great Officers of the Order of the *Holy Ghoſt*, *viz.* the Chancellor, the Maſter of the Ceremonies, the Great Treaſurer, and the Secretary. 10. The Chief Preſidents of the twelve Parliaments. 11. The Governours and Lieutenant-Generals of the Provinces.

The Guards are divided into thoſe within and without the *Louvre*, or Palace: Thoſe within the *Louvre* are, 1. The Company of *Scots* Guards, which is the eldeſt, and has the greateſt Privileges: Their Captain is always the firſt Man at Arms in *France*, and takes Place of the other three Captains. They always begin to ſerve the firſt Quarter of the Year, chuſe the firſt Lodgings, and are neareſt the King's Perſon. It conſiſted at firſt of 100 *Scots* Gentlemen, who had diſtinguiſh'd themſelves in War, carried the *Scots* Standard, and had good Salaries; but ſince the Union of the Crowns, they have declined, and are now reduced to 24, beſides the Captain, are call'd the Archers of the Guard du Corps, wear white Caſſocks, cover'd with Silver Shells gilt, from whence they are call'd *Hoquetons*. The other Guards within the Palace are, one Company who keep Guard at the Gate, and another belonging to the Provoſt, or Judge of the Houſhold.

Without the Palace there is one Company of Gens d'Arms, one of Light Horſe, one Regiment of *French* Guards, one of *Swiſs*, two Companies of Musketeers, 100 Halbardiers, or Gentlemen Penſioners, four Companies of Guards du Corps, that ſerve quarterly; with others that we can't inſiſt upon.

The Military Power and Government, according to the ſame Author.

THEIR Artillery conſiſts of 1 Great Maſter, 1 Lieutenant-General, 30 other Lieutenants, 82 Chief Commiſſaries, 182 in Ordinary, and 126 Extraordinary, 1 Regiment of Artillery, and 1 of Bombardiers. Their fix'd Cavalry is divided into the Gendarmerie, the Light Horſe, and the Dragoons. The fix'd Infantry into *French* and Foreign.

The Generals of their Armies are uſually the Mareſchals, who carry as a Mark of their Dignity, two Battoons, *Azure*, ſtrew'd with Flower de Luces, *Or*, lying Saltire-wiſe behind their Eſcutcheon. This Office is given for Life, as a Reward for Military Atchievments. They determine all Military Cauſes, and Differences in Point of Honour, that happen betwixt thoſe of Quality. They ſit at the Marble Table in Parliament; and their Power is greater ſince the Suppreſſion of the Office of High Conſtable, upon whom they depended. There were about 20 of 'em in *Lewis* the XIVth's Time. The Lieutenant-Generals command the Armies in their Abſence, and are about 80, and the Marſhals de Camp about 138. Beſides theſe Great Officers, there is a Colonel-General of the Horſe, 1 of the *Swiſſers*, and 1 of the Dragoons; but that of the Foot has been ſuppreſs'd ſince 1661.

The State of their Naval Force

CONſiſts of an Admiral, 2 Vice-Admirals, 4 Lieutenant-Generals, 9 Commanders of Squadrons, 6 Captains of the Ports, 160 Captains of Men of War, with their inferior Officers, 6 Captains of Galliots, 42 of Frigats, and 9 Lieutenants of the Ports; and beſides the Officers belonging to the Ships and Marines before-mentioned, there are 1000 Young Gentlemen call'd Guards Marine, entertained and inſtructed in the Arſenals in all that relates to Naval Affairs. Theſe Arſenals are at *Toulon*, *Bayonne*, *Rochefort*, *Port Lewis*, *Le Havre*, *Breſt*, and there was one at *Dunkirk* before 'twas diſmantled according to the Treaty of *Utrecht*. The Arſenals for the Galleys is at *Marſeilles*: They were 40 in number, and had 11000 Galley-Slaves: The chief Officers are, a General, 1 Lieutenant-General, 5 Commanders of Squadrons, 1 Captain of the Ports, and 40 Captains, beſides inferior Officers.

The ſeveral Orders of Knights belong alſo to the Military Government. Thoſe of *Malta* are divided into three Nations, have ſix Grand Priories, and very ample Poſſeſſions. The Order of St. *Michael* is much decayed, and given chiefly to Foreigners. The Order of the *Holy Ghoſt*, erected by *Henry* III. to draw the Nobility from the *Guiſian* Faction, has many Commanders, who have Benefices annex'd to their Places, and a great number of Knights. The Order of our Lady of *Mount Carmel*, united to thoſe of St. *Lazarus*, have 5 Grand Priors, and 140 Beneficiary Companions. The Order of St. *Lewis* was erected by *Lewis* XIV. in 1691, to reward thoſe who diſtinguiſh'd themſelves by Land or Sea: The King is Chief; next to him the Dauphin, if there be one, the other Princes of the Blood, the Mareſchals, the Admiral of *France*, and the General of the Galleys. They have 8 principal Dignitaries, call'd Grand Croix, with a Penſion of 6000 Livres *per Annum* each, and 80 Beneficiary Companions, of which the 8 principal have 4000 Livres *per Annum* each. Their Number is what the King pleaſes.

The Eccleſiaſtical Government and Revenues.

THE *Atlas Hiſtorique* ſays, the Clergy is the moſt conſiderable of the three Orders into which *France* is divided, tho' they have ſuffer'd a conſiderable Diminution of late. Here are 18 Archbiſhopricks, 109 Biſhopricks, 16 Heads of Religious Orders, 257 Commanderies of *Maltha*, 556 Abbeys of Nuns, 1356 Abbeys of Monks, 700 Convents of *Cordeliers*, 1240 Priories, 15200 Chapels that have Chaplains, 36441 Pariſhes, and 14077 Convents of all Orders. The Number of Males in all theſe Orders he computes at 122600. The Total of Nuns 82000. The Places poſſeſs'd by the Clergy of *France*, he reckons thus: They have 900 wherein they have Juriſdiction without Appeal,

A New Map of France, Shewing the Roads & Post Stages thro' out that Kingdom, as also the Errors of Sanson's map compar'd w^th y^e Survey made by Order of y^e Late French King.

Most humbly Inscribed to the Right Hon^ble the Earl of Stairs &c.

1718

Revised by I. Senex

Scale

English Miles. Lieues de Angleterre.

English and French Leagues to one Degree. Lieues Communes de France.

Lieues Communes de Gascogne, de Provence, et de Dauphine

WALES

ENGLAND

Bristoll Channel

NORTH SEA

ENGLISH CHANNEL

MANCHE

Zeeland

UNITED PROVINCES

SPANISH NETHERLANDS

Flanders

Brabant

Luxembourg

PICARDIE

FRANCE

ISLE

NORMANDIE

BRETAGNE

Maine

Beauce

CHAMPAGNE

LORRAIN

Barrois

ELECTORATE OF THE PALATINATE

ELECTORATE OF MENTZ

ELECTORATE OF TREVES

ELECTORATE OF COLOGNE

DUCHY OF JULIERS

DUCHY OF CLEVES

Anjou

Touraine

ORLEANOIS

Nivernois

BOURGOGNE

Comte

Bourbonnois

DUCHE

Berry

Poictou

Saintonge

Angoumois

Limosin

Auvergne

LYONNOIS

Forez

Velay

Les Sevennes

DAUPHINE

SAVOYE

ITALIA

PIEMONT

Guienne

Perigort

GUIENNE

Bazadois

Quercy

Rouergue

Gevaudan

Vivarez

PROVINCE

Condomois

Armagnac

GASCOGNE

LANGUEDOC

NAVARRE

ARAGON

SPAIN

CATALONIA

MEDITERRANIAN SEA

Isles d'Hyeres

Bristoll

Oxford

Gloucester

Salisbury

Winchester

Exeter

Plymouth

Portland I.

I. Wight

Lands End

C. Cornwall

Scilly I.

Lizard Point

I. Carnsey

I. Harsey

Cherbourg

C. Barfleur

C. La Hogue

Caen

Dieppe

Rouen

Paris

Calais

Dunkark

Ostende

Bruges

Ghent

Antwerp

Brussels

Mons

Namur

Liege

Maestricht

Cologne

Bonn

Coblentz

Mentz

Worms

Spire

Landau

Strasburg

Basle

Schaffhausen

Constance

Zurich

Lucern

Bern

Geneva

Turin

Verrua

Casal

Nice

Villa Franca

Ventimiglia

C. delle Melle

C. d'Antibe

C. de Sete

C. de la Franqui

C. de Creus

C. Palafugel

C. de Tosa

Rosas

Ampurias

Colliure

C. de Cerbere

Perpignan

Narbonne

Toulouse

Montpellier

Marseilles

Arles

Aix

Toulon

Hieres

Embrunchus du Rone

Tortosa

Tarragona

Barcelona

Lobregat R.

Cerdagne

Urgel

Lerida

Saragoca

Pyrenean Mountains

Ile de Dieu

Rochelle

Rochefort

Bayonne

Nantes

Brest

Ushant I.

Calais

Dover

Rye

Hastings

Portsmouth

Southampton

Reading

Windsor

London

Thames R.

Severn R.

Loire R.

Garonne R.

Rhone R.

Meuse R.

Rhine R.

Moselle R.

Somme R.

Seine R.

A NEW MAP OF FRANCE

Agreable to the Observations of the Royal Academy at *PARIS*

Humbly Inscribd to the most Noble Iohn Lord Marquiss of Carnarvon.

By his humble Serv^t John Senex

THE CHANNEL

PART OF ENGLAND

SCOTLAND

IRELAND

THE SPANISH NETHERLANDS

THE PROVINCE

THE PALATINATE

WESTPHALIA

HESSE

WETERAVIA

LUXEMBURG

BRABANT

FLANDERS

ARTOIS

CHAMPAGNE

LORRAIN

ALSATIA

SWABIA

FRANCHE COMTE

SAVOY

DAUPHINY

PROVENCE

LANGUEDOC

GUYENNE

GASCONY

BEARN

NAVARRE

BISCAY

ALAVA

OLD CASTILE

ARAGON

CATALONIA

ROUSSILLON

BOURBONNOIS

NIVERNOIS

BERRY

ORLEANOIS

TOURAIN

ANJOU

MAINE

BRITTANY

NORMANDY

PICARDY

ORLEANOIS

ITALY

MANTUA

PARMA

GENOUA

SWITZERLAND

THE GRISON

VALAIS

GULF OF GENOUA

GULF OF LYONS

THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

CORSICA

The Scale

Common Leagues of France of 2280 T.

Sea Leagues of France of 2074 T.

Leagues of Paris & Soloigne of 2300 T.

Leagues of Brauce & Gatinois of 2300 T.

Leagues of Anjou of 2300 Toises

Leagues of Bretagne

Leagues of Poitou

Leagues of Berry of 2300 T.

Leagues of Bourbonnois of 2300 T.

Leagues of Lionnois of 2300 T.

Leagues of Gascogne of 2300 T.

Leagues of Provence

peal, 17000 Arpents of Vineyards in full Property, and 10000 from which they have one third and one fourth, each Arpent containing 100 Perches, each Perch 22 Foot, and each Foot 12 Inches of *Paris* Measure. The whole of the Ecclesiastical Revenues he computes at 312 Millions of Livres.

The State of their Learning and Civil Government.

HERE are 17 Universities, *viz. Paris, Tholouse, Bourdeaux, Poictiers, Orleans, Bourges, Angers, Caen, Montpellier, Cahors, Nants, Rheims, Valence, Aix, Perpignan, Doway*, and *Besançon*, in which they teach Law, Physic, the Liberal Arts, and give Degrees; and the *Sorbonne* is their chief College for Divinity. They have likewise several Academies for improving polite Learning at *Paris, Arles, Soissons, Ville Franche, Nismes*, and *Angers*. The chief of those are, 1. The *French* Academy founded by *Lewis* XIII. to improve their Language. They have great Privileges, are 40 in number, meet in the *Louvre*, and every two Years on St. *Lewis*'s Day, have Gold Medals presented to those who carry the Prize for Poetry and Eloquence. 2. The Academy of Sciences for improving Mathematicks and Natural Philosophy: It was founded in 1666, under the Direction of M. *Colbert:* It has two Presidents, and twenty Fellows, three for Astronomy, three for Mathematics, three for Geometry, three for Anatomy, three for Chymistry, and three for Botany, who have each 1500 Livres *per Annum*. The two others are Candidates for vacant Fellowships by the King's Order, and under them are twenty *Eleves*, or Proficients, and ten Honorary Academics. They have a noble Observatory for those who study Astronomy. This Academy meets twice a Week in an Apartment of the King's Library. 3. The Academy of Inscriptions of Medals. They meet twice a Week in the *Louvre:* It was founded in 1667, by M. *Colbert*. Their Business is to invent and explain Emblems, to make emphatical Inscriptions, to adorn the King's Buildings, contrive Medals, and transmit his Actions to Posterity. They consist of eight Honorary Fellows, two of which are the President, and Vice-President, ten Pensionaries, ten Candidates, and nine Proficients. 4. The Academy of Architecture, founded in 1671, by the Direction of M. *Colbert:* They consist of an Inspector and eight Members. 5. The Academy of Sculpture and Painting: It consists of a Chancellor, Director, Rectors, and many Members. It was much improved by M. *Colbert*, and meets in the King's Closet of Pictures, and in *Apollo*'s Gallery in the *Louvre*, where they have every Day naked Men to draw by.

The CIVIL GOVERNMENT consists of Sovereign and Subaltern Jurisdictions: The latter are call'd by several Names, according to the Customs of the Provinces, *viz.* Bailiwics, Seneschausses, Provostships, Vigueries, Elections, *&c.* From those there lies an Appeal to the Presidial Courts, the chief Judges of which are call'd Presidents. From them there lies an Appeal to the Parliaments, or Sovereign Courts, which decide Causes finally. These Parliaments are held at *Paris, Thoulouse, Roan, Grenoble, Bourdeaux, Dijon, Aix* in *Provence, Rennes, Pau, Metz, Besançon, Tournay, Perpignan, Brisac, Colmar*, and *Arras:* They are composed of one President, seven other Presidents *à mortier*, so call'd from a Cap they wear, ten Ecclesiastical, and nineteen Lay Counsellors. This is call'd the Great Chamber of Parliament. There are five Chambers of Inquiry, which consist of two Presidents, and twenty eight Counsellors each. There is also a Criminal Court, which consists of four Presidents *à mortier*, and eighteen Counsellors; and a Civil Court, which consists of four Presidents, and twenty six Counsellors. These Parliaments were first constituted on pretence of doing Justice to the Subjects, but really to deprive the States General of the Kingdom of their Power by degrees, which *Lewis* XIV. fully effected in his Reign; nor has there been any such Assembly, that could properly be so call'd, since 1614. The King being thus become Absolute, the Government is managed by the following Councils: 1. That call'd the Grand Council, whose Jurisdiction extends over the whole Monarchy, and determines all Causes without Appeal. 2. The Council of War. 3. The Council of State. 4. The Privy-Council. 5. The Council of the Finances, or Exchequer. 6. The Council of Dispatches. 7. The Courts of Aids. 8. The Chambers of Accounts. 9. The Courts of the Generalities or Intendancies, established in certain great Towns; and under them are the Elections, which are Subaltern Courts depending on the Courts of Aids of the Provinces. These Courts of Intendancy are held at *Paris, Orleans, Chalons, Amiens, Roan, Caen, Bourges, Tours, Poictiers, Rion, Bourdeaux, Thoulouse, Montpellier, Lyons, Aix, Grenoble, Dijon, Nantes, Limoge, Moulins, Soissons, Montauban, Alençon, Metz, Lisle*, and *Rochel*; and each of them has so many Parishes subject to its Jurisdiction. We come now to

The GEOGRAPHY.

I. FRENCH FLANDERS, or NETHERLANDS, has the Sea on the North, *Picardy* on the West and South, and the *Spanish Netherlands* on the East. The greatest Extent South and North, is about 60 Miles, and East and West, taking in *Artois*, 'tis about 50.

Places of Note are,

1. *Dunkirk*, on the Coast, 10 Miles North-East from *Gravelin*, 20 North-East from *Calais*, 10 South-West from *Furnes*, 15 from *Newport*, and 20 from *Ostend*. It is an ancient Town, had its Name from a Church on the *Downs*, had Lords of its own of several Families, who possess'd the Town and Chatellany, which afterwards came to the House of *Austria*, who made it very strong. It was frequently an Occasion of War betwixt them and *France*, and was taken by the *English* and *French* in 1658, garrison'd by the former, but sold to *Lewis* XIV. by our *Charles* II. in 1662, and made so strong, that 'twas reckon'd impregnable either by Sea or Land. The *French* King laid out immense Sums on the Fortifications of the Town, built one of the most regular and strongest Citadels in *Europe*, and designed to make it a Harbour for his Navy, made a Basin capable of 150 Men of War, and was at a prodigious Expence in building Galleries and Forts a great way into the Sea, for Defence of the Harbour and Canal up to the Town; so that had not the Mouth of it been choak'd up by Sand, notwithstanding the Flood-gates and Sluices he form'd to clear it by Flashes of Water from the Country, he must soon have been Master of the *British* Channel. His Frigats and Privateers here were very troublesome to our Trade during the late Wars, when we attack'd it in vain; but he was obliged by the Treaty of *Utrecht* to put it into the Hands of the *English*, and demolish the Citadel and Harbour; wherein he proceeded very slowly, till King *George* came to the Crown, and insisted upon his doing it. The Town is about the Size of *Oxford*, the Streets large, and regular, and the Houses neat. Here is a large handsome Church, with a lofty Steeple, a noble Altar, and fine Paintings. Here are two *English* Nunneries, and several other Monasteries in the Town. It grew very rich by Privateering, and being the Port of *Lisle*; but is never like to recover its ancient Lustre.

2. *Mardike*, 2 Miles South-West from *Dunkirk*, on the Bank of the Sea, noted for sustaining several remarkable Sieges. It was taken by the *English* and *French* in 1658, and quitted to the latter by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. *Lewis* XIV. had very far advanced a Harbour and Canal here, which had a Communication with *Dunkirk*, and would have been more capable of large Ships, and by consequence more dangerous to the Safety and Trade of *Great Britain* than that of *Dunkirk* ever was; but since King *George*'s Accession to the *British* Throne, the *French* have been obliged to demolish their Works, and desist from that Enterprize.

3. *Gravelin*, on the Coast, 10 Miles South-West from *Dunkirk*, in a Plain cut with several Canals, which, with the Fortifications, make it inaccessible by Land: It is also strongly fortified towards the Sea. The Town is small, and ill built, and was quitted to the *French* by the *Pyrenean* Treaty.

4. *Bourbourg*, 3 Miles South-East of *Gravelin*, an ancient Town, Capital of its Chatellany, one of the most fruitful in *Flanders*, is noted for its free Fairs, and was quitted to the *French* by the *Pyrenean* Treaty.

5. *Cassel*, or *Mount Cassel*, 12 Miles South-East of *Dunkirk*, Capital of its Chatellany, which contains 500 Villages, is noted for several Victories in the Neighbourhood, one by the *Flemings* over *Philip the Fair* of *France*, another by *Philip de Valois* over them in 1328, and for a third by the late Duke of *Orleans* over the Prince of *Orange* in 1677.

6. *Armentiers*, 12 Miles South-East of *Cassel*, noted for its Trade in Cloth, and Strength: It was frequently taken and retaken by the *Spanish* and *French*, and quitted to the latter by Treaty in 1668.

7. *Lisle*, or *Ryssel*, about 12 Miles West from *Tournay* on the *Deule*, has its Name from its Situation among Marshes, that made it an Island, but are now drain'd. It has been often taken and retaken by the *French* and *Spaniards*, is Capital of a Chatellany, and of *French Flanders*. *Lewis* XIV. of *France* took it in 1667, enlarged it with a Suburb, made it one of the strongest Places in *Europe*, and order'd the following Inscription to be put upon the New Citadel he built here in 1673, *Gentes laudabunt te, & Reges terræ gloriam tuam*; i. e. *The Nations shall praise thee, and the Kings of the Earth thy Glory*. And, *In Sole posui tabernaculum meum*; i. e. *I have placed my Tent in the Sun*. The Town is large, populous, and well built, especially the new Streets. It has a spacious Market-place, a handsome Town-house, and several stately Churches. It was the Staple of Commerce betwixt *France* and the *Netherlands*; and many of the Inhabitants were concern'd in the Shipping at *Dunkirk*. They had a considerable Trade in Linnen, Camblets, Silks, *&c.* There is a Canal betwixt the Town and the *Lys*, and a Causey 20 Miles thro' the Marshes, betwixt this Town and *Ypres*. The Invention of Painting in Oil, and making Says, and other Worsted Stuffs, is ascribed to this City. The Town and Citadel were taken by the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* in 1708, but left to the *French* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, together with *Orchies* and *La Basse* in the Neighbourhood, the latter a strong Place, and the former Capital of its Chatellany, noted for Woollen Stuffs.

II. ARTOIS Province, has the Sea on the North, *Picardy* on the West, *French Flanders*, and the Diocese of *Cambray* on the East. It has several times been a Subject of War betwixt *France* and the House of *Austria*. The former seiz'd it in 1640, and had it confirm'd by the *Pyrenean* Treaty. The Air is mild and temperate, the Soil fruitful, and produces excellent Wheat. It had formerly 12 walled Towns, 854 Villages, and was divided into 9 Chatellanies.

Places of Note are,

1. *Arras*, the Capital, on the *Scarp*, 14 Miles West of *Lisle*. It is large, divided into two Towns, formerly separated by a Wall. It is very well fortified, and the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Cambray*. There is a good Library in the Cathedral, well stored with Manuscripts of Divinity; and they have several Reliques, particularly a Wax Taper, and a Pot of Manna, both which they pretend came down from Heaven. The House of *Austria* fortified the Town so well, that they put an Inscription over one of the Gates, importing, that the *French* should never take it till the Mice devoured the Rats. The Streets are broad, the Market spacious, the Churches stately, the Houses well built, with large deep Cellars, for Security of the Inhabitants during a Siege. It is noted for making Says, and that sort of Tapestry, from hence call'd Arras.

2. *Lens*, about 8 Miles North-East from *Arras*, on the Road to *Lisle*. It has a large Jurisdiction, but has suffer'd much by the Wars, being several times taken and retaken by the *French* and *Spaniards*, and is noted for a Victory obtained over the *Spaniards* in the Neighbourhood by the Prince of *Conde* in 1648.

3. *Doway*, on the *Scarp*, 9 Miles North-East from *Arras*, a large, strong, and rich Town, noted for a Seminary of *English* Papists, founded by *Philip* II. of *Spain* in 1569, from whence, about 20 Years after, they were forced to remove, and went to *Rheims* in *France*, where they publish'd that Translation of the Bible, known by the Name of the *Rheimish* Version: But another *English* Seminary has been settled here since. The Town was taken, after a short Resistance, by the *French* King in 1667, who fortified it, and caused a Fort to be built about a Cannon-shot below, on the *Scarp*, with Sluices, by which they can drown the adjacent Country. Here is an annual Fair in *September*, where are sold great Quantities of Worsted Camblets. The Town was taken by the Duke of *Marlborough* in the Close of the last War, but retaken by the *French* in 1712.

4. *Bethune*, 11 Miles North of *Arras*, a well fortified Town, noted for its Fairs, and great Quantities of excellent Cheese. The *French* took it in 1645, and had it confirm'd by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. The Allies took it in the last War, but it was restored to the *French* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

5. *Aire*, or *Arien*, 13 Miles North-West from *Bethune*. It ſtands in a Moraſs, which makes it almoſt inacceſſible, and is alſo ſtrongly fortified after the modern way. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken by the *Spaniards* and *French*; the latter took it in 1676, and had it confirm'd by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, as 'twas again by that of *Utrecht*, the Allies having taken it during the laſt War.

6. *St. Omers*, on the River *Aa*, 7 Miles North-West of *Aire*, an ancient Town, which had its Riſe and Name from *Audomar*, who built the Monaſtery here in 660. The Reputation of his Sanctity drew many People hither; ſo that in time it was made one of the moſt important and ſtrongeſt Places in *Flanders*. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Cambray*, well fortified by Nature and Art, has a Canal to *Gravelin*, which makes it a Place of Trade, has ſeveral Abbeys, and a Seminary for *Engliſh Jeſuits*. There is a Lake with floating Iſlands in the Neighbourhood, that afford Paſturage for Cattel, and Shelter for Fiſh. It was taken by the *French* in 1677, and left to 'em by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

III. The Archbiſhoprick of CAMBRAY, lies East from *Artois*, is 25 Miles East and West, where longeſt, 12 where broadeſt, and in ſome Places not above 4. It was long a Bone of Contention betwixt the neighbouring Princes, but was ſeiz'd by the *French* in 1677, who have ſince kept it. It abounds with Corn, and other Fruits, but has few Vines.

Places of Note are,

1. *Cambray*. It lies about 20 Miles South-East from *Arras*, is large, neat, well built, and reckon'd one of the ſtrongeſt Towns in *Europe*, being defended by two Citadels, and other regular Fortifications. Moſt of the Streets center in the great Market-place, where there is a Town-houſe, with a famous Clock. It lies conveniently on the *Scheld*, and has Sluices, by which they can drown the adjacent Country. It was formerly an Imperial Town, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Rheims*, but made an Archbiſhoprick in 1559. It has 9 Pariſhes, 3 Abbeys, many other Religious Houſes, Hoſpitals, and other public Buildings. The Chapter conſiſts of 48 Canons, and 95 other Eccleſiaſtics. The Cathedral is a fine Structure, with many Statues and Tombs of Saints in curious Marble: The Choir and Nave of the Church are ſeparated by Rails of Braſs of curious Workmanſhip, and they have a Clock which repreſents our Saviour's Paſſion when it ſtrikes. Dr. *Northleigh* ſays, he met a *Frenchman* here, who, after 15 Years Labour, had made an artificial Head, that by Springs and Clock-work utter'd whole Dialogues diſtinctly with a human Voice, laugh'd, and expreſs'd ſome other Affections, but at laſt was ſtole from him. This Town is noted for a fine Manufacture of Linnen, from hence call'd Cambric. The Archbiſhop has both temporal and ſpiritual Juriſdiction, is call'd Duke of *Cambray*, and Earl of *Cambreſis*. It was taken by the *French* in 1677, and left to them by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

2. *Chateau Cambreſis*, 11 Miles South-East, formerly a Town of Note, but ruined by the Wars. It is famous for a Treaty in 1559, betwixt *France* and *Spain*, by which the *French* yielded up 198 conſiderable Places for *St. Quintin*, *Ham*, and *Chatelet*, then in Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniards*.

IV. PICARDY, has the Sea on the North and West, *Artois* on the East, *Normandy* on the West, the Iſle of *France* on the South, *Cambray* and *Hainault* on the North, and Part of *Champaign* on the East. The greateſt Extent South and North is 86 Miles; but the North Part is only a narrow Slip betwixt *Artois* and the Sea, about 10 Miles broad. The greateſt Extent East and West is 94. It is fruitful in Corn and Paſturage, but produces no Wine, which is aſcribed to the Neglect of the Inhabitants. It is for moſt part plain, has many pleaſant Woods, that afford Plenty of Game, and is well ſupplied with Fiſh by the Sea and Rivers. It is populous, abounds with Forts, Caſtles, and fortified Towns, and is one of the richeſt Provinces of *France*. The Inhabitants are inferior to none for Courage, are free, civil, and courteous, but choleric. Here are many noble ancient Families. We can't inſiſt on its Subdiviſions, but ſhall deſcribe the chief Places as they lie in the Map.

1 *Calais*, on the Coaſt, 10 Miles South-West from *Gravelin*, and 22 South-East from *Dover*. It is an Old Town, Capital of its Diſtrict, call'd the *Reconquer'd Country*, becauſe recovered from the *Engliſh*. It was ſurrender'd to our *Edward* III. after a long Siege, in 1347, at Diſcretion, when ſix of the chief Citizens were obliged to bring him the Keys, bare-headed and bare-footed, with Ropes about their Necks, but he did 'em no hurt. He peopled and garriſon'd the Town, which continued in Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh* till 1558, that the *French* retook it, which broke Queen *Mary*'s Heart. The *Spaniards* took it in 1596, but reſtored it to *France* by the Treaty of *Vervins*. It is one of the Keys of *France*, of difficult Acceſs by Land, becauſe of Moraſſes, thro' which there is a Cauſey. It is ſtrongly fortified, has a good Citadel, and a Fort which defends the Harbour. *Lewis* XIV. began a Mole to make it capable of great Ships, but deſiſted. Our Packet-Boats from *Dover* land here. The Town is ſmall, but pretty well built and peopled. The Great Church has a ſtately Dome. The other remarkable Structures are, the Town-houſe, the Bailiffs Palace, the Watch-Tower, and ſome Churches. It has Sluices, by which they can drown the neighbouring Country.

2. *Guiſnes*, in a Moraſs, 4 Miles South from *Calais*, a fortified Town, with the Title of a County: It was alſo poſſeſs'd by the *Engliſh*, and afterwards by the Duke of *Burgundy*, but ſeiz'd by *Lewis* XI.

3. *Ardres*, another ſmall fortified Town, with the Title of a Principality. It lies in a Moraſs, 4 Miles South-East from *Guiſnes*, and is famous for an Interview in 1530, betwixt our *Henry* VIII. and *Francis* I. to ratify a Treaty in a neighbouring Field, where the two Courts appeared ſo ſumptuous, that it is ſtill call'd the *Field of Gold*.

4. *Boulogne*, on the Coaſt, at the Mouth of the *Liane*, 14 Miles South-West of *Calais*. It is very ancient, and ſuppoſed to be *Cæſar*'s *Iccius Portus*. It was formerly the common Landing Place from *England*, till the Harbour was ſpoil'd. It is Capital of its County, which is 14 Leagues North and South, and 7 East and West. It is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*, the former is well fortified, defended by a ſtrong Citadel, has ſeveral Squares and Fountains, and a Court for Juſtice. The Cathedral is a conſiderable Structure, where the *French* Kings, upon their Acceſſion to the Crown, preſent the Virgin with a Golden Heart weighing 2000 Crowns. The Biſhop is Suffragan of *Rheims*. Here are two Pariſh Churches, an Abbey, and ſome other Monaſteries. The Lower Town is not ſo much inhabited by Gentry, but lying along the Harbour, has more Trade. Our *Henry* VIII. took this Town in 1544; but quitted it by Treaty in 1546, on Condition of having 80000 Crowns in 8 Years.

5. *Ambleteuſe*, a Village with a good Port, 7 Miles North of *Boulogne*, where our *James* II. landed when he abdicated in 1688.

6. *Monthulin*, a Fortreſs with a good Citadel, 9 Miles East of *Boulogne*.

7. *Eſtaples*, 6 Leagues South from *Boulogne*, a large fortified Town, with an old Caſtle. *Valeſius* thinks it to be *Cæſar*'s *Iccius Portus*.

8. *Monſtreuil*, 16 Miles South of *Boulogne*, on a River which brings up large Boats from the Sea. It is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*, is well fortified, defended by a Citadel, and has two *Benedictine* Abbeys, one of Monks, the other of Nuns.

9. *Crecy*, a Village 15 Miles South of *Monſtreuil*, famous for a great Victory by our *Edward* III. over *Philip de Valois* of *France*, in 1346, when he loſt 30000 Foot, and 1200 Horſe, with 80 Colours, and the Flower of his Nobility, among whom were *John of Luxemburg*, King of *Bohemia*, the Count of *Alençon*, one of the *French* King's Brothers, the Dauphin of *Viennois*, the Duke of *Lorrain*, and the Counts of *Flanders*, *Harcourt*, and *Sançerre*. *La Forreſt* ſays, this was the firſt time Cannons were ſeen in *France*, of which the *Engliſh* having 6 Pieces, it contributed much to the Victory.

10. *Abbeville*, Capital of the County of *Ponthieu*, lies 19 Miles South from *Monſtreuil*, is very ſtrong by Situation, and call'd the *Maiden Town*, becauſe never taken by an Enemy. It is large, has 13 great Pariſhes, ſeveral Monaſteries, and a College of Canons. It is the Seat of a Bailiwic, and of a Preſidial Court. Veſſels come up to it from the Sea, and it has a conſiderable Trade in Linnen, Cloth, Wool, and Corn. It has produced many great Men, and among others, *Brietius*, the two *Sanſons*, and *Du Val*, all learned Geographers.

11. *Amiens*, 20 Miles South-East of *Abbeville*, an ancient, large, pleaſant, and well fortified Town, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Rheims*, the Houſes beautiful, the Streets large, and there are 2 Squares, where 7 fair Streets center: The Cathedral is one of the fineſt and largeſt in *France*. The River *Somme* enters the Town by 3 Channels under 3 Bridges, and they unite at the other End of the Town, near St. *Michael*'s Bridge. Here is a Preſidial Court, *&c.* and its Juriſdiction extends 10 Leagues East and West, and 20 North and South. The chief Trade here is in Stuffs.

The chief Places under its Juriſdiction are,

1. *Pecquigny*, 10 Miles North, noted for the Murder of *William Longſword*, Duke of *Normandy*, in 941, and for a Defeat given to the *Engliſh*.

2. *Dourlens*, 18 Miles North from *Amiens*, an ancient well fortified Town, divided into *Upper* and *Lower*.

3. *Corbye*, 6 Miles North-East of *Amiens*, a ſtrong Town and Abbey, where the famous *Ratram*, one of its Monks, oppoſed Tranſubſtantiation upon its firſt Appearance.

4. *Conty*, 15 Miles South-West of *Amiens*, which gives Title of Prince to a Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon-Conde*.

12. *Peronne*, 22 Miles North-East of *Amiens*, Capital of the Diſtrict of *Santerre*, lies on the *Somme*, is encompaſſed with Moraſſes, and one of the ſtrongeſt Towns on the Frontiers. It is noted for holding out ſeveral Sieges, and for the Death of *Charles the Simple*, kept Priſoner here 6 Years by *Rudolph* Duke of *Burgundy*, who aſſumed the Crown; and alſo for the Impriſonment of *Lewis* XI. by *Charles the Hardy* of *Burgundy*, who was perſwaded by *Commines* to ſet him at Liberty.

Other Towns under its Juriſdiction are,

1. *Albert Encre*, or *Ancre*, 14 Miles South-West, which gave Title of Marquis to *Conchini*, an *Italian*, Favourite to *Mary de Medicis*, and chief Miniſter during *Lewis* the XIIIth's Minority: He became ſo inſolent, that the Princes of the Blood kill'd him in the *Louvre* with the King's Conſent in 1617.

2. *Neſle*, 12 Miles South-West of *Peronne*: *Charles the Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, took it by Storm in 1472, hang'd ſome of the Inhabitants, cut off the Hands of others, and put all the reſt to the Sword, tho' they fled to the Altars for Refuge, becauſe they kill'd one of his Heralds when ſent to ſummon them, and cut off 2 of his Men during a Truce.

3. *Mondidier*, on the Road to *Paris*, 12 Miles South-West of *Neſle*, and by ſome made the Capital of *Santerre*: It is a ſtrong Town, and noted for holding out ſeveral Sieges againſt the *Spaniards*.

4. *Moreville*, 10 Miles North of *St. Didier*, another ſtrong Town, that frequently repulſed the *Spaniards*.

13. *St. Quintin*, Capital of *Upper Picardy*, 16 Miles South-East of *Cambray*, noted for the brave Defence Admiral *Coligny* made here, with a ſmall Garriſon, againſt a ſtrong Army of *Spaniards* in 1557, tho' it was but ill fortified; and for the Defeat of the Great Conſtable *Montmorency*, who came to relieve it, when 5000 Men were kill'd on the Spot, he himſelf taken, with 2 Dukes, 1 Mareſchal, 10 Knights, 300 Gentlemen, and 5000 Soldiers: This Victory being on the 10th of *Auguſt*, St. *Lawrence*'s Day, *Philip* II. of *Spain* dedicated his Palace of the *Eſcurial* to that Saint. The Town was reſtored to *France* 2 Years after by Treaty.

There are ſeveral Towns under its Juriſdiction, but none of Note except *Ham* on the *Somme*, 14 Miles South-West from *St. Quintin*. It is very ſtrong by Nature and Art, was garriſon'd by the *Spaniards* and *Leaguers* in 1595, but taken by *Henry* the IVth's Generals, and all the Garriſon put to the Sword.

14. *La Fere*, 14 Miles South-East from *Ham*, Capital of the Diſtrict of *Tirache*, on the River *Oyſe*, is very ſtrong by Art and Nature, and was taken from the *Leaguers* by *Henry* IV. in 1597.

The Towns under its Juriſdiction are,

1. *Guiſe*, on the ſame River, 20 Miles North-East. It is a well fortified Town, chiefly noted for having given Title of Duke and Peer to a Branch of the Family of *Lorrain*, one of whom, *Henry*, was made Head of the *Catholic League*, on pretence of Religion, but to ſet the Family of *Lorrain* on the Throne.

2. *La Capelle*, 14 Miles North-East from *Guiſe*, a very ſtrong Place, that has been ſeveral times taken and retaken by the *Spaniards* and *French*.

3. *Vervins*,

3. *Vervins*, 10 Miles South-East from *Guise*, noted for a Treaty of Peace betwixt *Henry* IV. of *France*, and *Philip* II. of *Spain* in 1598.

V. The Government of the Isle of France. It has *Picardy* on the North, *Orleanois* on the South and West, *Normandy* on the West, and *Champaigne* on the East. It is so indented by these Provinces, as makes it very unequal in Breadth and Length. The greatest Extent from South to North is about 88 Miles, and from East to West 90. The Name comes from its being almost encompassed by Rivers. It is the least Government in *France*, but most considerable, because the Seat of the Government. The Air is mild and temperate, and the Soil abounds with Corn, Wine, and Fruits. The Capital of this and the whole Kingdom is

Paris, Lat. 48. 46. Long. 25. 127 Miles South from *Calais*. It is very ancient, and mentioned by *Cæsar* under the Name of *Lutetia*, which some derive from the *Latin* Word *Lutum*, because of the marshy Soil. *Cambden* says, the Name in the Old *Gaulic* or *British* Language, signifies a fair Tower. It was at first a small Town upon the Island in the River *Sein*, but the Conveniency of its Situation soon made it increase, and become the Seat of the Government. *Julius Cæsar* made it his Seat, and built a Palace and Baths here; and *Gratian*, the Son of *Valentinian*, made it the Place of his Abode. *Clouis*, their first Christian King, removed the Seat of the Government hither from *Tours*, since which it has always been reckon'd the Metropolis, and the Place of Councils, Synods, Meetings of the States, and the Seat of the Sovereign Courts, *&c.* It was made a Bishop's See early after the Conversion of *France*, and an Archbishoprick in 1622. It was first wall'd by *Philip Augustus*. It is divided into the Town, University, and City. The Town contains the Suburbs of *St. Anthony*, the Temples, *St. Martin* and *St. Dennis*, encompassed with the *Sein* on one side, and Walls on the other. The City lies on the Island in the *Sein*, and is join'd to the other Parts by Bridges. The University lies on the South side the River, on a rising Ground, and contains the Colleges for promoting Learning, and the Suburbs of *St. Germains*, *St. Michael*, *St. James*, *St. Marcel*, and *St. Victoire*. The Suburb of *St. Germain* has the best Palaces and Colleges. The City is divided into 16 Quarters, or Wards. The Palace of the *Louvre* stands in the Town, is reckon'd one of the stateliest in *Europe*, and was for most part built by *Lewis* XIV. He also built the Palace of the *Thuilleries*: That call'd the *Palace Royal* was built by Cardinal *Richlieu*. Dr. *Northleigh* says, that were the *Louvre* finish'd according to the first Design, it would certainly exceed all the Structures in the World; but there are only two sides compleated. *Philip Augustus* laid the Foundation, *Francis* I. raised a great part of the Fabric, and 'tis supposed *Lewis* XIV. did not finish it, because this City took Part with the *Leaguers* against him during his Minority. Dr. *Northleigh* says, that one third of the Charge employed at *Versailles*, would have made it as magnificent a Structure as ever the World saw. On the Porches there are several lofty Distichs in Commendation of the Palace, and flattering *Lewis* XIV. of which the three following are the most remarkable:

Non Orbis Gentem, non Urbem Gens habet ullam,
Urbsve Domum, Dominum, nec Domus ulla parem.
Rex, Regnum, atque Domus, tria sunt Miracula Mundi;
Rex Animo, Regnum Viribus, Arte Domus.
Louvre *Domus*, *Dominus* Ludovicus, *Regia Rege*
Digna suo, Cœlo est hæc minor ille Deo.

The Fronts of the Palace are finely adorn'd with Pillars and Carv'd Work. The inner Front is of the *Corinthian* Order, with a noble Cornish, and fine Carvings. The Gallery built by *Henry* IV. along the River, is reckon'd the finest in *Europe*. Under it is the King's Printing-House, and the Apartments of his Painters, Carvers, Gravers, *&c.* The West Part has a large Pavilion, in Form of a Dome, over the Gate, supported by two Ranks of large Columns, of the *Doric* Order; and the Architecture of the Front of the Court has fine Sculptures. The East Front, erected by *Lewis* XIV. has the chief Gate, and a Terras supported by 40 Columns of the *Corinthian* Order *detaché*. The best Antiquities and Paintings were carried from hence to *Versailles*.

The *Thuilleries* is a Part of the *Louvre*; the Front towards the Garden is a long beautiful Fabric, has a Pavilion at each end, and a Dome in the middle. It has three Courts before it, and the Gardens behind it are scarce inferior to those of *Versailles*; and here is an exceeding noble Theatre. That call'd the *Royal Palace* consists of two fair Courts, with a noble Garden behind, and a Theatre built by Cardinal *Richlieu*. The other remarkable Structures are, 1. The Town-house, founded by *Francis* I. and finish'd by *Henry* IV. It has a noble Way leading to it, a handsome *Gothic* Front, a Spire over the Gate, Pavilions at each end, a spacious Hall, and other Apartments within. 2. The *Bastille*, not unlike the *Tower* of *London*, is surrounded with a plain Wall, and 8 antique Turrets: It was built at first for Defence of the City, but now made use of as a Magazine and Prison for Criminals of State. There are two smaller Castles built for the same end, where the Provost and others keep their Courts. 3. The Arsenal stands near the *Bastille*, consists of three large Courts, with a Garden behind, and the Portal is supported by Cannon instead of Pillars, with this Inscription:

Ætna hæc Henrico *Vulcania tela ministrat*
Tela Gigantæos debellatura furores.

Alluding to the great Design that *Henry* IV. who built it, had in View when he was murdered.

4. The University founded by *Charles the Great*, to whose Memory they keep an Anniversary. It has 24 Colleges, but not above 8 or 9 at present where public Exercises are perform'd. It was formerly exempted from the Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of *Paris*, but that Privilege is not much regarded now. The chief Studies here are Divinity, Physic, Law, and the Liberal Arts, for each of which they chuse a Professor 4 times a Year. The *Sorbonne* is most considerable for Divinity, had the Name from its Founder in the Reign of St. *Louis*. 'Twas repair'd and made very Magnificent by Cardinal *Richlieu*. The Professors and Students have Apartments round the Great Square, and a handsome Library, much enlarg'd by that Cardinal, especially with Manuscripts distinguish'd by his Arms. Among other Curiosities they have 2 large Manuscript Volumes of a *French* Translation of *Livy*, in the Reign of King *Charles* V. embellish'd with Paintings in Miniature on Vellum, an Art that has been lost above 200 Years. The College of *Navarre* is next in Rank, was founded for Noblemens Sons, but now all Sorts are admitted. They have 4 Divinity Professors, and the Bishop of *Paris* is President. The College of *Du Plessis* is a Nursery for the *Sorbonne*. The College of the 4 Nations has a double Court, and a good Library given by Cardinal *Mazarine* their Founder, which is free for every Body at certain Hours of the Day. Here they Study Canon, and Civil Law, and School Divinity, and there is a Faculty of Arts for the same 4 Nations, of a different Foundation from the College. They have peculiar Houses alotted them, and each of them chuses a President annually for their own Nation. The College-Royal for Law, Physic, Mathematics, and the Oriental Languages, was founded by *Francis* I. independent of the University, and the Professors have their Salaries from the King. 5. The Royal Physic-Garden, maintain'd at the King's Charge, where there are Lectures of *Botany* during the Season. Here's a good Anatomy-School, well furnish'd with Skeletons of Animals. Every Body is admitted to see the Operations in the King's Laboratory, and the Medicines made here are given to the Poor. 6. The Hospital-General lies near it, is a vast Pile, contains near 6000 Poor employ'd in several sorts of Works, and when Sick are well look'd after. 7. The *Hotel-Dieu*, or chief Hospital for the Sick in *Paris*, is very large, but neither handsome nor convenient, the Houses being too close about it, for the numerous Patients there being seldom fewer than 4000. The Nuns of St. *Augustin* are obliged to look after them, and are frequently carry'd off by their Male Patients. 8. The Hospital of Charity, where the Friers of St. *John* attend the Patients. It is large, and each Room has 3 Rows of Beds. 9. That call'd the Incurable, because none are admitted there, till they be thought past Cure. 10. The *Hotel Royal des Invalides*, or the Royal Hospital for maim'd, aged, and disabled Soldiers, founded and built by *Lewis* XIV. It consists of 5 Squares, *viz.* a large one in the middle, and flank'd with 2 others on each side, with Piazzas and Galleries round them all. The whole Fabric being of hewn Stone, makes a very noble Appearance. In the Refectory, where the Soldiers eat, most of the late Sieges are painted on the Walls: The Apothecary's Shop belonging to it, is well contriv'd and furnish'd: The Soldiers are attended by the Sisters of St. *Lazarus*. 11. The *Gobelins*, in the Suburb of St. *Marcel*, formerly noted for making and dying the best Scarlet-Cloth, is now us'd for the King's Workmen, employ'd in making the finest Tapestry, Plate, Mosaic, Iron, Copper, Brass Works, Statues, Sculptures, Embroideries, *&c.* of which the King reaps the Profit. 12. The *Palais*, formerly the Residence of their Kings, but now appropriated for the Parliament of *Paris*: The great Hall is very spacious, arch'd with Stone, supported by Pillars; and the Courts of Justice are kept in the neighbouring Apartments. The Parliament opens always on St. *Martin's* Day, when the Members attend in the Great Hall in their Scarlet-Robes. In St. *Louis's* Chappel here, they pretend to several Reliques, as the entire Purple-Robe, with which our Saviour was cloath'd, tho' they pretend to shew a Piece of it at *Rome* with great Assurance. 13. The Observatory for Astronomical Observations: 'Tis a vaulted Fabric 3 Stories high, without either Wood or Iron-Work; underneath there's a Cave, which one descends by 200 Steps into little Alleys, from whence there is a Prospect through the very Top of the House to the Sky, in order to observe the Stars by Day; but this Contrivance falling short of Expectation, they imputed it to the not passing of any Stars through the Zenith of *Paris*. 14. The *Pont-Royal*, a strong, plain Stone-Bridge, built by *Lewis* XIV. a-cross the River to the *Thuilleries*. A Bag of Medals is lodg'd in the Masonry of it, to perpetuate his Memory, inclos'd in a Cedar-Box, with arrogant Motto's: One of 'em is, *Justit quiescere*; i. e. He commanded Peace. Another represents *Jupiter*, with this Motto, *Vibrata in superbos fulmina*; i. e. He darts his Thunderbolts against the Proud. 15. *Pont Nostre Dame*, or our Lady's Bridge, upon which are Houses like that of *London*, but not near so large. 16. *Pont neuf*, or the New Bridge, a curious Fabric finish' by *Henry* IV. whose Statue on Horseback stands upon it, much exceeding the natural Size: The Workmanship is excellent, with Inscriptions of his Memorable Actions, and several of his Battles in *Basso Relievo* on the Pedestal. 17. A noble Monument of *Lewis* XIV. erected in the Square of Victory while he liv'd, reckon'd the best Piece of Statuary in *Europe*; and according to the *French*, exceeds any that were ever erected by the *Greeks* or *Romans* for their Emperors. The King's Statue is of Massy Brass, 13 Foot high in his Robes, with a *Victory* behind him of the same Bulk and Metal, putting a Crown on his Head, pois'd with his Foot on a Globe, and underneath a three-headed *Cerberus*, to represent *Lewis* XIV. his triumphing over the Triple League, and this Inscription, *Viro Immortali*: To the Immortal Man. It was cast all at once, and weighs above 30000 Weight. The Pedestal is 22 Foot high, which with a massy Piece of Mould the Statue stands on, makes the whole near 40 Foot high. On the Pedestal there are 4 Slaves of Brass, with *Basso Relievos*, of his Battles and Conquests. The Square it stands on is very spacious, and to make it more uniform, they pull'd down a great many Houses. There's an Inscription on the Pedestal in *Latin*, which is very arrogant, and in *English* thus,

"To *Lewis* the Great, the Father, and always successful Leader of "his Armies; for having subdued his Enemies, protected his Allies, "conquer'd mighty People, built impregnable Castles to defend his "Frontiers, joyn'd the Ocean and Mediterranean, clear'd the Sea of "Pirates, reform'd the Laws, abolish'd Calvinistical Impiety, forc'd "the remotest Nations to revere his Name; and having settled all "Things at home and abroad by his great Prudence and Valour, this "Statue is erected, dedicated and consecrated, to perpetuate his Memory."

There are also Verses upon the Pedestal, relating to his Actions, equally fulsome, alledging, that he gave Laws to the World, and to himself: One of 'em against the *Genoese* is thus:

Vane Ligur frustraq; animis elate superbis,
Justitiam mentis dixe & non temnere Divos.

18. The

18. The *Place Royal* is a magnificent Square, almoſt as large as *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, inclos'd with Piazza-Walks, and the Platform with Iron-Rails: *Lewis* XIIIth's Statue on Horſeback, with Inſcriptions in *French* and *Latin*, ſtands in the middle. 19. Another *Place Royal*, a vaſt Square. The Duke of *Vendoſm's* Palace, and a Convent of Capuchins were pull'd down to make way for *Lewis* XIVth's Statue on Horſeback, ſet up there on a lofty Pedeſtal in *1699*. The Ceremonies perform'd at ſetting it up, reſembled the Worſhip demanded by ſome of the Heathen Emperors to their Statues. The Duke *de Geſvres*, with the Magiſtrates of *Paris* on Horſeback, in their Formalities, and the chief Citizens attended by the Guards, made a Proceſſion round it, with their Heads uncover'd, and bow'd as they paſs'd by the Front.

Here are abundance of Noblemen's Houſes, which they call *Hotels*, that are very ſtately, but we can't inſiſt upon them. The chief of their Churches, Abbies, and Monaſteries are, 1. The Cathedral of *Noſtre Dame*, an ancient *Gothic* Structure, more remarkable for its Strength than Architecture. In the Choir there are many fine Paintings, with rich Tapeſtry, and ſtore of Silver and Gold Plate for their Altars. It is built in form of a Croſs, has a ſmall Spire in the middle, and at the upper End, 2 large ſquare Towers, *399* Steps high, flat at Top with Balluſters, which makes the Front look ſpacious and noble. On the three Weſt Gates there's a Row of Niches, with the Statues of 28 Kings. The Church is *66* Fathom long, 24 broad, and 17 high. The Roof is ſupported by 120 great Pillars. It was founded in 522, and has 50 Canons belonging to it. 2. The Church of St. *Genevieve*, with its College of Canons, founded by the firſt Chriſtian King *Clouis*, whoſe Tomb is here, and has been newly embelliſh'd. Here's a good Library, with a curious Collection of Coins, Medals, and other Antiquities. 3. The Abbey of St. *Germain*, noted for the Sepulchres of many Kings, and among them thoſe of *Chilperic*, with a *Latin* Inſcription, praying that his Bones may never be remov'd. Here are alſo Tombs belonging to the Family of *Douglaſs* in *Scotland*. The Library of this Monaſtery was formerly reckon'd the beſt in *Paris*, and ſtill exceeds all of them for Manuſcripts, except the King's Library. 4. The Church of *Val de Grace*, and the Nunnery founded by Queen *Anne*, upon what they call the miraculous Birth of her Son *Lewis* XIV. after ſhe had been marry'd 22 Years, without a Child. The Altar and Cupola are exceeding fine; and on the Portal are theſe Words, *Jeſu Naſcenti Virginiq; Matri*; i. e. To the Infant Jeſus, and the Virgin Mother. The Nuns are all of noble Extraction, and chuſe a Lady Abbeſs once in three Years. 5. The Jeſuits Church, with an Inſcription on the Front of their College, calling it that of *Lewis the Great*; upon which one wrote a Sarcaſtical Epigram, alledging, that they had forſaken Jeſus, and choſe the King for their Patron. Their Library is well ſtor'd with Books and Manuſcripts. They have 2 other Colleges in this City, with Churches of curious Architecture.

This City has 20 Gates, the moſt remarkable of which are thoſe of St. *Anthony*, St. *Bernard*, St. *Dennis*, and St. *Martin*, all of fine Architecture of a great height, reſembling Triumphal Arches, with *Baſſo Relievos*, Trophies and Inſcriptions, of *Lewis* XIVth's Actions. In this City are reckon'd 43 Parochial Churches, 42 Abbies and Convents, 40 Nunneries, 30 Hoſpitals, 48 Colleges, and 17 Chappels. The Houſes are of white Free-Stone, look very handſome, and have generally Saſh-Windows. They are for moſt part *6* or 7 Stories high. They are reckon'd about 40000 in Number, and the Inhabitants 700000. The Circumference of the City is eaſily ſeen from the Towers of the Church of *Notre Dame*. It appears to be much leſs than *London*, but more Circular. Dr. *Northleigh* thinks it nothing ſo populous. He ſays the Coaches are not ſo numerous here as in *London*, tho' ſome think otherwiſe. It is reckon'd 3 *Engliſh* Miles long, and 2 ½ broad. Sir *William Pettit* computed that *London* contain'd above 100000 Inhabitants more than *Rouen* and *Paris* together. If it were ſo when he wrote, *London* muſt be much more populous and large now, for it has increas'd prodigiouſly ſince that time; which cannot be ſuppos'd of *Paris*, conſidering the great Numbers baniſh'd thence by the Perſecution, and what it muſt likewiſe have ſuffer'd by Famine and War. *M. de Souligne*, a Refugee of Quality, and a Perſon of Learning, who knew *Paris* very well, publiſh'd an Account, wherein he aſſerted that *London*, *Weſtminſter*, *Southwark*, &c. take up twice as much Ground as *Paris* and its Suburbs, and has ſix times more Shop-Keepers. *Paris* is govern'd by a Magiſtrate, call'd the Provoſt of the Merchants, ſomewhat like our Lord-Mayor, 4 Eſchevins, or Aldermen, *26* Counſellors, 70 Serjeants and Under-Officers; and for adminiſtring Juſtice, there's a Provoſt, 3 Lieutenants, with a Judge, and Conſul of Merchants. The Court always takes Care of the Choice of the Provoſt, becauſe his Authority over the People is ſo great, and the Revenue of the Town-Houſe, of which he has the Charge, is ſo conſiderable. He and the Sheriffs are reckon'd Noble by Office. They have under them for preventing of Tumults *16* Quarterniers, or Ward-Officers, with their Commiſſaries and others, 120 Archers, or Watchmen, *60* Croſs-bow Men, and 100 Musketeers, with a Guard of Foot and Horſe, that go the Rounds every Night, commanded by a Captain, call'd the *Chevalier de Guet*, or Knight of the Watch.

There's a Mountain on the South, that abounds with wholeſome Springs, and the Townſmen preſerve their Water in Ciſterns. The adjacent Country is full of Stone-Quarries, which furniſhes Materials for Building. On the North they have Pits, from whence they dig their Plaiſter; and on the Banks of the *Sein* and *Marn* there are pleaſant Woods. The Plain on the North abounds with Corn, and the Hills as far as *Poiſſy*, and ſeveral of the neighbouring Territories, abound with Vineyards. The Country is water'd with innumerable Streams, which fall into the *Sein* and *Marn*, and make the Tranſportation of Commodities to this City very eaſy.

The moſt remarkable Places in the Neighbourhood, are,

1. The Foreſt of *Vincennes*, about 3 Miles South-Eaſt from the City. Here's a ſtrong Caſtle, with a ſpacious Court, a ſtately Chappel, and pleaſant Walks: Several Kings choſe it for a Place of Retreat, and the Citizens divert themſelves here by Walking, and other Exerciſe.

2. *St. Dennis*, about *6* Miles North from *Paris*, in a fine Plain, noted for an Abbey, where the Royal Family has their Sepulchres and Tombs. The Abbot has great Privileges, is a Counſellor of the Parliament of *Paris*, ſubject to no Biſhop, has a Power to confer Orders, and his Monks may build Monaſteries in any Part of the Kingdom, and chuſe their Abbots. The Church is 300 Foot long, 200 wide, and 80 high, ſupported by 60 Pillars, and has Copper Gates. The Tombs and the Treaſure belonging to them are of ineſtimable Value. They boaſt of multitudes of Reliques, and of ancient Medals and Jewels of great Value. The Abbot keeps the *Regalia*, and ſends them to the Place where the Kings are crown'd. Part of the Revenues were given to the Nuns of St. *Cyr*, by *Lewis* XIV.

3. *Montmorency*, now call'd *Enguien*, ſince it was given to the Family of *Conde*. 'Twas a Barony belonging to the Family of *Montmorency*: the oldeſt in the Nation, who were made Barons by *Clouis* I. becauſe one of them at the Battle of *Tolbiac* took ſeveral Standards bearing the *Roman* Eagle, which was given that Family for their Arms.

4. *Verſailles*, 11 Miles South-Weſt from *Paris*, a ſmall neat Town in a Champaign Country, that abounds with Game, but was moſt noted for the magnificent Palace built here by *Lewis* XIV. which for Statelineſs, fine Architecture, and noble Structure, Gardens, Canals, Water-Works, *&c.* exceeded moſt in the known World. We cannot inſiſt on Particulars, but Dr. *Northleigh* ſays, it ſurpaſs'd all that cou'd be imagin'd ſumptuous and excellent: The Roof glittering with Gold, afforded a glorious Proſpect, and the Gardens for Statues, Canals, Groves, Grotto's, Fountains, and every Thing delightful, far ſurpaſs'd any Thing in *Italy*. The Royal Cabinet for Medals, Coins, and Paintings, had the Choice of what *Italy* cou'd afford. The Utenſils of the King's Lodgings, even to the Balluſters, Bedſteads, and Rails, were all of Maſſy Plate. Here is a large Canal, in which the Court ſometimes diverted themſelves in Yatchts and Gallies; and on the other ſide of it there's another ſtately Houſe, call'd *Trianon*, which the King us'd as a cool Retreat, after Walking in the Parks. The Furniture of this Palace was alſo very ſumptuous. The Corniſhes and Cielings of the Hall were all adorned after the *Chineſe* Way, the Floors pav'd, and the Walls lin'd with China; but 'tis now neglected.

5. *St. Cloud*, *6* Miles Weſt from *Paris*, has a Royal Palace, where King *Henry* III. dy'd, after he was ſtabb'd by a Frier. 'Tis the uſual Reſidence of a Prince of the Blood.

6. *Madrid*, a Palace near *Paris*, begun by *Francis* I. but neither finiſh'd nor furniſh'd. After that Prince was taken Priſoner at *Pavia*, and carry'd to *Madrid*, he agreed with *Charles* V. to come and pay his Ranſome there; upon which he built this Palace, and carry'd his Ranſome thither, and alledg'd by this Piece of Equivocation, that he fulfill'd his Treaty.

7. *Meudon*, a large open Town near *Paris*, with a Royal Palace upon a Height in the middle of a pleaſant Foreſt. 'Twas the Reſidence of the *Dauphin*; is adorn'd with Marble Statues, fine Paintings of *Roman* Emperors, and ancient Philoſophers; has fine Gardens, Water-Works, and a Grotto, pav'd with ſpotted Porphiry.

8. *Marli*, 11 Miles Weſt from *Paris*, betwixt *Verſailles* and *St. Germains*, a Royal Palace, built by *Lewis* XIV. for his Diverſion.

9. *Beauvais*, about 41 Miles North of *Paris*, Capital of its County, a very ancient City, and held out long againſt *Cæſar*, being then one of the moſt conſiderable Towns of the *Belgæ*. *Clouis* I. took it from the *Romans*, and having never been taken ſince by an Enemy, 'tis call'd the Virgin City. The *Engliſh* and *Burgundians* attack'd it in vain, and for the noble Reſiſtance againſt the Latter, its Privileges were enlarg'd, and the Women having ſignaliz'd themſelves in that Siege, they are allow'd to walk before the Men at an annual Feaſt. 'Tis a fine, well built and ſtrong City, has Sluices to let the Water out and into the Ditches from the River *Therin*. 'Tis the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Rheims*, who is the firſt Count and Eccleſiaſtical Peer of *France*, and Vidame of *Gerberoy*; he is ſtill Spiritual and Temporal Lord of the County and City, but his Power is leſſen'd ſince 'twas made the Seat of a Preſidial Court, Bailiwick and Election. The Cathedral is a noble Structure, has 8 Dignitaries, and 40 Canons. *Odet de Coligni*, Cardinal of *Chaſtillon*, being Biſhop of this Place, turning Proteſtant, refuſing to ſay Maſs, and celebrating the Lord's-Supper after the Proteſtant Way, it occaſion'd this Town to ſuffer much during the Civil Wars. Here are 3 Abbies, and 6 Collegiate Churches. The Market-Place is the fineſt in *France*, and the Town has a good Trade in Linnen-Cloth, Stuffs, and good Earthen-Ware. The County abounds with good Wine, Corn, Fruit, Hay, Graſs, and Flax; and has the beſt Mutton in the Nation, many Villages, and Noblemens Seats.

10. *Gerberoy*, *6* Miles North-Weſt, a large open Town, noted for a Victory over the *Engliſh* in *1435*, where the Earl of *Arundel* was kill'd.

11. *Clermont*, 12 Miles South-Eaſt of *Beauvais*. It gave Title of Count, and Riſe to the Royal Family of *Bourbon*; the firſt of whom was *Robert* IV. Son of St. *Louis*; but 'twas reunited to the Crown by *Francis* I. when the Conſtable *de Bourbon* went over to *Charles* V.

12. *Pontoiſe*, 20 Miles South-Weſt from *Paris*, Capital of *French Vexin*, has a fair Stone-Bridge over the *Oiſe*, from whence the Name. 'Tis a Place of importance, has a ſtrong Caſtle, with ſeveral Churches and Monaſteries, a Bailiwick, Provoſtſhip and Chattellany; is a great Thorough-fare; was taken from the *Engliſh* in 1441, and from the *Leaguers* in *1589*, who retook it in 1590.

13. *Noyon*, 50 Miles North-Eaſt of *Paris*, Capital of the *Noyonois*, a very ancient Town, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Rheims*, and one of the three Eccleſiaſtical Peers of *France*. It has ſuffer'd much by Wars, was often taken by the *Leaguers*, and re-taken: 'Tis noted for the Birth of the famous *John Calvin*, *July* 10, *1509*, and for a Treaty betwixt the Emperor *Charles* V. and *Francis* I. in *1516*.

14. *Laon*, 25 Miles Eaſt of *Noyon*, capital of the *Laonois*, was made a Dutchy and Peerage by *Hugh Capet*, and is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Rheims*: He was formerly the ſecond of the the ſix Eccleſiaſtical Dukes and Peers: He carries that call'd the *St. Ampoule*, and the Holy Robe at the anointing of the *French* Kings. 'Twas twice beſieg'd by *Lewis* IV. who at laſt was taken there, and it ſuffer'd much during the laſt Civil Wars.

15. *Notre Dame de Leiſſe*, *6* Miles North-Eaſt from it, famous for Pilgrimages to the Church of St. *Mary*, where they pretend Miracles are wrought. The *French* Kings go thither in Pilgrimage after their Coronation, or to *St. Marcoul*, in the Neighbourhood, otherwiſe the Prieſts make them believe they can't cure the King's-Evil.

16. *Soiſſons*,

16. *Soiſſons*, Capital of its Dutchy, 55 Miles North-Eaſt from *Paris*, a very ancient City, formerly the Seat of one of the Kings of the *Gauls*, of the *Roman* Prætors in *Gallia Belgica*, and of the firſt *French* Kings, and had afterwards Counts of its own, who had a Power of Coinage, *&c.* Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*'s Mother was Daughter to the laſt, and carried the Title. It is large, has a Preſidial, Bailiwic, Generality, and Academy. The Biſhop is the firſt Suffragan of *Rheims*, and in the Abſence of the Archbiſhop, or during the Vacancy, has a Right to Crown the King. Here are 6 Abbeys, and 18 in the Neighbourhood. The Diſtrict is fruitful in Corn.

17. VALOIS Dutchy, given by *Philip the Bold* to his youngeſt Son *Charles* in 1284, from whom the 13 Kings of the Houſe of *Valois* deſcended: It has ſince been an Appanage to the younger Sons of *France*.

It contains,

Creſpy, or *Crepy*, the Capital, 35 Miles North-Eaſt of *Paris*, noted for a Treaty betwixt *Francis* I. and the Emperor *Charles* V. in 1544, againſt which the Dauphin and the Parliament of *Tholouſe* proteſted, becauſe the King quitted the Kingdom of *Naples*, and the Dutchy of *Milan* for the *Netherlands*, which the Emperor promiſed to the Duke of *Orleans*.

Senlis, an ancient Town, 10 Miles Weſt of *Crepy*, had formerly Counts of its own, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Rheims*. It has 7 Parochial, and 2 Collegiate Churches, and is noted for the Trial of *Carloman* by 3 Biſhops, at the Order of his Father *Charles the Bald*, becauſe *Carloman* was a Deacon, and had rebell'd againſt him. The Biſhops condemn'd him to loſe his Eyes, and impriſon'd him at *Corby*, from whence he made his Eſcape to his Uncle *Lewis the Germanick*, who gave him an Abbey, where he died.

Compiegne, 6 Miles North of *Crepy*, formerly the Reſidence of ſeveral *French* Kings, and the Place of their Sepulchres; but chiefly noted for a Siege in 1431, when *Joan of Arc*, the famous Maiden of *Orleans*, was taken in a Sally by the *Engliſh*, and the Duke of *Burgundy*, who beſieged it. The Town has ſeveral Manufactures, and furniſhes *Paris* with Fire-Wood.

Chantilly, 4 Miles South-Weſt of *Senlis*, has a Royal Palace, with fine Gardens and Water-works belonging to the Prince of *Conde*.

18. *Mante*, Capital of the *Mantois*, about 28 Miles North-Weſt of *Paris*: It has a Stone-Bridge over the *Seine*, and a Convent of *Celeſtines*, who have a Hill within their Incloſure that produces the beſt Wine in *France*. It has alſo a Collegiate Church, had formerly great Privileges, and is ſtill the Seat of a Preſidial Court, a Bailiwic, Provoſtſhip, a Salt Granary, and Election.

19. *St. Germain en Laye*, lies in this Diſtrict, about 10 Miles North-Weſt of *Paris*, on a Hill near the *Seine*: It is remarkable for a Royal Palace built by *Charles* V. enlarged by the *Engliſh*, beautified by *Francis* I. finiſhed by *Henry* IV. and ſince enlarged by *Lewis* XIV. who, with his Predeceſſors *Henry* II. and *Charles* IX. were born here. The Apartments are numerous, and the Furniture magnificent. In the Gallery the chief Cities of *Europe* are finely painted. It has a noble Terras 3350 Paces long, a curious Mall, with ſquare Pavillions all along, for the Conveniency of the Players and Spectators, near which are Grottos for Outlandiſh Beaſts, others which ſerve for pleaſant Retreats in Summer, and wet Grottos, with curious Water-works, and artificial Birds that make a charming Noiſe: One of 'em repreſents a young Lady playing upon Organs, and turning her Eyes ſo artfully, that one would think her alive: Another is *Neptune* with a crown'd Globe, carried on the Water, with Drops reſembling Pearls and Diamonds: A third repreſents him in a Triumphal Chariot, drawn by two white Horſes, which come out of a Cavern, and after ſtanding a while, turn back with Sound of Trumpets: A fourth is *Orpheus* playing on his Lute, and keeping Time with his Body and Hands, with Birds and Beaſts following his ſweet Melody, and Rocks, Trees, and Plants paying their Reſpects to him. In ſhort, Heaven, Hell, the Sea, Men of War, the 4 Elements, the Caſtle of *St. Germain*, with the King and Court are ſo well repreſented on the Waves, as is credible to none but thoſe who have ſeen it. All which together made it the fineſt Palace in *Europe*, till it was exceeded by *Verſailles*. This Place is noted for a Treaty of Peace betwixt *Lewis* XIV. the King of *Sweden*, and Elector of *Brandenburg*, in 1679; and for the Retreat of our *James* II. after his Abdication in 1688.

20. *Poiſſy*, a Town on the *Seine*, 13 Miles North-Weſt of *Paris*, noted for the Birth of St. *Lewis* King of *France*, and for a Conference betwixt the Proteſtants and Papiſts in 1561, before *Charles* IX. and his Mother, when the famous *Beza* confounded the Papiſts on the Head of Tranſubſtantiation.

21. *Dreuſe*, reckon'd the oldeſt Town in *France*, 39 Miles South-Weſt of *Paris*, ſuppoſed to have been the Seat of the *Druids*, and given them the Name. It is noted for a Victory over the Proteſtants in 1562, and being taken from the *Leaguers* after an obſtinate Siege by *Henry* IV. in 1595.

22. *Nemours*, Capital of *Gatinois*, 35 Miles South-Eaſt of *Paris*, gave Title of Duke to the noble Family of *Nemours*, but is united to the Crown ſince the Death of the laſt Dutcheſs, who was Princeſs of *Neufchattel*.

23. *Fountainbleau*, in this Diſtrict, 25 Miles South-Eaſt of *Paris*, noted for a Royal Palace, which is not very regular, but contains 900 Apartments, with noble Furniture, fine Paintings repreſenting *Charles* the VIIth's Victories over the *Engliſh*, *Henry* the IVth's over the *Leaguers*, and all the Royal Palaces of *France*, with their adjacent Landskips. The Foreſt in which the Palace and Town ſtand contains 26000 Acres, and abounds with Deer, and all ſorts of Game; ſo that the Kings come frequently hither for hunting. It has fine Gardens, with curious Statues. This Place is noted for a Conference before King *Henry* IV. in 1600, betwixt Cardinal *Perron* and the Preſident *de Thou* on the one ſide, and the great M. *Du Pleſſis*, *Mornay* and *Iſaac Cauſabon* on the other, about M. *Du Pleſſis*'s Book againſt the Maſs, wherein the Cardinal undertook to ſhew 500 falſe Quotations of the 9000 which M. *Du Pleſſis* had quoted; 9 of which were only examined, and the Cardinal not being able to make good his Point, the Conference broke up, ſays the Hiſtory of the Edict of *Nants*. M. *Du Pleſſis* publiſhed an Account of it, to which the Cardinal replied. A Treaty was alſo concluded here betwixt the *Danes* and *Swedes* in 1679, by which the *Danes* gave up their Conqueſts.

24. *Melun*, Capital of *Hurepoix*, 25 Miles South-Eaſt of *Paris*, a very ancient Town. The *Engliſh* took it in 1420, after 4 Months Siege, and it ſuffered much by the War betwixt the Proteſtants and Papiſts. It is defended by a Caſtle, has the Title of a Viſcounty, many beautiful Churches, an Abbey, ſeveral Monaſteries, and large Suburbs.

VI. The Government of NORMANDY, has the Channel on the North and Weſt, *Orleannois* on the South, and *Picardy* and the *Iſle of France* on the Eaſt; is about 130 Miles Eaſt and Weſt, and 75 where broadeſt South and North. It produces Cloth, Sails, and Maſts for Ships, Iron, Coals, Timber for Building and Firing, Corn, Cyder, Perry, Salt, Madder, and Woad. Here are 150 large Boroughs, many Noblemen and Gentlemens Seats, 120 Woods and Foreſts, 1 Archbiſhoprick, 6 Suffragans, 1 Univerſity, and 1 Parliament. It is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*, and ſubdivided into 7 Dioceſes. It abounds with Proviſions of all ſorts, and brings the Crown more Revenue than any other Province but *Languedoc*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Rouan*, or *Roan*, the Capital of the Dutchy, 30 Miles North from *Dieppe*, on the Coaſt, and 60 North-Weſt of *Paris*. It is very ancient, and one of the largeſt, richeſt, ſtrongeſt, and beſt peopled Towns in *France*, about 7 Miles round: the Streets on the Eaſt ſide have ſeveral Streams, which turn Mills, and fall into the *Seine* on the South ſide of the Town, over which there is a Bridge of Boats 270 Paces long, paved like a Street, and ſo contrived that it riſes and falls with the Tide. An old Caſtle on the River defends the Town, which is fortified after the modern way, has 16 Gates, 6 large Suburbs, 13 Market-places, 136 Fountains, and 51 Pariſh Churches. The Cathedral is a vaſt Structure of excellent Workmanſhip without and within; the Choir is lined with Copper: It has 3 lofty Towers, one call'd the *Butter Tower*, becauſe built with Money that their Archbiſhop *George D'Amboiſe* levied on the People for Leave to eat Butter in *Lent*: In this Tower is the greateſt Bell in *France*, call'd after that Biſhop; 'tis 13 Foot high, 32 broad, 11 in Diameter, and weighs 40000 *lb*. The Tower call'd the *Pyramid* has 600 Steps, is artfully built of Wood, and the Spire cover'd with gilt Lead. On the top of the Church there is a fine Statue of St. *George*. Near the Choir there is the Picture of a Dragon which devoured many People; but one of their Biſhops, as they ſay, went and threw his Robe about his Neck, and led him to Town like a Dog, where he burnt him. The Biſhop was attended by two condemn'd Criminals, who were promiſed their Pardon for it, but one of 'em run away; and hence the Archbiſhop and Canons have the Privilege of ſetting at Liberty a condemn'd Priſoner once a Year. Over the Great Gate there is a Triumphal Arch, repreſenting *Henry* the IVth's Victories over the *Leaguers*, who are gnawing their Chains, and the King of *Spain* ſtands mournfully looking on. The Body of the Church is ſupported by 21 Pillars, has many noble Monuments, and among others, that of *John* Duke of *Bedford*, Regent of *France* for our *Henry* VI. Some would have perſwaded *Lewis* XI. to demoliſh it, but he refuſed, and ſaid, *It is well he lies there, otherwiſe he would make us all run.* Here are 10 Dignitaries, 50 Canons, 8 Petty Canons, and a great number of Chaplains. Here are ſeveral other ſtately Churches, and an Abbey, where the Kings uſed to lodge. *Lewis* XII. built a magnificent Palace here, where the Parliament ſits. Here are many other Palaces, beſides ſtately Houſes. It is the Seat of a Bailiwic, a Generality, and Court of Accounts. Ships of 200 Tun come up to the great Key, which advances its Trade. *Bleau* ſays, it would have exceeded *Paris*, but that it has been 14 times burnt down, or much damaged. It has ſuffered much by War and Plague. *Henry* IV. took it from the *Leaguers* in 1594. It is noted for the Death of *William the Conqueror*, for the burning of *Joan of Arc* by the *Engliſh*, and for the Birth of *Bochart*, the two *Corneilles*, famous Poets, and other learned Men.

Other Places in this Diſtrict are,

Pont de L'Arche, a ſtrong Place, 3 Leagues South, with two fair Stone Bridges over the *Seine*, that is divided here by an Iſland. It was the firſt that ſubmitted to *Henry* IV. when he came to the Crown.

Elbeuf, 10 Miles South-Weſt from *Roan*, on the *Seine*, noted for making Cloth, and giving Title of Duke to a Branch of the Family of *Lorrain*.

2. *Dieppe*, Capital of the Diſtrict of *Caux*, on the Coaſt, 30 Miles North of *Roan*, at the mouth of the *Aers*, with a Harbour capable of large Ships, but of difficult Acceſs. It is extremely well fortified, pretty large, well built, populous, has conſiderable Merchants, raiſed by the *Newfoundland* Fiſhery, and abundance of expert Mariners, and Mechanicks, who make curious Works of Ivory. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* bombarded it in 1694, but it is better rebuilt ſince.

Other Towns of this Diſtrict are,

St. Vallery, a Port-Town, 6 Miles Weſt of *Dieppe*, but the Harbour is not good, becauſe of Sand-Banks that lie 2 Leagues out at Sea.

Caudebec, 18 Miles North-Weſt of *Roan*, noted for making good Hats.

Ivetot, 5 Miles North of *Caudebec*, a ſmall Town, that formerly had the Title of a Kingdom given it by *Clotharius* I. to expiate his Murder of its Lord. Its Sovereignty and Independancy is aſſerted by the Records of *Normandy*, and by Patents as low as 1464. It ſtill has the Title of a Principality, and belongs to the Family of *Bellay*. When *Henry* the IVth's Queen was crown'd, he check'd the Maſter of the Ceremonies for neglecting the Lord of *Bellay*, and ſaid he would have an honourable Place given to his little King of *Ivetot*.

Havre de Grace, a ſtrong Town at the mouth of the *Seine*, 45 Miles South-Weſt of *Dieppe*, and 40 Weſt from *Roan*, has a tolerable Harbour, a good Trade to *Newfoundland*, and other Places, is pleaſantly ſituated, and well built: The *French* Proteſtants ſeiz'd it in 1562, and gave it to Queen *Elizabeth*, in conſideration of her Aſſiſtance. The *French* beſieged it the Year after, and the Earl of *Warwick* defended it bravely, but was forced to ſurrender, becauſe 3000 of his Men died of the Plague. *Lewis* XIII. made it very ſtrong. The *Engliſh* bombarded and ruined moſt of it in 1694, but 'tis ſince rebuilt.

Harfleur, 2 Miles Weſt of it, another Sea-Port, which had formerly a good Trade, but now intercepted by *Havre de Grace*.

Aumarle, or *Albemarle*, on the Frontiers of *Picardy*, 32 Miles South-

East of *Dieppe*, noted for Woollen Cloth, and giving Title of Duke to a Branch of the Family of *Lorrain*.

3. *Evreux*, Capital of its Dioceſs, 25 Miles South of *Roan*. This Country was formerly an Appanage of the Sons of *Normandy* and *France*, but given by *Lewis* XIV. to the Duke of *Bouillon* in Exchange for his Dutchy. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Roan*, has a ſtately Cathedral, with 12 large Towers, many Churches, Monaſteries, and other good Structures. It is alſo the Seat of a Preſidial and Bailiwic. The Family of *D'Evreux*, formerly Earls of *Eſſex*, deſcended from the ancient Lords of this Place. The River *Itun* ſinks into the Earth within 3 Leagues of this City, runs 3 Miles under Ground, and breaks out again with great Noiſe. There is no other Place of much Note in this Diſtrict but *Beaumont le Roger*, a well fortified Town, with the Title of a County, 12 Miles North-Weſt of *Evreux*. The *Rille* hides itſelf under Ground near this Town, and breaks out again at *Groll*.

4. *Liſieux*, 32 Miles South-Weſt of *Roan*, Capital of its Dioceſs, which is about 17 Leagues South and North, and 16 Eaſt and Weſt, and one of the fruitfulleſt Parts of *Normandy*. The Biſhop is a Count, and the Town noted for its Fountains and Earthen Ware. Here is no other Place of Note but *Honfleur*, a ſmall Town and Port on the *Seine* over-againſt *Harfleur*.

5. *Seez*, 25 Miles South of *Liſieux*, Capital of its Dioceſs, which is 15 Leagues long, and 10 broad. The Biſhop is Suffragan of *Roan*.

Other Towns here are,

Alençon, an Appanage of the Sons of *France*, 6 Miles South-Weſt of *Seez*. It is a fine Town, the Seat of a Bailiwic, and Court of Finances, has the Title of a Dutchy, and the Monuments of ſeveral Princes in its Church of *Notre Dame*, and is noted for a ſort of fine Stones call'd Diamonds of *Alençon*.

Falaiſe, 16 Miles South-Eaſt of *Caen*, noted for the Birth of *William the Conqueror*, and having been the Reſidence of the Dukes of *Normandy*: It is ſtrong by Nature and Art, has a ſtrong Caſtle on a Rock, was the laſt that ſubmitted to the *Engliſh*, and the laſt which they loſt in *Normandy*. It has had an annual Fair in *Auguſt* ever ſince the Time of *William the Conqueror*.

6. *Bayeux*, 15 Miles North-Weſt from *Caen*, Capital of its Dioceſs, the Seat of a Biſhop, and Bailiwic. The Biſhop is the firſt Suffragan of *Roan*. The Cathedral is a beautiful Structure, and has 50 Canons, of whom 17 are Dignitaries. The River *Aure* loſes itſelf in a ſort of an Abyſs, a League South of the Town.

7. *Caen*, in this Dioceſs, 15 Miles North-Eaſt of *Bayeux*, the Seat of a Generality, Preſidial, and Bailiwic. It has a famous Univerſity, conſiſting of 3 Colleges. It is a Town of good Trade. Large Boats come up to it from the Sea. It has a Fair of 3 Days at *Eaſter*, granted 'em by *William the Conqueror*. Here is a noble Town-houſe, with a curious Clock. There is a ſtrong Caſtle at the upper end, built on a Rock. *William the Conqueror*, and *Maud* of *Flanders*, his Wife, are interr'd here in Abbeys that they founded. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and has two Bridges over the River *Arne*. The Lower Town is ſurrounded with Water, which makes it very ſtrong.

8. *Coutance*, or *Conſtance*, 26 Miles South-Weſt of *Bayeux*, Capital of its Dioceſs, which is 20 Miles long, and 12 broad. It is a large populous Town, ſituated among Meadows and Brooks. The Biſhop is Suffragan of *Roan*. Here is a Preſidial, a Bailiwic, and Eccleſiaſtical Court, and ſeveral good Structures, as the Cathedral, two other Churches, ſeveral Monaſteries, and a College of Canons, with the Remains of Aqueducts, and other *Roman* Antiquities.

9. *Carentan*, in the ſame Dioceſs, 14 Miles North-Eaſt, a Place of good Trade, to which large Barks come up from the Sea. It has a ſtrong Caſtle, lies among Marſhes, and might eaſily be made impregnable.

10. *St. Lo*, a well fortified Town, 20 Miles Eaſt of *Coutance*, has a good Trade, an Abbey, and Church, founded by *Charlemain*, has the Title of a Viſcounty, and Courts of Juſtice.

11. *La Hogue*, a ſmall Town, 18 Miles North of *Carentan*, in a Bay on the Eaſt ſide of a Peninſula, famous for the Victory Admiral *Ruſſel*, now Earl of *Orford*, obtained over the *French* Fleet in 1692, where he deſtroyed their Admiral, the *Riſing Sun*, and 19 other Men of War, in the ſight of our King *James* II. who was there with an Army ready to invade *England*, while Colonel *Parker*, and other Aſſaſſins, had formed a Plot to murder Queen *Mary*; and *Grandval*, a *Frenchman*, and others, had formed the like to murder King *William*, then at the Head of his Army in *Flanders*.

12. *Barfleur*, 6 Miles North from *La Hogue*, memorable for the Defeat of part of the *French* Fleet at the ſame time, and for being, with *La Hogue*, one of the Places where our Kings uſed to land from *England*, when Dukes of *Normandy*.

13. *Cherburg*, on the North Point of the Peninſula, 14 Miles North-Weſt of *La Hogue*, ſuppoſed to have been founded by *Cæſar*. It has a ſmall Harbour, was one of the laſt Towns that revolted from the *Engliſh* in *Normandy*, and had a Manufacture of Glaſs, as good as that of *Venice*, but ſince removed.

14. *Granville*, 10 Miles North-Weſt of *Avranches*, a ſtrong Town, with a good Harbour.

15. *Avranches*, Capital of its Dioceſs, (which is 14 Leagues long, and 8 broad) 25 Miles South from *Coutance*. The Biſhop is Suffragan of *Roan*, has one of the fineſt and ſtrongeſt Caſtles in *Normandy*. The Town has a Caſtle, and is beſides well fortified, is the Seat of Courts of Juſtice, has ſeveral Pariſh Churches, and Monaſteries, and is noted for a Council held by the Legates of Pope *Alexander* III. to take Information of the Murder of *Thomas Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, of which our King *Henry* II. was obliged to clear himſelf by Oath.

16. *Mount St. Michael*, 4 Miles South-Weſt from *Avranches*, ſeparated from the Continent by a Sand 2 Leagues long, cover'd by the Sea at High-Water, but paſſable on foot when the Tide is out. It is a large Town at the Foot of a Rock, upon which there is a ſtrong Caſtle. Here is a *Benedictine* Abbey, nobly endowed by the Dukes of *Normandy*, when Kings of *England*, is noted for a medicinal Fountain, and Pilgrimages by ſuperſtitious People, who go thither for Shells. Great Quantities of Salt are extracted from the neighbouring Sands, which are impregnated by the Sea.

VII. The Government of BRETAGNE, or BRITTANY, is the moſt Weſtern Part of *France*, and a Peninſula: It is encompaſſed by the Sea on all ſides, except on the Eaſt, where it joins to *Orleannois*. It is 145 Miles Eaſt and Weſt, and 95 where broadeſt South and North. It was an Independent Government under Dukes of its own, till the Heireſs was married to *Charles* VIII. of *France*. It abounds with Corn, Fruit, Meadows, Woods, Foreſts, and has Plenty of all Proviſions, except Wine. The Sea and Rivers ſupply them well with Fiſh; the chief of which are Dolphins, Sturgeons, Tunnies, Salmon, Herring, Pilchards; and they have ſome peculiar; as, 1. Thoſe call'd *La Priſes*, which they reckon fit for the King's Table. 2. A ſort of Barbel, found no where elſe. 3. One call'd *Imperador*, or *Gracious Lord*. 4. One named *Crabans*, that looks like a Sea-Duck, and is of an amphibious Nature, betwixt Fiſh and Fleſh. *Bleau* ſays, that they breed in the Planks of Ships, from which they grow out like a Cruſt, with their Beak towards the Water, much like the *Scots* Barnacles. Here are alſo many Mines of Salt, Iron, and Lead. In ſome of their Mountains there are Streams which ſmell like Antimony, and the Sand looks as if mix'd with Gold. In the ſame Hills there are Mines of Copper, and Tin, and Red Stones mix'd with Sulphur and Antimony. They abound alſo with Talc, and that call'd *Alumen Plumoſum*, which ſhines in the Sun like a Looking-Glaſs, and is thought to be the incombuſtible Stone of the Antients. Here are alſo Jaſpers of a blackiſh green, many Marcaſſites, and abundance of pure clear Chryſtal, with Chelonites, a ſort of precious Stone reſembling Tortoiſe-ſhell, good againſt Poiſon; and Amber is alſo found on the Coaſt.

The Inhabitants apply themſelves to Trade, for which they lie conveniently; and beſides the Product above-mentioned, they deal in Linnen, Sail-cloth made of Wool, and Hemp, Cattel, Corn, and choice Butter. They are expert Mariners, and good Soldiers. Here is a Foreſt of Black Wood. The Aquæducts of *Dol*, the ancient Vaults betwixt *Rieux* and *Redon*, and the ſubterranean Torrent in the Foreſt of *St. Aubin* of *Cormier*, are admired by Travellers. The Language has a great Affinity with the *Welch*; but *Bleau* ſays, 'tis ſweeter, and more elegant. In ſome Places they ſpeak *French* entirely, and a mixture of both in others. It is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*, and thoſe again into ſeveral Dioceſes.

Places of Note are,

1. *Rennes*, Lat. 48. 5. Long. 2. 12. 20 Miles Weſt from the Borders of *Orleanois*: It is Capital of the Country, very ancient, and was the Metropolis of *Armorica* in *Caſar's* Time. It is the Seat of a Parliament and Biſhop, has a Palace of modern Structure, and a Clock with one of the largeſt Bells in *France*. It is ſtrong by Nature and Art, is encompaſſed by Meadows and Foreſts, and beſides the Cathedral has ſeveral Pariſh Churches and Monaſteries.

2. *Nantes*, Capital of its Dioceſe, 50 Miles South-Eaſt of *Rennes*, the beſt Town of the Province for Trade, and one of the richeſt in *France*. It is famous for the irrevocable Edict by *Henry* IV. in 1598, allowing Proteſtants the Freedom of their Religion, and equal Privileges in all other reſpects with the Papiſts, and ratified in Parliament the 25th of *February*, 1599, as it was afterwards by *Lewis* XIII. and XIV. but repealed by the latter in *October* 1685, contrary to all his Oaths and Promiſes, and to the Obligations he owed the Proteſtants, who ſet the Crown on the Heads of his Predeceſſors, and kept it on his own. It is the See of a Biſhop, who by his Place is a Counſellor of the Parliament of *Rennes*. Here is alſo a Preſidial and Generality, a Chamber of Accounts, another of Money, and an Univerſity. Here are ſeveral *Roman* Monuments, with a ſtrong Caſtle, and good Fortifications. The Cathedral is a fine Structure, adorned with two high Towers, and Monuments of the ancient Dukes of *Brittany*. Here is a Collegiate Church, with ſeveral Pariſh Churches and Monaſteries. The Town-houſe, the Palace for the Chamber of Accounts, that for the Preſidial, and the Hoſpital, are ſtately Structures. The Tide flows 2 Leagues above the Town, and brings Veſſels up to the Harbour. This Place is alſo famous for good Brandy, and has a very noble Bridge over the *Loire*.

Other Places of Note in this Dioceſe are,

Cliſſon, 8 Miles South-Eaſt from *Nantes*, the Inheritance of the famous Conſtable *Du Cliſſon*, who did great Service to *Charles* V. and VI. againſt the *Flemings*, &c. is well defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, of difficult Acceſs.

Painbeuf, near the mouth of the *Loire*, 22 Miles Weſt from *Nantes*, is the Place where large Veſſels, that bring Goods to *Nantes*, are obliged to unload.

Guerande, 32 Miles Weſt from *Nantes*, noted for Salt-pits.

3. *Dol*, 27 Miles North from *Rennes*, Capital of its Dioceſe. The Biſhop has the Title of Count, and carries an Archbiſhop's Croſier, becauſe formerly the Metropolis of the Province. The Town is ſmall, lies in a marſhy Plain, and is defended by a ſtrong Fort.

4. *St. Malo*, 16 Miles North-Weſt from *Dol*, Capital of its Dioceſe, ſtands on a Rock, encompaſſed twice a Day by the Sea, has a ſtrong Caſtle, and other good Fortifications. It is one of the beſt Ports of *France*, but of difficult Acceſs. It is become one of the richeſt Towns in *France*, by its Trade to the *Indies*, and the Prizes they have taken in Time of War. The Biſhop is Lord of part of the Town. Here are an ancient Cathedral, ſeveral fair Monaſteries, and other Structures of good Note. They let looſe 12 great Dogs every Night without the Walls, led by a common Soldier, to give notice of the Approach of any Enemy by their barking. Freſh Water is brought into the Town by Canals. It was bombarded by the Confederate Fleet in the Reign of King *William* of *Great Britain*, but they could not come near enough to do it much hurt, becauſe of the Sands at the mouth of the Harbour.

The only other Place of Note in this Dioceſe is *Dinant*, 10 Miles South. It is Capital of its Diſtrict, was anciently well fortified, and the Reſidence of the Dukes of *Brittany*.

5. *Brieux*, or *St. Brieu*, about 26 Miles South-Weſt from *St. Malo*, a well fortified Town, with a good Harbour. It is well built, populous, and cover'd from the Sea by a Rock. Here is a Caſtle, which commands the Town and Harbour. The Cathedral, the Biſhop's Palace, and that for adminiſtring Juſtice, are good Structures.

6. *Vannes*,

6. *Vannes*, or *Vennes*, 54 Miles North-West from *Nantes*, is Capital of *Lower Brittany*, and of its Dioceſe. It has a pretty good Harbour, an ancient Caſtle, a Cathedral, and ſome Parochial Churches.

Other Places of Note in this Dioceſe are,

Port Louis, 20 Miles North-East from *Vennes*: It has a good Harbour, and is one of the beſt and ſtrongeſt Sea-Ports in *France*.

Rohan, 34 Miles North-East from *Port Louis*, a large open Town, which gave Title of Duke to one of the oldeſt and moſt illuſtrious Families in *France*, deſcended from the ancient Dukes of *Brittany*, and among others, to *Henry* II. Duke of *Rohan*, a famous General, who defended the Proteſtants againſt their Perſecutors. He died of the Wounds he received at the Battel of *Rhinfeld* in 1638.; the *Jeſuits* having bribed a Surgeon, who applied poiſonous Plaiſters to his Wounds. He wrote that noble Piece call'd his *Memoirs*, which gave occaſion to ſay of him as was ſaid of *Julius Cæſar*, that he knew how to manage a Pen as well as the Sword.

Bell Iſle, an Iſland 7 Miles off of the Point of *Quibero*: It is about 10 Miles long, and 4 broad. It lies betwixt *Port Louis* and *Vannes*. The Harbour is defended by a ſtrong Cittadel, and the reſt of the Iſland by inacceſſible Rocks. It has Plenty of Corn, Paſturage, and Rabbets. It is the uſual Rendezvouz of the *French* Fleet, when they put to Sea in the Channel; and the Harbour on the North ſide is ſo well fortified, that it is reckon'd impregnable. It has 2 or 3 other Caſtles, 4 Pariſhes, 140 Villages, and a rich Abbey.

7. *Quimper-Corentin*, or *Cornouaille*, 40 Miles North-East from *Port Louis*, thought either to have given its Name to, or derived it from *Cornwal* in *England*. It is Capital of the Dioceſe, and their Biſhop has Title of Count. The City is large, well built, and has a conſiderable Trade by the River *Oder*, which brings up great Boats to the Town. The Cathedral, the Biſhop's Palace, and that of the Preſidial, are good Structures. Here are ſeveral Pariſh Churches and Monaſteries, and the Suburbs are inhabited by rich Merchants.

Other Places of Note are,

Audierne, a pretty Town on the Coaſt, 5 Miles South-Weſt, noted for dangerous Rocks, and a Vortex off of the Point.

Dovernez, at the bottom of a Bay, 12 Miles North-West of *Quimper*, noted for Pilchard fiſhing.

8. The Biſhoprick of *St. Pol de Leon*, on the North Coaſt, Weſt Lon. 4. Lat. 48. 39. an ancient Town, Capital of its County and Dioceſe. The Town is pleaſant, defended by a Caſtle, but the Port not conſiderable. It is reckon'd the ancienteſt Vicounty in *Brittany*. The Chapter conſiſts of a Chaunter, 3 Archdeacons, 16 Canons, and 7 Prebendaries.

Other Places of Note here are,

Breſt, 25 Miles South-Weſt, on the North ſide of a Bay, 7 Leagues long, and 2 broad, and is in moſt places from 10 to 15, and no where leſs than 7 Fathom deep. It is the beſt Harbour in *France*. Ships ride always afloat here; but the Entrance into the Harbour call'd *Gonlet*, is dangerous, becauſe of the Rocks which lie under Water on both ſides. The Town lies on the Deſcent of a Hill, toward the Harbour, the Entrance of which is defended by a ſtrong Caſtle hewn out of the Rock. The Town is well fortified, and defended by a ſtrong Cittadel. Here is a large Magazine of Naval Stores, Proviſions for 70 Men of War, and an Arſenal well furniſhed. The greateſt part of the *French* Fleet in the Ocean is always laid up here, where there is a Dock for building Ships of 80 and 90 Guns. All this makes the Town rich and populous. Privateers from hence infeſt the Channel in time of War. The *Engliſh* attempted a Deſcent here in 1694, but the Deſign being diſcover'd before-hand, miſcarried, and the brave General *Talmaſh* died of the Wounds he received before that Place.

Conquet, a ſmall Sea-Town, 11 Miles Weſt from *Breſt*, which gives Name to a Road, and is call'd by the *French* the *End of the World*, becauſe there is no Land betwixt it and *America*.

Uſhant Iſland, 12 Miles from the Weſt Coaſt of *Brittany*. It is pleaſant, 12 Miles round, has only ſome Villages and a Caſtle.

9. *Treguier*, lies on the North Coaſt, about 29 Miles North-East from *St. Pol*: It is Capital of its Dioceſe, and has a pretty good Harbour.

Here is no other Place of Note but *Morlaix*, 28 Miles South-Weſt from *Treguier*, and 8 South-East from *St. Pol*: It has a good Harbour for large Barks, a good Town-houſe, and ſome Hoſpitals.

VIII. The Government of ORLEANOIS, has *Brittany* and the Sea on the Weſt, *Normandy* on the North, the Iſle of *France*, Part of *Champagne* and *Burgundy* on the Eaſt, and Part of the *Lionnois* and *Guienne* on the South. It is the largeſt Government, and contains the pleaſanteſt part of *France*. The greateſt Extent South and North is 190 Miles, and the greateſt Eaſt and Weſt 250; is divided into many Diſtricts, and well water'd by the *Loire*, and many other Rivers. It abounds with fine Towns, Gentlemens Seats, Vineyards, cultivated Lands, large Foreſts, and every thing pleaſant to the Eye, whence ſome have call'd it the *Inchanted Country*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Orleans*, the Capital, 56 Miles South-West from *Paris*, Lat. 47. 55. Lon. Weſt 1. 52. It is one of the principal Cities of *France*, lies on a Hill down to the River *Loire*, in form of a Creſcent, was one of *Cæſar's* chief Places of Arms, and is an Appanage, and gives Title of Duke to one of the Sons of *France*. It was much diſtreſſed by the *Engliſh* in 1419, when the Garriſon offer'd to ſurrender to the Duke of *Burgundy*, then in the *Engliſh* Army; but they being againſt it, it laid a Foundation of a Diſguſt to the Duke, which iſſued in the Expulſion of the *Engliſh* from *France*, and gave opportunity to *Joan of Arc* to raiſe the Siege, from whence ſhe was call'd the *Maiden of Orleans*. The Anniverſary of this Deliverance is ſtill kept on the 8th of *May*, and a Monument of the Victory is erected on the Bridge, repreſenting the Bleſſed Virgin with our Saviour in her Arms, ready to be buried; King *Charles* VII. of *France* on one ſide, and *Joan of Arc* booted and ſpurr'd on the other. Here is a famous Univerſity, with great Privileges, and two well furniſhed Libraries. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Paris*, who has a Privilege, when enthroned, to be carried to the Cathedral on the Shoulders of five of the eldeſt Barons in his Dioceſe, and on the firſt Day of his Entrance to releaſe all Priſoners in the Town, except thoſe committed for Treaſon, Parricide, wilful Fire, and Robbery. The Cathedral is a ſumptuous lofty Structure, has 59 Canons, and 12 Dignitaries. Here are 4 Collegiate, and 22 Parochial Churches. It is alſo the Seat of a Generality, a Preſidial, a Bailiwic, and Chamber of Money. It is one of the richeſt and beſt trading Towns in the Kingdom, and has a good Harbour on the *Loire*, by which their Wine and excellent Brandy are carried to *Nantes*, from whence they have all Foreign Commodities. The City is large, and well built, the Streets broad, ſtraight, and well paved. It has ſeveral ſpacious Markets, ſhaded with Trees. The Town-houſe is a noble Structure, with a lofty Tower, from whence there is a View of the City and neighbouring Country. The Palace for Juſtice is a noble Edifice. The Houſes in general are fair and beautiful. The Town is well fortified, has 10 Gates, and before it an Iſland, join'd to the Town by a Bridge of 16 Arches, upon which ſtands the Monument of *Joan of Arc*; and there is another Bridge from the Iſland to the Suburb of *Ponterau*. The Iſle is pleaſant, adorned with Walks of Trees, and fine Buildings. The City abounds with all Neceſſaries for Life, and the ſtrongeſt Wine in *France*, but 'tis not reckon'd very wholſom; ſo that the King's Butler is forbid to give any of it to his Majeſty. The Air is good, the Inhabitants polite, brave, and much given to Trade. The beſt *French* is ſpoken here, and at *Blois*. All the Avenues to the Town are paved with hard Flint for 3 Leagues. The adjacent Country is interſperſed with Vineyards, in which are above 22 Pariſhes. There is a Canal dug from hence to *Montargis*, 30 Miles North-East, by which there is a Communication with the *Loin*, the *Seine*, and other Rivers.

2. *Briare*, 38 Miles South-East from *Orleans*, noted for another Canal which opens a Communication with the *Seine*, by means of the *Loin*.

3. *Nevers*, on the *Loire*, 78 Miles South-East from *Orleans*, gives Title of Duke to a noble Family, has the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Sens*, a Bailiwic, and Chamber of Accounts. It has a noble Caſtle, is well fortified, and noted for a Manufacture of Glaſs, and Earthen Ware. The Cathedral has a fine Steeple of curious Architecture. Here are 11 Pariſh Churches, 2 Abbeys, ſeveral other Religious Houſes, and a Stone Bridge over the River of 20 Arches, with a Draw-bridge at each end, and Towers to defend them.

4. *Bourges*, 50 Miles South-East from *Orleans*, Capital of the Dutchy of *Berry*, an Appanage of the Sons of *France*. Its Diſtrict abounds with Corn, Wine, and Paſturage, great Flocks of Cattel, and particularly of Sheep, whoſe Wool is famous. It was taken by *Cæſar*, after a ſtout Reſiſtance, and has undergone many Viciſſitudes of War. *Charles* VII. of *France* made it his Reſidence at the beginning of his Reign, which made the *Engliſh*, then at War with him, call him in Deriſion, *King of Berry*. It is the See of an Archbiſhop, call'd Patriarch of *Aquitain*, has a famous Univerſity for Civil and Canon Law, and ſeveral Courts of Juſtice. This City has many great Privileges, granted them by *Charles* VII. for their Loyalty. The moſt remarkable Structures are, 1. The Cathedral, which is very large, has a lofty Tower, and gilded Porches, and the Monument of *John* Duke of *Berry*, Brother to *Charles* V. His Gold Crown, with a great deal of Gold and Silver Plate, are kept here, with the Bones of a Giant call'd *Briat*, who was 15 Cubits high. 2. The Town-houſe. 3. That of *Jaques Cœur*, Treaſurer to *Charles* VII. with 365 Windows, but ruinous. This Place is famous for a Council of *French* Prelates in 1438, where they aſſerted the Privileges of the *Gallican* Church, in a Conſtitution of 23 Articles, approved afterwards by Pope *Eugene* IV. of which the moſt remarkable were, 1. That the Authority of a General Council ſhould be ſuperior to that of the Pope. 2. That he ſhould levy no Money in *France*, but on urgent Occaſions, with the Conſent of the King and *Gallican* Church. This City has 7 Gates, and 7 Suburbs, beſides Poſterns. The old Walls built by the *Romans* are ſtill very ſtrong; and here are ſeveral other Remains of *Roman* Antiquities. The Parochial Churches are 17, the Collegiate Churches 7, and there are 3 Abbeys, beſides a College of *Jeſuits*, and many Monaſteries. The Rivers and Marſhes about the Town make it of difficult Acceſs.

5. *Sançerre*, 26 Miles North-East of *Bourges*, a very ancient Town, where *Cæſar* offered Sacrifice to *Ceres*. It has the Title of a Viſcounty, was a Place of Refuge to the *French* Proteſtants after the Maſſacre of St. *Bartholomew*, is a ſtrong Town, with 21 Chatellanies, and 500 Pariſhes depending upon it.

6. *Tours*, Capital of *Tourain* Dutchy, 70 Miles North-West of *Bourges*, is the See of an Archbiſhop, and ſeveral Courts of Juſtice, gave formerly Title of Duke to the younger Sons of *France*. It is an ancient, large, fine City, has a beautiful long Stone Bridge over the *Loire*, and is noted for a Manufacture of Cloth of Silver and Gold, and Silks of all ſorts. Here is a Gate call'd that of *King* or *Count Hugon*, from which ſome derive the Nickname of *Hugonots*, given to the *French* Proteſtants, becauſe they met in ſubterranean Vaults near it, to avoid their Perſecutors; but others ſay, the *Leaguers* gave them this Name, becauſe they were for keeping the Crown in the preſent Line, derived from *Hugo Capet*, whereas the Papiſts were for giving it to the Houſe of *Guiſe*. The Proteſtants here were ſo powerful, that they kept the City firm to *Henry* III. and IV. and when the Parliament of *Paris* declared for the *Catholic League* and the Houſe of *Guiſe*, the Loyaliſts met here, and annull'd all their Edicts in favour of the Rebels. From the Money coin'd here, and current thro' all *France*, came the Denomination of *Deniers*, *Sous*, and *Livres Tournois*.

7. *Blois*, Capital of the *Blaſois*, 26 Miles North-East of *Tours*, is pleaſantly ſituated on the *Loire*, over which there is a Stone Bridge to the Suburb. It had formerly Princes of its own, and being frequently the Reſidence of the Kings and their Children, was call'd the *City of Kings*. Here is a Royal Palace, with a noble Park, fine Gardens, Water-works, antique Statues, and the Remains of a *Roman* Aqueduct, with the Ruins of an ancient Structure in the Neighbourhood, thought to have been *Cæſar's* Magazine, with a Mine of *Terra Sigillata*, reckon'd equal to that of *Lemnos*. The beſt Watches in *France* are made here, and the *French* Tongue ſpoke in its greateſt Purity. The States of *France* met here in 1588, againſt the *Leaguers*, when the Duke and Cardinal of *Guiſe*, the Heads of the League, being inſolent and untractable, were kill'd in the Palace by Order of *Henry* III.

8. *Chambort*, 6 Miles East of *Blois*, a Royal Palace, ſo large that it may lodge all the Monarchs of *Europe* together: It has a Stair-Caſe of 274 Steps, ſo large, that *Bleau* ſays, thoſe at the Extremities on both ſides can't ſee one another; and the Architecture of the Palace is ſo admirable, that the greateſt Maſters may learn ſomething new from it.

Here

Here is a large Park, a Garden of 500 Acres, and an Avenue of a Mile long, and a conſiderable Breadth, from the Foreſt of *Blois*, form'd by 6000 large Elms, thro' which there is a charming Proſpect of the Palace.

9. *Chartres*, Capital of the County of *Beauce*, 36 Miles North-Weſt of *Orleans*, ſaid to have been founded by the *Druids*, who kept their Aſſemblies here, and foretold our Saviour's Incarnation, in theſe Words, *That a Virgin ſhould bring forth a Son*; upon which *Priſcus*, the *Roman* Governour of *Gaul*, built a Temple here in Honour of that Virgin, with this Inſcription, *Virgini paritiræ*; i. e. *To the Virgin that ſhall bring forth.* This City gives Title of Duke to a Prince of the Blood, and is now that of the Duke Regent's Son. It is well built, and fortified, the public Places ſpacious. The Cathedral, with its Choir, 2 lofty Steeples, and a Church under Ground, are admired by Travellers. Here are 10 Pariſh Churches, 8 Abbeys, and the Town is noted for Manufactures.

10. *Nogent le Rotrou*, Capital of the County of *Perche*, 30 Miles South-Weſt of *Chartres*, one of the fineſt and richeſt Boroughs in *France*, has a conſiderable Trade in Linnen Cloth, Serges, and Knives.

11. *Mans*, 35 Miles South-Weſt, Capital of the County of *Maine*, one of the oldeſt Cities in *Gaul*, is the Seat of a Biſhop, and Preſidial, has a ſtately Cathedral, of which the firſt Son of *France* is a Canon as ſoon as born. Its Diſtrict abounds with Corn, Wine, Linſeed, Cattle, and Iron Mines.

12. *Angers*, Capital of the Dutchy of *Anjou*, which gives Title of Duke to a Son of *France*, and was that of the preſent King of *Spain*, *Philip* V. It lies 45 Miles South-Weſt of *Mans*. It is very ancient, has ſeveral Remains of *Roman* Antiquities, one of the beſt Univerſities in *France*, and a Royal Academy, with the ſame Privileges as that of *Paris*. The Town is divided by the River *Mayenne*, over which there is a large Bridge. It is the See of a Biſhop. The Cathedral has 3 Steeples over the Portal, of curious Architecture; the middlemoſt is built on an Arch, ſupported by the other two, and looks as if it hung in the Air. There is an annual Proceſſion to expiate for the ſuppoſed Crime of their Archdeacon *Berengarius*, who oppoſed Tranſubſtantiation in 1019, when 'twas firſt broach'd. The Town is well built, large, and populous, has a good Trade, eſpecially in the beſt White-wine of *France*, and is defended by a Caſtle on a Rock. Here are 6 Pariſh Churches, and 4 belonging to Monaſteries, and a College of the Fathers of the Oratory, where they teach Philoſophy and Divinity. Part of the Town ſtands low, whence their Neighbours form'd a Proverb, that *Angers is a low Town, has high Steeples, rich Whores, and poor Scholars.*

13. *Saumur*, 21 Miles South-Eaſt of *Angers*, a pleaſant well fortified Town, defended by a ſtrong Caſtle on the *Loire*. It was one of the Cautionary Towns given to the Proteſtants, and had a noble Proteſtant Univerſity, where the famous *John Cameron*, a renowned *Scots* Divine, was Profeſſor of Divinity, and ſucceeded by *Lewis Cappel*, *Moſes Amyrauld*, and *John de la Place*, all great Men. It was diſſolved by *Lewis* XIV. in 1684, which, with the following Perſecution, depopulated the Town. About a Mile from hence are ſubterranean Vaults half a League long; and at *Dové*, 4 Miles South-Eaſt, there is the Remains of a large *Roman* Amphitheatre cut out of a Rock, capable of 15000 Spectators, with ſeveral Vaults under Ground.

14. *La Fleche*, on the *Loire*, 25 Miles North-Eaſt of *Angers*, noted for the Birth of *Henry* IV. in the Caſtle, which he turn'd to a College of *Jeſuits* in 1603. It was large enough to entertain himſelf and his Court, and is reckon'd the beſt belonging to the Order. His Heart was buried here.

15. *Poictiers*, Capital of *Poitou*, the largeſt Province in the Government of *Orleanois*, lies 108 Miles South-Weſt from *Orleans*, and 60 North-Eaſt from *Rochel*. The Province abounds in Corn, Cattle, Wool, Flax, Wine, Fruit, Fiſh, Fowl, wild Beaſts, and ſo much Salt on the Coaſt, that it is one of the greateſt Branches of the King's Revenue. Moſt of the Vipers of which the *Venice Treacle* is made, are ſent from this Country. The Proteſtant Religion was once the chief in this Province, which made it a Scene of unheard of Cruelties by *Lewis* the XIVth's Dragoons, who perſecuted the Proteſtants with the utmoſt Barbarity.

This City is large, but not well inhabited, there being ſeveral Meadows and Corn-Fields within the Walls. It is the See of a Biſhop, whoſe Cathedral was founded by *Henry* II. of *England*, and finiſh'd 200 Years after: It is a ſumptuous Edifice of ſquare Stone. The *Black Prince*, Son to *Edward* III. of *England*, with 12000 Men defeated King *John* of *France* in the Neighbourhood, and took him Priſoner, tho' his Army conſiſted of 50000: This was chiefly owing to the Inſolence and Pride of the *French*, who relying on their Numbers, would hear of nothing but his ſurrendring on Diſcretion, when he offer'd to retire to *Bourdeaux* with his Army, and to make good the Damage he had done them. This City has alſo an Univerſity, next in Fame to that of *Paris*. It is the Seat of a Court of Juſtice, a Court of Finances, a Generality, and Chamber of Accounts. The Collegiate Church of St. *Hilary* in this Town is immediately ſubject to the Pope, and the King is Abbot. They pretend to a Stone which conſumes dead Bodies in 24 Hours, and to the hollow Trunk of a Tree, where Madmen being put, recover their Senſes: from whence roſe that Proverb, when one is call'd a Madman, that he ought to be *ſent to St.* Hilary's *Cradle*. Here are 24 Pariſh Churches, 5 Abbeys, and ſeveral other Monaſteries. The Mayor has the Title of Governour, and the Privileges of a Nobleman. It is the largeſt City for Compaſs next to *Paris*, is impregnable on one ſide, becauſe of Marſhes and Ponds, but is commanded on the other by Rocks. Of the Vipers formerly mentioned, is made the *Trochiſque* of *Poictiers*, ſo much eſteemed. About a Mile from the Town there is an erected Stone call'd *Pierre Levée*, which all Strangers go to ſee: It is 25 Foot high, 17 broad, and 60 round, with this Diſtich upon it:

Hæc Lapis, Ingentem ſuperat gravitate Coloſſum
Ponderis, & graudi ſidera mole petit.

But they don't ſay on what Account it was ſet up.

16. *Chatelherault*, 21 Miles North-Eaſt from *Poictiers*, upon the ſame River, Capital of a Dutchy, formerly given to a Son of *France*, and afterwards ſettled on *James* Earl of *Arran*, Regent of *Scotland* during the Minority of Queen *Mary*, upon the Match concluded betwixt her and the Dauphin of *France*. It was enjoyed by the Family of *Hamilton*, except during the time of War, till after the Peace of *Utrecht*, when they ſold it to the *French* King. There are many Lordſhips and Villages in the Dutchy, which, with the Town, were poſſeſs'd by Proteſtants, till expell'd by *Lewis* XIV. The City is remarkable for its Bridge, one of the fineſt in *France*: It has 9 Arches, is 230 Paces long, and 66 broad. The Town is ſtrong, repulſed the Duke of *Anjou* in a Siege during the Wars for Religion, and has Stones in the Neighbourhood, which being poliſh'd, look almoſt as well as true Diamonds, and are therefore call'd the *Diamonds of Chatelherault.*

17. *Loudun*, about 30 Miles Weſt from *Poictiers*, Capital of its Diſtrict, the Seat of a Court of Judicature, and has the Title of a Dutchy. It is a pretty Town, and remarkable for a Statue of the Virgin in the *Carmelite* Monaſtery, call'd *our Lady of Recovery*, becauſe the Monks ſuborn'd ſome Nuns to counterfeit their being poſſeſs'd by the Devil, and deliver'd by this Statue: The Cheat was diſcover'd by a Secular Prieſt, who ſuffer'd much on that account; but the Parliament of *Paris* put an end to the Impoſture. The Prince of *Conde* held out this Town for the Proteſtants, and repulſed the Duke of *Anjou* in a Siege. It is alſo remarkable for the laſt Proteſtant National Synod held here in 1658, with the King's Conſent.

18. *Richlieu*, 6 Miles Eaſt from *Loudon*: It was made a Dutchy and Peerage by *Lewis* XIII. for Cardinal *Richlieu* and his Heirs, Male or Female, and the Inhabitants have great Privileges. It is the Seat of a Seneſchal, and ſtands in a pleaſant Country, abounding with Corn, Fruit, Wine, and Game. The Cardinal founded an Univerſity here in 1640. It is a ſquare Town, with a Market at each Corner, and a large one in the middle, where there is a ſtately Church, enrich'd with a great Quantity of Plate. The Streets are ſtraight, and center in the five Markets. The Houſes are uniform, and the Town adorned with public Halls, Fountains, Walks, Gardens, fine Walls and Towers, and encompaſſed with deep large Ditches, where are great numbers of Swans. The Caſtle is very regular, adorned with the fineſt Tapeſtry, Paintings and Statues, and encompaſſed with fine Avenues, Parks, Orchards, Gardens, Fountains and Grottos, which make it one of the moſt charming Places in *France*.

19. *Fontenay le Comte*, Capital of *Lower Poitou*, 45 Miles South-Weſt of *Poictiers*, on the River *Vande*, which begins here to be navigable. It has a Court of Judicature, and two annual Fairs, which make it one of the moſt conſiderable Towns in the Province.

20. *Rochel*, on the Coaſt, about 62 Miles South-Weſt from *Poictiers*: It is Capital of the County of *Aunis*, and has its Name from the Rocks on which 'tis built. It is the Seat of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Bourdeaux*, of a Sovereign Court that inſpects the Salt-pits on the Ocean, of a Generality, and a Chamber of Money. It was long poſſeſs'd by the *Engliſh*, taken from them by *Lewis* VIII. reſtored to them by Treaty in 1360, as one of the Conditions of ſetting King *John* of *France*, whom they had taken in Battel, at Liberty. About 10 Years after, the Inhabitants revolted, for which the King of *France* gave them great Privileges, and among others, that they ſhould be governed by 100 of their chief Burghers, one of whom they annually choſe Mayor. It embraced the Reformation in 1567, and was beſieged by the Duke of *Anjou*, Brother to *Charles* IX. in vain. Hiſtorians obſerve, that the Town being preſs'd with Famine during this Siege, Shoals of ſmall Fiſh, never ſeen there before, came into the Harbour, to the great Relief of the Inhabitants; and as ſoon as the Siege was raiſed, they went off, and were never ſeen more. Moſt of the chief Perſons concern'd in the Maſſacre of *Paris* were kill'd at this Siege, particularly the Duke *D'Aumale* and Marſhal *Coſſiens*, who were the firſt that enter'd the Great Admiral *Coligny*'s Chamber, and murder'd him. The Papiſts loſt ſeveral other great Officers, Lords, and Gentlemen in this Siege, with 20000 Soldiers, and were forced to raiſe it with Ignominy. This City was again beſieged in 1628, by *Lewis* XIII. prompted by Cardinal *Richlieu*, to take it from the Proteſtants, as being their chief Bulwark. They were promiſed Help by *Charles* I. of *Great Britain*, who ſent the Duke of *Bucks* to relieve it, while at the ſame time ſome *Engliſh* Men of War, lent the *French* King, were employed againſt the Town, and did the greateſt Miſchief to the Proteſtants. The Duke landed in the Iſle of *Rhee*, where he was repulſed with Loſs and Diſhonour; and his Conduct being violently ſuſpected, he was ſtabb'd by *Felton* at *Portſmouth*, when going a ſecond time to attempt the Relief of the Town with a Fleet. They proceeded however, but without neceſſary Proviſions; nor could they approach, becauſe of a Mole the *French* King had built acroſs the Harbour; ſo that the Town was taken *Octob.* 29. 1628, after 7 Months Siege, during which the Citizens ſuffer'd ſo much by Famine, that they eat Dogs, Cats, Rats, Mice, Horſes, Hides, and Leather; of 15000 People, not above 4000 eſcaped, and thoſe reduced to meer Skeletons. This laid the Foundation of the Ruin of the Proteſtant Intereſt in *France*. The *French* King took away their Privileges, and perſecuted the remaining Proteſtants, contrary to the Edict of Pacification. *Lewis* XIV. built a ſtrong Cittadel, and other Works here in 1689, to keep the Town and new Converts in Awe, and prevent a Deſcent by the Confederates. The Town is 3 Miles round, and the Harbour a Canal of a Mile long, and half a Mile broad, where Ships ride ſafe, which advances its Trade.

The Iſle of *Rhee* lies before it, 4 Miles from the Coaſt, abounds with Wine and Salt, has ſeveral Villages, and a ſtrong Fort at *Le Pree* on the North-Weſt ſide, with Baſtions, and other Outworks; and there is another at *St. Martins*. Here is a high Tower, with a Beacon, that Ships may avoid the Rocks by Night.

21. *Rochefort*, 14 Miles South-Eaſt from *Rochel*, on the River *Charent*: It is well fortified, adorned with fine Buildings, has a good Harbour, an Arſenal for building Men of War, a Foundery for Cannon, good Rope-Yards, and an Hoſpital for old and wounded Mariners.

22. *Marans*, 12 Miles North-Eaſt from *Rochel*, lies in a marſhy Ground 2 Leagues from the Sea, is defended by a Caſtle, and has fine Corn-markets, from whence 'tis call'd the *Granary of Rochel.*

23. *Angouleme*, Capital of *Angoumois*, lies 55 Miles South-Weſt from *Poictiers*, on the *Charent*. The Diſtrict abounds with Corn, Wine, Paſtures, and Saffron. *Bleau* mentions a River call'd *Peruſa* here, which flows in *April*, *May*, and *June* every Year, and drys up afterwards. The People know the time of its flowing by the filling up of a certain Well. He alſo ſpeaks of the dark Caves of *Rançon* in this Diſtrict, which he reckons one of the greateſt Wonders. The Entrance is very ſtrait; and when People come in with Lights, they find noble and large Apartments.

ments, Statues of tall Men to the Life, Figures of ſeveral Animals, Columns curiouſly engraved, Altars, Cloaths, and all ſorts of Houſhold-ſtuff, curiouſly repreſented. He ſeems to think this a Work of Nature, but it looks more probable to be the Effect of Art.

The Town and Diſtrict was an Appanage to the Sons of *France*, to whom it gave Title of Duke. It is reckoned one of the ancienteſt in the Kingdom, is the Seat of a Præſidial, and of a Biſhop, who is Suffragan of *Bourdeaux*, a Baron, and chief Chaplain to the King in *Aquitain*. The Town ſtands on the Top of a Hill, is acceſſible only by one Paſs, and defended by a ſtrong Caſtle and Bulwarks. The Mayor is noble by his Place.

24. *Jarnac*, 12 Miles North-Weſt from *Angouleme*, upon the ſame River, noted for a Victory which the Duke of *Anjou*, afterwards *Henry* III. obtained over the Proteſtants in 1569, occaſioned by the treacherous Murder of the Prince of *Conde*, who commanded them, by *Montezeſquiou*, whence came the Proverb, *Un coup de Jarnac*, to ſignify a baſe Murder.

25. *Cognac*, 4 Miles North-Weſt from *Jarnac*, a fortified Town, noted for the Birth of *Francis* I. and for excellent Wine and Brandy.

IX. The Government of CHAMPAGNE, has *Picardy*, the Iſle of *France*, and part of *Orleannois* on the Weſt, *Luxemburg* and *Lorrain* on the Eaſt, *Burgundy* on the South, and *Hainault* on the North. It is about 140 Miles where longeſt, South and North, and 110 Eaſt and Weſt; but is much indented both ways. It has Plenty of Corn, and excellent Wine, had formerly Counts of its own, that were independent Princes, and is divided into ſeveral Diſtricts.

Places of Note are,

1. *Rheims*, on the River *Veſle*, 75 Miles North-Eaſt from *Paris*, Lat. 49. Lon. 8. from *London* 4. 10. It is a very ancient City, was one of the moſt conſiderable of *Gallia Belgica* in the Time of *Auguſtus*, is the See of an Archbiſhop, who is the firſt Duke and Eccleſiaſtical Peer of *France*, and has a Right to conſecrate the Kings, being one of the 12 Peers appointed by *Lewis* VII. to perform that Ceremony in the Metropolitan Church here, where the Oil is kept, in a ſmall Veſſel call'd the *Holy Ampoule*, as formerly mentioned. It is one of the fineſt Cities in *France*, has large ſquare neat Streets, and ſtately Houſes. The Walls are about a League round. The Citizens have a conſiderable Trade by their Fairs. The Cathedral is one of the moſt ſumptuous Structures in *France*. The Portal riſes as high as the Towers, and the chief Gate, for Largeneſs, Fineneſs, Magnificence, and Ornaments, ſeems to have exhauſted all that can be done by Art. It has 67 Canons. Here are 4 Abbeys, with ſeveral Convents and Pariſh Churches, and an Univerſity. There are many more noble Monuments in and about this City. A Triumphal Arch that had formerly been the North Gate of the City, was diſcover'd here in 1577, conſiſting of 3 other Arches, which we have not room to deſcribe.

2. *Chalons*, upon the *Marne*, 20 Miles South-Eaſt from *Rheims*, Capital of its Diſtrict. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Rheims*, who is one of the 3 Eccleſiaſtic Counts and Peers. Here is alſo a Præſidial and Bailiwic. The Parliament of *Paris* ſat here during the Fury of the League, publiſh'd an Act againſt the Pope's Legat, and appeal'd from his Bulls to the next Council. The River *Marne* ſeparates the Town and Suburbs, and carries their Commodities to *Paris*. The Cathedral is a large well built Structure. Here are 12 Parochial Churches, and 3 Abbeys. The Town is large, well fortified, and the Houſes being built of a chalky Stone, look very white. Here is a conſiderable Trade in Cloth, Linnen and Corn.

3. *Vitry*, Capital of *Perchois*, is 18 Miles South-Eaſt from *Chalons*, fortified after the modern way, and had its Name from the *Roman* Legion *Victrix*, whoſe Station was here.

4. *Vaſſy*, 16 Miles South-Eaſt from *Vitry*, is the Seat of a Court of Judicature, and is remarkable for having given Occaſion to a Religious War in 1562, thus: The Duke of *Guiſe* paſſing thro' it on a Sabbath-Day, while the Proteſtants were at Church, his Retinue inſulted them; which raiſed a Tumult, wherein the Duke was wounded, and 60 of the Proteſtants murder'd.

5. *Joinville*, on the *Marne*, 14 Miles Eaſt of *Vaſſy*, was erected into a Principality for *Francis* Duke of *Guiſe*, who in 1584, concluded the Catholick League, which occaſioned ſo much Blood and Deſolation in *France*. The Tombs of the Houſe of *Guiſe* are in the Church of this Place.

6. *Langres*, 30 Miles South from *Joinville*, Capital of the Diſtrict of *Baſſigny*. This Diſtrict is reckon'd the higheſt part of *France*, becauſe it gives Riſe to 5 or 6 Rivers. The City is large, and well fortified, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Lyons*, who is ſpiritual and temporal Lord of the City, and one of the 3 Eccleſiaſtical Dukes and Peers.

7. *Meziers*, 40 Miles North-Eaſt from *Rheims*, upon the *Maeſe*, has a fine Manufacture of Cloth, a ſtrong Citadel, and is an important Paſs betwixt *Luxemburg* and *France*.

8. *Charleville*, 2 Miles North from *Meziers*, one of the prettieſt Towns in *France*. On the other ſide the River lies the ſtrong Fortreſs of Mount *Olympus*.

9. *Sedan*, 8 Miles South-Eaſt from *Meziers*, a well fortified Town, with the Title of a Principality, that came to the Houſe of *Bovillon* by Marriage, and was exchanged with the Crown for other Territories. It is noted for the Birth of the famous Mareſchal *de Turenne*, who was a Son of the Family, that was deprived of this Principality by the Intrigues of Cardinal *Mazarine*, what they had in Exchange being nothing near the Value. It was inhabited by Proteſtants, who had a famous Univerſity here, in which *Du Moulin*, *James Chapelle*, M. *Le Blanc*, *Tilenus*, and other great Men were Profeſſors; but the Proteſtants were expell'd by *Lewis* XIV. The Town is but ſmall, conſiſts chiefly of 3 Streets, but is pleaſant. The River runs thro' it. The Caſtle is reckon'd impregnable, has a Platform large enough to draw up 4000 Men, and a Magazine as well furniſh'd as moſt in *France*. The Principality is 4 Leagues ſquare, and abounds with Corn and Wood.

11. *Meaux*, Capital of its Diſtrict, 20 Miles North-Eaſt from *Paris*, is the Seat of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Paris*, of a Bailiwic and Election. It is fortified, was the firſt Town of the Kingdom where the Proteſtant Religion was preach'd, for which two of their Miniſters were burnt, about 1525. It was alſo the firſt which ſubmitted to *Henry* IV. after having ſuffer'd much by the *Leaguers*. It has ſeveral Abbeys and Parochial Churches.

12. *Sens*, Capital of the *Senonois*, 54 Miles South-Eaſt from *Paris*, is very ancient, the Seat of an Archbiſhop, who calls himſelf Primate of *Gaul*, and of *Germany*. Here is alſo a Præſidial and Bailiwic. The Cathedral is a magnificent Structure, with 2 great Towers. At the Foot of the chief Altar is a Gold Table, enrich'd with precious Stones, and upon it in *Baſſo Relievo* are the four Evangeliſts, with St. *Stephen*, Patron of their Cathedral, kneeling in the middle of 'em. The Town is large, well built, and waſh'd with the *Venne* and *Tonne*.

13. *Troyes*, 32 Miles Eaſt from *Sens*, is the Capital of *Champagne Proper*. It ſtands on the *Seine*, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Sens*, and has ſome Courts of Judicature. It is ſtrong by Art and Nature, populous, has a great Trade in Linnen, a magnificent Cathedral, dedicated to St. *Stephen*, with 2 Collegiate, 6 Parochial Churches, and 3 Abbeys.

As FRENCH LORRAIN and BAR are included in this Government, we ſhall give an Account of the chief Places here,

1. *Metz*, on the *Moſelle*, 85 Miles South-Eaſt from *Rheims*. It is Capital of *French Lorrain*, and has a ſtrong Citadel, which held out a Siege againſt *Charles* V. in 1552, ſo that he was obliged to retire with the Loſs of 30000 Men. The City is large, rich, handſome, and very ſtrong, is the Seat of a Parliament, Bailiwic, and of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Treves*, who has the Title of a Prince of the Empire. The Town is about 9 Miles round, has 3 Gates, and 4 Bridges, and ſeveral Arches, and other *Roman* Monuments. Before the Perſecution the Proteſtants had Churches, and a Share in the Government. The *Jews* have a Synagogue, and a conſiderable Trade here. This City had formerly the right of Coining, and the chief Magiſtrate was reckon'd among the Nobility. The Cathedral of St. *Stephen* is an ancient and noble Pile, and has a Font of one Piece of Porphyry, 10 Foot long. Here are 16 Pariſh Churches, 7 Nunneries, and ſeveral other Monaſteries.

2. *Saar-Louis*, 20 Miles North-Eaſt from *Metz*, on the River *Saar*, is a ſtrong Town, the Seat of a Præſidial, built by *Lewis* XIV. in 1680, and confirm'd to him by the Treaty of *Ryſwic*.

3. *Toul*, on the *Moſelle*, 10 Miles Weſt from *Nancy*, and 30 South-Weſt from *Metz*. It has the Title of a County, is large, fortified only with Walls, and is the See of a Biſhop, who has the Title of Count, and is Suffragan of *Treves*.

4. *Verdun*, on the *Maeſe*, 30 Miles North-Weſt from *Toul*, is well fortified, has a ſtrong Citadel, and is the See of a Biſhop, who is a Prince of the Empire, and Count of the Town.

5. *Stenay*, on the *Maeſe*, 18 Miles North-Weſt of *Verdun*, is a fortified Town, and Capital of *French Bar*.

X. The Government of BURGUNDY, including FRANCHE COMTE, has *Champagne* and part of *Lorrain* on the North, the *Orleanois* and part of the *Lionnois* on the Weſt, part of *Alſace*, *Swiſſerland* and *Savoy* on the Eaſt, and part of *Lionnois* and *Dauphiny* on the South. It is 150 Miles South and North, and the greateſt Breadth Eaſt and Weſt is 140; but 'tis much indented on all ſides. It abounds with Wheat, and other Corn, excellent Wine, Mines, Hemp, Flax, Cattle, Foreſts, Paſturage, ſtrong Towns, is very populous, and divided into ſeveral Diſtricts.

Places of Note are,

1. *Dijon*, the Metropolis, Lat. 47. 1. Long. Eaſt from *London* 4. 51. lies 60 Miles South-Eaſt from *Troyes*, and 135 from *Paris*. It is one of the moſt conſiderable Towns of the Kingdom, large, well built, fortified, and has a very ſtrong Caſtle. It is the Seat of a Parliament, and had formerly great Privileges. The moſt conſiderable Structures are, the *Carthuſian* Church, where are the Tombs of their ancient Dukes, the King's Palace, the Hall for Juſtice, and the Town-houſe. It has 16 Churches, 2 Abbeys, and 5 Hoſpitals.

2. *Ciſteaux* or *Citeau*, 10 Miles South-Eaſt from *Dijon*, is famous for its Abbey of *Ciſtercian* Monks, whoſe Abbot is General of the Order, who are ſaid to have 3000 Convents and Nunneries in Chriſtendom, and were once ſo powerful, that they had a great Share in the Government of *Europe*. The Abbot is a Member of the States, and a Counſellor of the Parliament.

3. *St. Jean de Laune*, on the *Saon*, 6 Miles South-Eaſt from *Ciſteaux*, is very ſtrong, ſo that the Imperial Army in 1636, was obliged to riſe from before it with Loſs and Diſgrace.

4. *Anxerra*, Capital of *Anxerrois*, 60 Miles North-Weſt from *Dijon*, ſo ancient, that *Julian* the Apoſtate is ſaid to have made it a Quarter of Refreſhment for his Troops. It is the Seat of a Præſidial, a Bailiwic, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Sens*. The Cathedral of St. *Stephen* is a magnificent Structure, and has 56 Canons.

5. *Autun*, Capital of the *Autunois*, 40 Miles South-Weſt from *Dijon*. It is very ancient, has many Monuments of *Roman* Antiquity. Here are the Ruins of Temples, Aquæducts, Triumphal Arches, and a Capitol, *&c.* It had a Senate of Druids, and an Academy for the Nobility of *Gaul*. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Lyons*, and has the Right of Regale over that Archbiſhoprick, when vacant, as that Archbiſhop has over this See. It has a ſtately Cathedral, with many other Churches, Abbeys, and Convents.

6. *Bourbon Lancy*, 30 Miles South-Weſt of *Autun*, near the *Loire*, famous for its Baths and Mineral Waters, from the Time of the *Romans* to this Day. The Town is well built, and defended by a ſtrong Caſtle call'd *Bourbon*, which is reckon'd impregnable, being encompaſſed with a Trench cut out of a Rock.

7. *Chalons*, on the *Saon*, 22 Miles South-Eaſt from *Autun*. It is very ancient, as appears by *Roman* Inſcriptions, and the Ruins of an Amphitheatre, *&c.* It was the Reſidence of the ancient Kings of *Burgundy*. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Lyons*. The Cathedral is ſpacious and fine, the Chapter conſiſts of 25 Canons. Here are many Pariſh Churches, and a ſtrong Citadel.

8. *Charolles*, 20 Miles South-Eaſt from *Bourbon-Lency*, is Capital of *Charollois*, the Appanage of the eldeſt Sons of *Burgundy*. It is a pleaſant Town, has a Cathedral Church, with ſeveral Monaſteries, and a ſtrong Caſtle. It was quitted to *France*, together with its Diſtrict, by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

9. *Maſcon*, or *Macon*, on the *Saon*, 20 Miles South-East from *Chalolles*; is Capital of its Diſtrict, noted for excellent Wine, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Lyons*, the Seat of a Court of Juſtice, and of a Governour, who is the King's Lieutenant of the Country. It has a fine Stone Bridge over the River, which joins it to the Suburb. Here is a College of *Jeſuits*, another Collegiate Church whoſe Canons muſt all be of Noble Extraction, with ſeveral other Monaſteries and Pariſh Churches.

10. *Cluny*, 10 Miles North-West of *Maſcon*, famous for its Abbey, which is Chief of the Order, and depends immediately on the Pope.

11. *Bourg*, 18 Miles South-East from *Maſcon*, is Capital of *La Breſſe*, has a Præſidial and Bailiwic, and belonged formerly to the Dukes of *Savoy*, ſeveral of whom are interred here in the Church of St. *Brou*.

12. *Trevoux*, 25 Miles South-West from *Bourg*, is Capital of the Principality of *Dombes* belonging to the Duke of *Main*, one of *Lewis* the Fourteenth's Natural Sons, to whom it was left by the Will of the laſt Heireſs. It is the Seat of a Parliament and Bailiwic, has the Privilege of Coining Money, a Collegiate and ſeveral Pariſh Churches. Its Diſtrict is pleaſant, and contains 11 Chatellanies.

13. *Bellay*, 40 Miles South-East from *Trevoux*, is Capital of the Diſtrict of *Bougay*, and the See of a Biſhop, who is Lord of the Town, and Suffragan of *Beſançon*. The Country is well ſtored with Fiſh, Fowl, Wild Beaſts, and Foreſts. It borders upon *Savoy*, and was formerly ſubject to that Duke.

14. *Gex*, an ancient Town, Capital of its Diſtrict, lies 12 Miles North-West from *Geneva*.

15. *Beſançon* is 45 Miles East from *Dijon*, and Capital of the *Franche Comte*, which abounds with good Wine, Corn, and Paſtures. Its Foreſts are ſtored with Game; and here are Quarries of Black Marble, Jaſper of ſeveral Colours, and very fine Alabaſter. The Town is one of the moſt ancient in *Gaul*; was a *Roman* Colony and Academy. Part of an Amphitheatre, and other Monuments of its Grandeur in thoſe Days, ſtill remain. It is the Seat of an Archbiſhop, who is a Prince of the Empire, and of a Parliament; divided into two parts by the River *Doux*, over which there is a Stone Bridge, and at one End of it a fine Triumphal Arch, built by *Lewis* XIV. It is defended by two Citadels. Their Metropolitan Church is a fine Structure, and noted for many pretended Reliques. It was confirmed, with the reſt of the Country, to the *French*, by the Treaties of *Aix la Chapelle* and *Nimeguen*.

16. *Dole*, Capital of its Diſtrict, 25 Miles South-West from *Beſançon*. It was formerly very ſtrong, but diſmantled by *Lewis* XIV. It has fine Public Structures, is the Seat of an Univerſity, and the *Jeſuits* College deſerves a Traveller's view.

17. *Salins*, 20 Miles South-West from *Beſançon*, Capital of the Diſtrict of *Aval*, noted for excellent Salt Springs, which yield the *French* King a great Revenue, and there's a ſtately Store-houſe where it is laid up. The Town is very ſtrong, and defended by two Caſtles and a Citadel on the top of a Rock, which make it almoſt impregnable. There are ſeveral other Towns in this Diſtrict, noted for good Wine.

18. *Amont*, or *Gray*, on the *Saon*, 25 Miles South-West from *Beſançon*. 'Tis Capital of its Diſtrict, and a very neat Town. There are ſeveral others in this Bailiwic, that were diſmantled by *Lewis* XIV.

XI. The Government of LYONNOIS, has *Orleannois* and *Burgundy* on the North, part of *Guienne* and *Languedoc* on the South, and part of *Franche Comte* and *Dauphine* on the East. 'Tis of a very irregular Form, being much indented by thoſe Governments. The greateſt Extent North and South is 135 Miles, and the greateſt East and West 145. Moſt of it is taken up with Mountains and Foreſts: In other parts 'tis interſperſed with Plains and Hills, which produce good Corn and excellent Wine.

Places of Note are,

1. *Lyons* its Capital, upon the *Rhoſne*, where it joins with the *Saon*, Lat. 45¼. Long. 4. 40. It is very ancient, and ſuppoſed to have been founded by a *Roman* Colony. It was the Metropolis of the Country in *Auguſtus*'s Time, and had a great Trade in Cloth. *Claudius Cæſar* was born here, and *Auguſtus* reſided in it three Years. It was always mentioned by ancient Geographers with ſome Elogium, as Great, Happy, Famous, and the Granary of *France*, *&c.* It has undergone many Viciſſitudes by Wars and Perſecutions, *&c.* It diſputes with *Roan* for being, next to *Paris*, the largeſt and richeſt, and moſt trading City in *France*; its Traffic being much advanced by its convenient Situation on two Rivers, and by its being a conſtant Thoroughfare to *Italy*. It is divided into two Parts; the greateſt lies between the Rivers. It conſiſts of 32 Wards, governed by proper Officers. It is encompaſſed with large Suburbs, and has an old ſtrong Caſtle, cut out of a Rock, where Priſoners of State are kept. Here are many ſtately Edifices, and their Guild Hall is reckoned a Maſterpiece of Architecture. Here are the Ruins of ſeveral *Roman* Structures; as an Amphitheatre, Aqueducts, *&c.* There are ſeveral ſtrong Forts with Vaults and Caſements. Here are 17 Pariſh Churches, 15 Monaſteries, and a noble Hoſpital for the Poor, of admirable Architecture. The City has 6 Gates, many Squares, and 4 Suburbs. The Provoſt of the Merchants, or Governour of the Town, is choſen once in 2 Years. Their other Magiſtrates are 4 Echevins, and they and their Heirs have the Privilege of being reckoned Noble. The Captain of the Town Guards has 200 Musketeers under his Command, is named by the Provoſt, but has his Commiſſion from the King, and every Ward has a Captain. Here are 4 annual Fairs, with great Immunities while they hold, and a Conſervator of their Privileges, who determines Controverſies that may happen then among Merchants. Here are Tradeſmen of all ſorts, and noble Manufactures of Silk, and other curious Stuffs. Abundance of Books are printed here, which they ſend to the Mart at *Frankfort*. Their Archbiſhop calls himſelf Primate of *Gaul*; the Dean has the Title of Duke, and the 66 Canons, of whom the King is chief, have the Title of Counts. Beſides them there are 9 Dignitaries. The Collegiate Church of Saint *John* admits no Canons but ſuch as prove their Nobility by 4 Deſcents. It has many Prebends, 4 Guardians, 7 Knights and Doctors of the Law, and 70 other Prieſts, who have each their proper Office. Their annual Revenue amounts to 300000 Livres. Their Univerſity boaſts of its Antiquity and many Learned Men. Among others, they reckon *Plautius*, Maſter to the Great *Cicero*, and Præceptor to the Emperors *Caracalla* and *Caligula*. Their Bridge over the *Rhoſne* has 19 large Arches, and 7 leſſer ones. By a Croſs on this Bridge, *Dauphiny* is divided from the *Lyonnois*. That over the *Saon* has 9 Arches, and forms a good Port for Ships. Here is a Magazine furniſhed with all Neceſſaries for War. The Place called *La Charite*, is a noble Structure, and conſiſts of 9 Courts, where 1500 Poor are conſtantly kept at work. The Clock in the Tower of their Cathedral is admired for its various Motions and Mechaniſm. The *Jeſuits* College on the *Rhoſne* is the fineſt Structure in the City, being a regular Square curiouſly painted in *Freſco*. In the Front Walk of the Town-Houſe, which is ſomewhat like that of *Amſterdam*, they have a Speech of the Emperor *Claudius*, who was born here, which by the Spelling and Pointing proves its Antiquity. The neighbouring Country abounds with Gardens, and Meadows; and many Places of its Diſtrict produce excellent Wine. In the Neighbourhood there is a Mine of Copper mixed with Silver, and one of Vitriol, equal to that called *Roman*. The Stones dug out of the Quarry of St. *Belus* are mixed with Sparks of Gold; and there is a Quarry of Black Marble mixed with the Figures of Tears, and Rings of a Milk white Colour.

The Diſtrict of *Auvergne* lies in the South-West part of this Government, is very fruitful, pleaſant and populous, abounds with Wine and Mineral Waters; and their Mountains, beſides excellent Graſs, produce many Phyſical Herbs. The Mount *Cantal*, the higheſt in the Country, which is 3 Leagues long, and is always covered with Snow at the top, ſends forth abundance of Springs of different Qualities; one of them, at a Place called *La Chere*, freezes in the hotteſt Weather, and is hot and ſmoaks in Winter. Mount *Liouran*, near *Muret*, abounds with Phyſical Herbs, valued by all the Phyſicians in *Europe*. Mount *Duranius* has abundance of Springs at the top, and at the foot ſeveral Baths, ſome very hot, ſome lukewarm, and others cold; ſo that Nature ſeems to have fitted it for all ſorts of Diſtempers. There is a Lake near *La Beſſe*, which is ſo deep that it could never be ſounded; and when a Stone is thrown into it, it raiſes Storms of Hail, Rain, Lightning and Thunder, and in a hollow Place near it, a Noiſe is heard in Summer like Thunder. At *Rochedagon*, 10 Leagues North-West from *Clermont*, there is a Rock whence Red Stones are dug, which ſhine like Diamonds. At *La Croix Mourant* there are Baths good againſt Leproſy. The Water of the River *Tiritayne* petrifies, is alluminous; and in that part of the Country there is a Bath which is ſulphureous, and another limy; and at *Noyons* there are the beſt Baths in *France*. From a Hill near *Clermont* flows a Bitumen good for ſtrengthening the Nerves. At *Mont Firand* there is a clear Fountain, whoſe Waters turn into Pitch and Bitumen in Summer, of which there is a Hill formed called the Mountain of Pitch. Near *Riom* there is abundance of Saffron, and Veins of beautiful Red Stone. Near *Briande* are Quarries of Marble and Jaſper; and in the Mountains of *Uſſon* abundance of *Lapis Lazuli*. The beſt Paper in *Europe* is made in this Country, and vaſt Quantities of Pitch are produced from their Fir-Trees. Near the Monaſtery of *Morat* there is a Field which frequently iſſues Flames of Fire. This Country abounds with Noblemens Seats, Mules, and other Cattle, which they tranſport in great Numbers. One part of it, near the Confines of *Burgundy*, being overflowed with Water, was cleared by digging a Canal of 1000 Foot through a Mountain.

2. *Clermont*, the Capital of this Diſtrict lies 70 Miles West of *Lyons*. It is a large well built City, has the Title of a County, has a Præſidial and Court of Aids, and is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Bourges*. Here is a Stone Bridge over the River formed by the Water of a neighbouring Fountain, that petrifies, ſays *La Foreſt*; ſo that the Inhabitants are forced to cut the Arches from time to time, leſt the Petrifaction ſhould ſtop the Current. This Town was remarkable in the time of the *Romans*, for a Tower built of the Timber called *Larix*, that reſiſts Fire; for a Coloſſus of Mercury 400 Foot high, and ſeveral other *Roman* Monuments. Many Medals and other Antiquities are frequently dug up here among Marble Columns, and other Remains of *Roman* Structures. The Cathedral and the Biſhop's Palace are ſtately Piles. Here are 3 Collegiate Churches, 2 Monaſteries, 3 Nunneries, and 2 Abbeys; beſides ſeveral Convents without the Town. And *Mont Ferrand* a quarter of a League East from it, is noted for its fine Situation and Strength, a Collegiate Church, and 4 Abbeys.

3. *Thiers*, 25 Miles North-East from *Clermont*, is noted for a conſiderable Trade in Paper and Knives, has a Collegiate Church, and ſeveral Abbeys.

4. *Riom*, 6 Miles North-East of *Clermont*, is ſo pleaſantly ſituate, that 'tis called the Garden of *Auvergne*; is Capital of a Dutchy, has ſeveral Courts, one of the moſt conſiderable Præſidials in *France*, a Mint, and Conſular Juriſdiction. The Churches are magnificent, the Houſes beautiful, and the Monaſteries adorned with Fountains and pleaſant Walks. Here is a Caſtle, three Chapters, and a College of Prieſts of the Oratory, where they teach Philoſophy, Divinity, and Languages.

5. *Iſſoire*, 18 Miles South-East of *Clermont*, noted for a good Breed of Horſes, a conſiderable Trade in Corn and Wine, and ſeveral Monaſteries, and a Lake in the Neighbourhood, into which if a Stone be thrown, it raiſes Vapours which diſſolve into Rain.

6. *Maringues*, on the *Alliere*, 14 Miles North-East of *Clermont*, has a good Harbour much frequented; which makes it one of the beſt trading Towns in the Country.

7. *La Zueulle*, 6 Leagues South-West of *Clermont*, noted for a Fountain, whoſe Water being mixed a ſixth part with Wine, diminiſhes nothing of its Strength or Taſte, becauſe it naturally taſtes like Wine. Near this Place lies that called the Golden Mountain, becauſe the Sand in a neighbouring Pond ſhines like Gold. There are ſeveral Springs here very wholſom to bathe in.

8. *Uſſon*, 2 Leagues South-East of *Iſſoire*, a Royal Caſtle upon the higheſt Rock in *Auvergne*, ſupported by natural Columns of Rock; and on the top there is a fine Spring.

9. *St. Flour*, Capital of Upper *Auvergne*, 40 Miles South of *Clermont*. Lies on a ſteep Rock, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Bourges*, but the Chapter was ſecularized by Pope *Sixtus* IV.

10. *Aurillac*, or *Orillac*, 30 Miles West of *St. Flour*, the Seat of a Præſidial and Bailiwic, noted for its Trade in Lace, and an Abbey, whoſe Abbot depends immediately on the Pope, and is Temporal Lord of the Town. Some Grains of Gold are found in the Sand of a neighbouring Lake.

Bourbonnois lies in the North part of this Government, abounds in Corn and Fruit of all ſorts, Cattle, Game, Iron Mines, Paſtures, Wine, Wool,

Wool, Mineral Waters, and Baths good againſt all Diſtempers. It came by Marriage to *Robert*, Fourth Son to St. *Lewis*, Founder of the preſent Royal Family. It is divided into Upper and Lower.

11. *Moulin*, 50 Miles North of *Clermont*, Capital of the *Bourbonnois*, is very ancient, was the ordinary Reſidence of the Princes of the Family of *Bourbon*, who have a magnificent Caſtle here, where moſt of their Pictures are excellently done. The City and Suburbs are large, well built, and much frequented by People of Quality. Here are ſeveral Courts of Juſtice. 'Tis noted for excellent Medicinal Waters, much of the ſame Nature with thoſe of *Aix la Chapelle*, and Cutlers Ware, by ſome reckoned the beſt in *Europe*. The Cathedral and St. *Peter*'s Church are noble Structures. It has ſeveral Pariſh Churches and Monaſteries, enjoys great Privileges, and abounds with Tradeſmen of all ſorts. The Church, of the Viſitation here, is noted for a noble Monument and Inſcriptions belonging to the Great Duke of *Montmorency*, who was ſacrificed to the Reſentments of Cardinal *Richlieu*, notwithſtanding the Interceſſions made for him by many of the Grandees, as Chief of the greateſt and ancienteſt Family in *France* next to the Kings. He was ſo much the Darling of the People, that they were forced to execute him in the Town-houſe, leſt he ſhould have been reſcued. His Ducheſs erected this Monument, and retired to a Monaſtery, where ſhe ended her Days in Grief. The Sum of the Inſcription is, *To the Memory of* Henry II. *the laſt, beſt, and greateſt Duke of* Montmorency, *Peer of* France, *Admiral and Mareſchal, the Terror of his Enemies, and Darling of his Friends.*

12. *Bourbon l'Archembaud*, ſo called from its Dukes, many of whom were named *Archibald*, lies 8 Miles Weſt from *Moulin*. It is the Capital of Lower *Bourbon*, the ancienteſt Barony in *France*, and made a Duchy and Peerage in favour of *Lewis* of *Bourbon*, Grandſon to St. *Lewis*. It is noted for giving name to the Royal Family. It has a noble Caſtle, and a Chappel richly endowed by the Princes of that Family. *Bleau* mentions a ſtrange Accident that happened here at the very time when *Henry* III. the laſt of the Houſe of *Valois*, was killed. A Thunderbolt broke out of the Arms of the Family of *Bourbon* in the Chappel Window, the Red Battoon which diſtinguiſhed the Arms of that Family from the Family of *Valois*, without doing any Damage to the reſt of the Coat; which was looked upon as an Omen of the future Grandeur of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

XII. The Government of GUIENNE, has Part of *Orleannois* and *Lyonnois* on the North, *Spain* and Part of *Languedoc* on the South, the Sea on the Weſt, and Part of *Languedoc* and *Lyonnois* on the Eaſt. It is of an irregular Form, being much indented with thoſe of other Governments. The greateſt Extent South and North is 185 Miles, and the greateſt Eaſt and Weſt 195. It was anciently called *Aquitain*, and then ſo large, that it took up a third part of *France*. *Gaſcony* was reckoned ſynonymous with *Aquitain*, but now is applied to the South-Weſt part of the Country next to *Spain*. 'Tis ſubdivided into many Diſtricts.

Places of chief Note are,

1. *Saintes*, Capital of the Diſtrict of *Santonge*, which abounds with Corn, Wine, Fruit, Paſturage, Saffron, Roſemary and Wormwood, noted for their particular Virtues. The Coaſt abounds with Salt, and the Sea and Rivers with Fiſh. The Town lies on the *Charante*, 35 Miles South-Eaſt from *Rochel*, is very old, has many Remains of *Roman* Antiquities, and is the Seat of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Bourdeaux*, and of a Præſidial. It ſuffered much during the Wars with the Proteſtants in the Sixteenth Century. The City is large, but indifferently built, and the Cathedral was founded by *Charlemain*.

2. *St. Jean d'Angeli*, 18 Miles North-Eaſt from *Saintes*; formerly a very ſtrong Town, but diſmantled by *Lewis* XIII. in 1621, when he took it from the Proteſtants. Mr. *Welch*, a *Scots* Miniſter, baniſhed by our King *James* I. for Nonconformity, was one of thoſe who preached to the Proteſtants here, and ſo much taken notice of becauſe of his foretelling that *Lewis* XIII. would miſcarry in the firſt Siege: That though the *Jeſuits* would have had the King (who was allowed to come into the Town after he had raiſed the Siege) to uſe him ſeverely, he was ſo well pleaſed with his Anſwer to their Charge of Hereſie, which was, That he preached no ſuch Doctrine, but the Redemption of Man by *Jeſus Chriſt*, according to the Word of God; and the Freedom of Chriſtian Kings and People from the Uſurpation of the Pope: That the King ſaid to his Courtiers, Surely this is a Man of God, forbad giving him any Trouble; and when the Town was taken by Storm at the ſecond Siege, as Mr. *Welch* foretold it would, the King gave particular Orders that no Hurt ſhould be done Mr. *Welch*, or any that belonged to him.

3. *Brouage*, on the Coaſt, 25 Miles Weſt from *St. Jean d'Angeli*, is Capital of its Diſtrict, ſtrongly fortified, and noted for its Salt Pits, which, with thoſe of the Neighbourhood, bring the King in 14 Millions of Livres *per Annum*. At *Tremblade* and *Marennes* in the Neighbourhood, the King has Magazines for Naval Stores.

4. *Oleron* Iſland lies over againſt *Brouage*, at 4 Miles diſtance, is about 20 Miles long and 6 broad, abounds with Corn and Rabbets, has a ſtrong Caſtle on the South-Eaſt Corner, many Villages with Forts, ſeveral Collegiate Churches, an Abbey, 6 Pariſhes, and can raiſe 2000 Fighting Men. It was ſtrongly fortified in 1689, to prevent a Deſcent by the *Engliſh*. It is famous for its Sea-Laws. The chief Commerce is in Fiſh and Salt, of which they make great Quantities. The Inhabitants, with thoſe of the neighbouring Country, were all Proteſtants.

5. *Bourdeaux* lies on the *Garonne*, 80 Miles South-Eaſt from *Rochelle*, is Capital of its Diſtrict, the See of an Archbiſhop, called Primate of *Aquitain*, and the Seat of a Parliament, a Generality, a Mint, a Seneſchal's Court, and one of Admiralty. Here is alſo an Univerſity. It has many Remains of *Roman* Antiquities, and is a fine large and rich City. The Tide, which flows 7 Leagues higher, brings large Veſſels up to the Harbour, which, during their Fairs in *March* and *October*, is full of Foreign Veſſels that come for Wine, Brandy, *&c.* The Palace, Town-houſe, Market-Places, Publick Fountains, Key, and Cathedral, deſerve a Travellers View. It is commanded by three Caſtles, the moſt conſiderable of which is *Chateau Trompette*, built by *Lewis* XIV. to curb the Town, which before the Perſecution was inhabited chiefly by Proteſtants. At the Mouth of the River there is a ſtately Fort and Watch-Tower, reckoned one of the beſt of its kind in *Europe*.

6. *Libourne*, about 14 Miles North-Eaſt from *Bourdeaux* at the Conflux of the *Dordogne* and *Iſle*, is a very pleaſant Town, built by *Edward* I. of *England*. It is noted for an irregular Tide, which riſes in the River all on a ſudden when the Water is moſt calm, runs far up, and overturns all the Boats in its way.

7. *Blaye*, about 16 Miles North-Eaſt from *Bourdeaux*, on the Eaſt ſide of the *Garonne*, is a ſmall Town with a ſtrong Citadel and two Forts, one upon an Iſland in the middle of the River, and another upon the oppoſite Bank.

8. *Bazas*, 34 Miles South-Weſt from *Bourdeaux*, Capital of its Diſtrict, which abounds with Corn, Wine and Fruit, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Auch*, and has a Seneſchal's Court.

9. *Agen*, 45 Miles South-Eaſt from *Bazas*. It is Capital of the *Agenois*, very ancient, large and populous, and noted for the Birth of the Great *Joſeph Scaliger*. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Bourdeaux*, and has Courts of a Præſidial, a Seneſchal, and Aids.

10. *Cahors*, 40 Miles North-Eaſt from *Agen*, is Capital of the Diſtrict of *Quercy*, has many *Roman* Antiquities, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Bourdeaux*, who has the Title of a Count, and may officiate with a Helmet and Sword, booted and ſpurred. It is the Seat of an Univerſity, of a Præſidial, and Seneſchal's Court, has three Stone Bridges over the *Lett*, is noted for good Manufactures, has a College of *Jeſuits*, ſeveral Pariſh Churches and Monaſteries.

11. *Montauban*, 35 Miles South-Eaſt from *Agen*, and 28 South from *Cahors*. It is very ancient, divided into three Parts by the River *Tarn*, over which there is a fair Stone Bridge. It was one of the cautionary Towns given by King *Henry* IV. to the Proteſtants, held out three Sieges, but was betrayed at laſt to *Lewis* XIII. who demoliſhed the Fortifications. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Tholouſe*, who is Lord of Part of the Town. Here is alſo a Præſidial, a Generality, and Court of Aids. The Proteſtants had a noble Academy here for Divinity and the Languages, and a famous College of Phyſicians. The Town is populous, and has a conſiderable Trade by lying on the Road to *Tholouſe*.

12. *Rodez*, 50 Miles South-Eaſt from *Cahors* on the River *Apeyrau*, is Capital of the Diſtrict of *Rovergne*, abounds with Paſturage and Cattle, ſells great numbers of Mules annually to *Spain*, has Mines of Copper, Brimſtone, Allum and Iron; and *Strabo* mentions ſome of Gold and Silver. It is very ancient and large, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Albi*, and has a Seneſchal and a Præſidial's Court. The Biſhop has the Title of Count, and the Archdeacon has the Privilege of wearing a Mitre at Solemn Feſtivals. The Steeple of the Cathedral is one of the fineſt in *France*. Here are many other Churches with ſeveral Colleges, particularly a fine one belonging to the *Jeſuits*. Near this City is the Mountain of *Canſac*, which in times of Rain iſſues Flames, and is ſaid to have Mines of Copper, Arſenic, Azure, and Silver. There are good Baths at the foot of it, two Leagues from hence. Here are two Abyſſes, one of them ſo deep that it could never be ſounded, the other is 60 Paces broad and 200 deep.

13. *Marſillac*, 16 Miles North-Weſt from *Rodez*, noted for ſeveral Curioſities of Nature in the Neighbourhood; as, 1. Large Shells of Fiſhes as hard as Stone, though 80 Miles from the Sea; 2. A Cave which drops Water that petrifies, becomes like Cryſtal, and is formed into curious Shapes; 3. A Fountain that petrifies Wood. Here are alſo ſeveral Mineral Fountains good againſt Diſeaſes. Their Saffron is reckoned better than that of *Spain*, and their Partridges and Flax the beſt in *Guienne*. Here is the Remains of an ancient Aqueduct, cut for three Leagues thro' Mountains.

14. *Vabres*, 28 Miles South from *Rodez*, the See of a Biſhop, who is Count of the Town, and Suffragan of *Albi*.

15. *Limoges*, in the North part of *Guienne*, 55 Miles North-Eaſt of *Angouleſme*, Capital of *Limoſin*, which abounds with Rye, Barley, Cheſnuts, Wine, Fruit, Honey, Saffron, and has ſome Silver Mines, Baths, and Lakes; but their chief Trade is in Horſes and Hogs. The Town is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Bourges*, and has a Generality and Præſidial. The Prince of *Wales* took it by Storm in 1372, when he put above 4000 Women and Children to the Sword, beſides others. The City is large and ſtrong, and is mentioned as a populous Place by *Julius Cæſar*.

16. *Tulle*, 30 Miles South-Eaſt from *Limoges*, and Capital of the Lower Diſtrict. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Bourges*, who has the Title of Viſcount, and is Lord of this City. Here is alſo a Præſidial, a Seneſchal's Court, and an Election.

17. *Uſerche*, 8 Miles North from *Tulle*, a ſtrong Town, which held out a Blockade of ſeven Years againſt the *Engliſh*.

18. *Perigeux*, 47 Miles South-Weſt from *Tulle*, is Capital of *Perigord*, which abounds with good Fountains, Cheſnuts, Paſtures, Flocks, Nuts which make excellent Oil, Iron Mines, and ſome of Silver, with *Lapis Lazuli*, and a red Earth of the ſame Virtue with Bole Armoniac. Here are alſo Mineral Waters impregnated with Sulphur and Allum, hot Baths, and many Simples for Phyſick. The Town is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Bourdeaux*, has a Præſidial and Seneſchal's Court, is fortified, has ſeven Gates, a fair Stone Bridge over the River *Iſle*, a Magazine well furniſhed, a Collegiate Church, one Parochial, a College of *Jeſuits*, ſeveral Abbies and Monaſteries, and the Ruines of a *Roman* Garriſon, Amphitheatre, Temples, *&c.* Within 2 Leagues of the Town there is a Fountain whoſe Waters petrify, and freeze very often into a wonderful Variety of Figures. The Diſtrict is noted for making abundance of Paper, and Veſſels and Inſtruments of Copper, Braſs, and Iron, which are ſent to *Bourdeaux*.

19. *Miraumont*, 16 Miles South-Eaſt of *Perigueux*, noted for a Cave in the Neighbourhood, which the Inhabitants ſay goes 6 Miles under Ground, had formerly ſtately paved Halls, adorned with Altars, Paintings and Images; that it had alſo ſeveral Fountains and Streams, one of which was ſo broad, deep and rapid, that they could not paſs it. And in the Territory of *Marſac*, not far from it, there is a River which at ſtated times ebbs and flows like the Sea.

20. *Bergerac* on the *Dordonne*, 20 Miles South-Weſt of *Perigueux*, commands an important Paſs over the River, is very ſtrong by Nature, was one of the firſt that embraced the Proteſtant Religion, and held out ſeveral Sieges, but at laſt was taken and diſmantled by *Lewis* XIII. It is ſtill a conſiderable Town, and the Seat of a Court of Juſtice.

21. *Caſtillon*,

21. *Caſtillon*, on the ſame River, 25 Miles Weſt of *Bergerac*, noted for a Victory over the *Engliſh* in 1452, where the brave General *Talbot* died fighting valiantly, in the 80th Year of his Age, and after he had received a mortal Wound adviſed his Son to retire, who refuſed it, and ſaid, he could not die more glorioufly than in the Field with his Father, after which he was quickly kill'd.

22. *Sarlat*, 27 Miles South-Eaſt of *Perigueux*, is Capital of *Lower Perigord*, a ſtrong Town, where the Proteſtants held out 2 Sieges in the 16th Century; it is very ancient, had a College of Druids, and a Temple of *Æſculapius*, with a College of Phyſicians. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Bourdeaux*, and has a Seneſchal's Court.

23. *Auch*, Capital of the Diſtrict of *Armagnac*, and of all *Gaſcony*, which abounds with Corn, Wine, Cattle, wild Beaſts and Fowls, and contains above 1800 Fees, ſubject to the Ban and Arrier Ban. The Town lies in Lat. 43. 49. Long. 28 min. near the River *Gers*. It is the See of an Archbiſhop, who calls himſelf Patriarch *of Aquitain*, ſhares the Sovereinty of the Town with the Count of *Armagnac*, and has 100000 Livres *per Annum*. The Cathedral is one of the fineſt in *France*, is dedicated to the Virgin, and boaſts of having a Bottle full of her Milk. The Chapter conſiſts of 15 Dignitaries, 20 Prebendaries, 36 Incumbents, 37 Chaplains in Ordinary, and ſeveral Clerks. Here is alſo a Præſidial Court and a College. The Territory is remarkable for thoſe excellent Pears call'd *Bon-chretiens*.

24. *Leictoure*, or *Leitoure*, by ſome reckon'd the Capital of *Armagnac*, 20 Miles North-Eaſt of *Auch*, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Auch*, and has a Seneſchal's and Præſidial's Court.

25. *Arreau*, 18 Leagues South-Weſt from *Auch*, Capital of the Valley of *Aur*. It formerly belonged to the Kingdom of *Navarre*, and is incompaſſed with high inacceſſible Mountains. Here are Mines of Iron, Lead, Silver, and Copper, ſubterranean Fires, Chryſtal reſembling Diamonds, and others that look like Topazes and Saphires.

26. *Condom*, is Capital of the *Condomois*, the fruitfulleſt part of *Gaſcony*, which abounds with Corn, Wine, and all Neceſſaries for Life. The Town lies 12 Miles South-Weſt from *Agen*, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Bourdeaux*, has ſeveral Churches and Monaſteries, a Præſidial and Election.

27. *Nerac*, 10 Miles North from *Condom*, is Capital of the Dutchy of *Albret*, which gave Name formerly to the Kings of *Navarre*. It has a noble Caſtle, and fine Gardens, was an Aſylum to *Calvin*, who retired hither under Protection of the Queen of *Navarre*, and was one of the ſtrongeſt Places poſſeſs'd by the Proteſtants, but taken and diſmantled by *Lewis* XIII. in 1621.

28. *Air*, 35 Miles North-Weſt from *Auch*, is Capital of *Chaloſſe*, or *Proper Gaſcony*, which abounds with Rye, Millet, Paſturage, tame Cattle, and wild Beaſts. The Town is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Auch*, and has a Royal Court of Judicature.

29. *Dax*, 33 Miles Weſt from *Air*, on the River *Adour*, is Capital of the Country call'd *Les Landes*, whoſe chief Product is Wax, Honey, Roſin, Cattle, and Wool. It has a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Auch*, and a Seneſchal's Court, is rich, ſtrong, and well built, was anciently call'd the *City of Nobles*, becauſe governed by 12 Lords, who had each a Caſtle, with their Arms upon it. It is chiefly noted for its Fountains of hot Water, one of which, the Inhabitants ſay, has no Bottom, and the Water is intolerably hot. There are Baths both within and without the Town, and others at *Terſis*, about a Mile from it. Near the Walls there is a Fountain of Salt Water, and a Cave with 3 Pits, whoſe Waters increaſe and decreaſe with the Moon.

30. *Bayonne*, 25 Miles South-Weſt from *Dax*, near the Mouth of the *Oleron*. It is Capital of the *Ter de la Bourd*, which produces excellent Apples for Sider, Simples for Phyſic, and feeds abundance of Hogs; ſo that the Inhabitants have a good Trade in Gammons. It is very ancient, was the Seat of a *Roman* Garriſon, is now the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Auch*, and has a Royal Court of Juſtice, with a good Harbour, but of difficult Acceſs. It is extremely well fortified, becauſe one of the Keys of *France* on the Side of *Spain*. It has many Churches, and ſeveral Monaſteries.

31. *St. Jean de Luz*, 12 Miles South-Weſt from *Bayonne*, near the Sea, over-againſt *Fontarabia*. It is a large Town, noted for the Marriage of *Lewis* XIV. of *France* with the Infanta of *Spain*, in *June* 1660.

32. The Iſle of *Pheaſants*, in the River *Bidaſſoa*, which ſeparates *France* and *Spain*. It is famous for the Treaty here in 1659, betwixt the two Crowns, call'd the Treaty of the *Pyrences*, of which the Match betwixt *Lewis* XIV. and the Infanta, and his and her renouncing the *Spaniſh* Dominions for themſelves and their Heirs, were two of the chief Articles, his Violation of which, laid the Foundation of the Wars, which ſtill afflict *Europe*.

LOWER NAVARRE is included in the Government of *Guienne*, and lies in the South-Weſt part of it, along the *Pyrenean* Mountains. It was part of the Kingdom of *Navarre*, from whence the *French* Kings ſtill carry that Title. The Country is of a ſmall Extent, and for moſt part mountainous. It has little Corn or Wine, but produces Millet, Oats, Pears and Apples, of which they make good Sider. The Valleys have good Paſturage, the Wool of their Sheep is fine, and the Fleſh of their tame and wild Cattle has an excellent Taſte.

Places of Note are,

1. *St. Palais*, the Capital, about 23 Miles South-Eaſt from *Bayonne*. It ſtands high, is defended by Walls and Ditches, and has a Mint.

2. *St. Jean Pied de Port*, 20 Miles South-Weſt from *St. Palais*, is ſtrong by Nature and Art.

3. *Mauleon*, about 11 Miles South-Eaſt from *Palais*, Capital of the Valley of *Soule*, which is 12 Leagues long, and 5 and a half broad.

The Principality of BEARN, part of the Kingdom of *Navarre*, lies Eaſt from *Lower Navarre*, is 22 Leagues Eaſt and Weſt, and 20 North and South, contains 434 Villages, 2 Biſhopricks, and 3 Abbeys. It is divided into Mountains and large Valleys, the Air is healthful. In ſome Places they have Wine, as good as that of *Bourdeaux*. They have large Woods and Paſtures, and abundance of Cattle; ſo that they furniſh their Neighbours with Milk, Butter and Cheeſe. It is encompaſſed on all ſides by Branches of the *Pyrenees*, and is liable to Tempeſts of Hail. The People are brave, and their Nobility courteous and liberal. The Reformation was brought in here by the famous Queen *Jane*; her Son *Henry the Great*, after he turn'd Papiſt, allowed the *Roman* Catholicks their Liberty; but on a Petition of the Inhabitants, he excluded the *Jeſuits*, and they continued ſo, till *Lewis* XIII. repealed the Edict againſt them, tho' they had murder'd his Father *Henry* IV. The Proteſtant Religion continued here till *Lewis* XIV. Dragoon'd them in 1684. There are ſeveral Mines of Iron, Lead, Copper, Silver, Quarries of Marble, Medicinal Fountains here, and a Spring of Salt Water, which makes good white Salt.

Places of Note are,

1. *Pau*, 30 Miles Eaſt from *St. Palais*, on the River *Gave*. It is Capital of the Principality, and the Seat of a Parliament, of a Chamber of Accounts, a Seneſchal's Court, and a Mint. The *Jeſuits* have a College here. The Town is well built, populous, and defended by a Caſtle, where *Henry* IV. of *France* was born, *Dec.* 13. 1457.

2. *Leſcar*, on the ſame River, 4 Miles North-Weſt from *Pau*, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Aux*, who is Preſident of the States of the Province. It grew conſiderable by the Reſidence of the Kings of *Navarre*, but ſuffer'd much by the Wars about Religion.

3. *Ourtez*, on the ſame River, 20 Miles North-Weſt from *Pau*, is an ancient Town, has a ſtrong Caſtle, and a Seneſchal's Court. Here is a Bridge of a prodigious Height over the River. The Proteſtants took the Town by Storm in the 16th Century, put the Garriſon to the Sword, and drove the Prieſts and Monks over the Bridge into the River, as the Authors of the Cruelties that had been committed upon the Proteſtants in this Country.

4. *Navarreins*, about 41 Miles North-Weſt from *Pau*, a ſtrong Town, where the Proteſtants held out two Sieges, but 'twas taken by *Lewis* XIII. in 1620.

5. *Oleron*, 10 Miles South-Eaſt from *Pau*. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Auch*, who has the Title of Baron of *Bearn*. Here is alſo a Seneſchal's Court.

The County of BIGORRE, lies Eaſt from *Bearn*, is divided into Mountains and Plains, well water'd, has good Paſturage, abounds with Cattle, Rye, Millet, and other Grain, and has Quarries of Marble, and ſome Jaſper.

Places of Note are,

1. *Tarbe*, 18 Miles Eaſt from *Pau*. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Auch*, ſtands pleaſantly in a fine Valley, is divided into 5 Parts by the River *Adour*, is well built, has a good Caſtle, 2 Pariſh Churches, and 2 Monaſteries.

2. *Bagneres*, 17 Miles South from *Tarbe*, a very pleaſant Town, famous for its Baths, ſo much valued by the *Romans*, that they beautified the Town with ſeveral fine Structures upon that account: They are much frequented Spring and Fall, from all Parts of the Kingdom; ſome of them are ſo hot, that they boil Eggs in an inſtant.

The Diſtrict of COMINGES, conſiſts of 4 Valleys, and lies Eaſt from *Bigorre*. It abounds with Corn, Wine, Paſturage, Cattle, Fowl, and Fruit, but is much ſubject to Tempeſts of Hail.

Places of Note are,

1. *St. Bertrand*, 30 Miles South-Eaſt from *Tarbe*. It is Capital of the Country, and was founded by *Pompey* in his Return from *Spain*. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Auch*, who is call'd Lord of *Cominges*. It is remarkable for little elſe but its Cathedral of rough Marble.

2. *St. Gaudens*, on the *Garonne*, 10 Miles North-Eaſt from *St. Bertrand*, is the largeſt Town in the Country, the Seat of a Royal Court of Judicature, and the uſual Reſidence of the Biſhop of *Cominges*. There are ſeveral other Towns in this County, noted for Fairs and Markets, Salt-pits, and Mineral Waters.

3. *Lombe*, 34 Miles North-Eaſt from *Tarbe*, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Tolouſe*.

4. *St. Lizier*, 40 Miles Eaſt from *St. Bertrand*, is Capital of the Diſtrict of *Conſerans*, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Auch*, and has a Court of Judicature, depending on *Tholouſe*. It is defended by Walls, and a Stone Bridge over the River, with a ſtrong Tower in the middle, where is a conſtant Guard. *Bleau* ſays, *St. Fregeu*, a Town not far from hence, ſtands on ſo high a Mountain, that 'tis ſcarce to be reach'd by ones Eye: It is very ſteep, but full of Vines and other Trees, among which there is a noble Nunnery. He mentions People in this and ſome other Parts of *Gaſcony*, named *Cagots*, ſuppoſed to be of *Gothic* Original: they are of a pleaſant Countenance, but their Hair and Breath ſtink ſo intolerably, that the other People avoid them as Lepers; ſo that they live apart by themſelves, and have ſeparate Places in Churches.

XIII. The Government of LANGUEDOC, has the *Lyonnois* on the North, part of *Spain* and the Gulph of *Lyons* on the South, *Guienne* on the Weſt, and *Dauphiny* and *Provence* on the Eaſt. The Figure of it is ſo irregular, that 'tis hard to give its Dimenſions, 'tis ſo much indented by the neighbouring Governments; the greateſt Extent Eaſt and Weſt is about 185 Miles, and the greateſt South and North along the *Rhone* 115; but it is far from being equal either way.

It is divided into many Diſtricts, and reckon'd the fineſt Province in *France*, for Pleaſure and Fruitfulneſs. The Air is temperate and healthful. It abounds with Corn, and excellent Fruit of all ſorts, Wine, Olives, Oil, Honey, Wax, Saffron, Silk, Salt, Cattle, good Paſtures, Metals, Minerals, Mineral Waters, Quarries of Marble and Alabaſter, all ſorts of Sea and Freſh Water Fiſh, and Veniſon; nor is any Country better provided with Simples for Phyſic, which renders the Faculty of *Montpellier* ſo famous. Here is alſo abundance of Dying Herbs, Materials for making excellent Glaſs, Azure, Verdigreaſe, Vermilion, Soap; and in the Sand of many of the Rivers there is a mixture of Silver and Gold. The Women are comely, and the Men for moſt part ingenious. This Province is well water'd by abundance of Rivers, particularly by the *Garonne* on the Weſt, and the *Rhoſne* on the Eaſt. It is famous for the Royal Canal dug thro' it by *Lewis* XIV. betwixt the *Garonne* and the Gulph of *Lyons*, which opens a Communication betwixt the Ocean and the Mediterranean, ſo that Goods may be conveyed in 15 Days time, without any Danger, from the Bay of *Biſcay* to the Gulph of *Lyons*, by the River *Garonne* and this Canal, which was begun in 1666, and finiſh'd in 1681. It begins at *Blaguac* on the *Garonne*, 4 Miles above *Tholouſe*, and falls into the Gulph of *Lyons* at *Marſeillan*, about 5 Miles above *Agde*, and is 92 Miles long, in a direct Line, beſides Turnings and

Windings:

Windings: The whole computed at 63 *French* Leagues; and it is every where 30 Foot broad. The Work is ſurpriſing and ſtupendious: the Courſes of many ſmall Rivers are alter'd to form it; and there are abundance of large Reſervatories or Baſins, to keep in and let out the Water at pleaſure. The chief Baſin is that of *Ferreol*, about 2000 Fathom round, and 90 Foot deep. It receives the Waters from the *Black Mountain*, which are kept in by a Cauſway and 3 ſtrong Walls. The Waters of this Baſin fall into that of *Naurouſe*, which is 200 Fathom long, 150 broad, and faced with Free-ſtone. This Baſin lies in the higheſt Place of the Canal, ſo that the Water can be let out on both ſides, and runs contrary ways. The Bridge over the ſmall River *Repudre* is very conſiderable; the Canal which runs over it being 7 Foot deep, and carrying large Boats, while at the ſame time the River runs under it. The Arch of *Malpas* is ſtill more ſurpriſing, being a Rock cut thro' 80 Fathom long, 4 broad, and 4 and a half deep, with ways cut out on both ſides, for the Horſes to draw their Boats.

Places of Note are,

1. *Tholouſe*, Capital of the *Tholouſan*, and of the Government. It lies on the *Garonne*, about 42 Miles South-Eaſt from *Auch*, and 26 South from *Montauban*. It is reckoned one of the largeſt and fineſt Towns in the Kingdom, and famous in Antiquity, having been the Metropolis of the *Tectoſages*, who made ſuch Conqueſts in *Europe* and *Aſia*, under the Conduct of *Brennus*. The *Romans* made it Capital of a Colony, and adorned it with ſtately Buildings, and particularly a Capitol, dedicated to *Jupiter*, which continued till the 13th Century, when it was uſed as a Town-houſe, from whence their Eſchevins were named Capitouls, and had formerly Power of Life and Death. *Aulus Gellius* ſays, this City was plundered *A. R.* 685, by *Q. Servilius Cepio*, a *Roman* Conſul, who found, according to *Valerius Maximus*, 15000 Talents in Silver. *Oroſius* ſays, it was 100000 Pound Weight of Gold, and 110000 of Silver. *Juſtin* makes it 110000 of Gold, and 50 Millions of Silver. He ſent it to *Marſeilles*, but order'd the Convoy, and the other Captains to be murder'd, that he might enjoy it alone; but when he was defeated by the *Cimbri*, the *Romans* confiſcated his Eſtate, and he himſelf died a miſerable Exile, whence *Aurum Toloſanum* became a Proverb, to ſignify an ill gotten and unproſperous Eſtate.

This City was ſo populous in the Time of *Auſonius*, who was educated here, that he ſays, it ſent out 4 Colonies, which were not miſs'd. The *Romans* ſolemnized *Flora*'s Games in this City, attended with very diſhoneſt Spectacles A Remembrance of them is ſtill kept up for the encouragement of Poeſy and other parts of Learning, under conduct of their Parliament and Magiſtrates, who diſtribute Prizes annually, of 3 Golden Flowers, worth about 14 *l.* Sterling each, to thoſe who perform beſt. The Parliament here, is the ſecond in the Kingdom; and their Univerſity, one of the moſt flouriſhing in *France*. 'Tis likewiſe the See of an Archbiſhop, and the Seat of a Seneſchal's Court and Viguery. Their Government is by 10 Eſchevins. The City is divided into 2 Parts, by the River, and into 8 Wards, govern'd by their reſpective Capitouls. The firſt Ward is *Dourade*, ſo called from a Church formerly dedicated to the Sun, and now to the Virgin. This Ward contains ſeveral Churches, Monaſteries, Colleges, a Peſt-houſe, the Suburb of St. *Cyprian* and the great Hoſpital of St. *James*. The ſecond Ward is St. *Stephen's*, ſo called from the Cathedral, a magnificent Structure, with a very high Tower, and a Bell ſo large, that they dare not ring it, leaſt the Tower ſhould fall. Round the Choir of this Church are 14 vaulted Chappels; and in the Market-place before it, there's a ſtately Fountain, adorn'd with a fine Obelisk. In this Ward are alſo the Archbiſhop's Palace, the Arſenal, ſeveral Convents, Colleges, Churches and Chappels, and the Town-Houſe, one of the fineſt in *France*, adorn'd with Repreſentations of the Entrance of their Kings into this City, and the Pictures of the Capitouls in their Robes. The third Ward, is that of the Old Bridge, of Gothic Structure: But the New Bridge vyes with that of *Paris*. Here ſtand the Exchange, the Court of the Provoſt and of the Conſuls of the Merchants, and the Cage into which Blaſphemers are ſhut, before they are caſt into the *Garonne*. The fourth Ward is call'd *La Pierre*, but has nothing conſiderable. The fifth, is that of *D'Albaud*; ſo called from a Church where ſate the Court of Inquiſition, ſo infamous for their Cruelties againſt the *Albigenſes*. Near this ſtands an old Caſtle, thought to be part of the ancient Capitol. In this Ward is the Iſland of *St. Anthony*, form'd by the River, and inhabited by Tradeſmen. The ſixth Ward, is called *S. Pierre de Cuiſins*: It has ſeveral Churches and Monaſteries, one of which belongs to the *Franciſcans*, is more ſumptuous than the reſt, and noted for a Vault under it, which, they ſay, preſerves dead Corpſe from Conſumption without any Art. Other remarkable Places in this Ward are, 1. The Univerſity. 2. The College of *Foix*, founded by the Cardinal *de Foix*, who gave them a Library of printed Books, and another of Manuſcripts. 3. The College of *Narbonne*, and that of *Equille*, founded by one of the Counts for the Study of the Learned Languages. 4. The Corn-Mills of *Baſacle*, and the Caſtle, which have each of them 16 Mill-ſtones, and great numbers of Engines for currying Leather, which are eſteemed among the greateſt Curioſities of this City. The ſeventh Ward, is *St. Bartholomew's*: Here ſtands the Caſtle, formerly the Reſidence of the Counts of *Tholouſe*, and now the Place where the Parliament meets. The Exchequer, and other Courts of Juſtice, the Mint, and chief Priſon, are alſo here. The eighth Ward, is that of *St. Sernin*, or *Saturnin*, ſo call'd from an ancient Collegiate Church, on the top of which are Guns, ſo placed that the numerous Pillars which ſupport the Structure, can't cover the People from their Shot. The reaſon of this Precaution is, to preſerve the vaſt Treaſure kept here, where, among other things, there are 50 Gilt Silver Skreens, beſides the Jewels and Ornaments of the Church, and the rich Tombs of their ancient Counts, Prelates, and Nobles.

2. *La Vaur*, 18 miles North-Eaſt from *Tholouſe*, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Tholouſe*.

The Diſtrict of ALBIGEOIS, lies North-Eaſt of *Tholouſe*, is 17 Leagues Eaſt and Weſt, and 21 North and South. From hence were named the *Albigenſes*, ſo famous for witneſſing ſo early and boldly againſt the Church of *Rome*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Albi*, 38 miles North-Eaſt from *Tholouſe*, on the River *Tarn*. It is the Seat of a Viguery and Archbiſhop, who has 50000 Crowns *per Annum*, and is temporal Lord of the City. The Cathedral is magnificent, has above 20 Regular Clergymen, and 50 Prieſts and Chaplains belonging to it. Here is another Collegiate Church, and ſeveral Convents. The Town is defended by good Walls and Ditches, has a fine Bridge over the River, and a conſiderable Trade.

2. *Realmont*, 10 miles South-Weſt from *Albi*, a pleaſant City on the River *Aſſou*. The firſt which embraced the Reformation in this Country, was fortified, and ſerved as a Place of Retreat to the Proteſtants during the Civil Wars.

3. *Caſtres*, 20 miles South from *Albi*, is Capital of its Diſtrict, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Albi*, who has a ſtately Palace here. The Town is noted for a Manufacture of Crape, and has ſeveral Churches and Monaſteries. There was a Tribunal half Papiſts and half Proteſtants here, according to the Edict of *Nants*, but aboliſhed by *Lewis* XIV. Within 2 Leagues of this City there is a great Rock in a River, under a Bridge, which ſhakes when touch'd by one's Hand or Finger, but ſtands immoveable when Carts and Coaches go over the Bridge. This is aſcribed to its being equally poiſed on another Rock, upon which it ſtands. Betwixt this City and *Carcaſſon*, there is a Mountain call'd *Priapus*, with Stones ſhaped like the Genitals of both Sexes. Sir *Theodore De Vaux*, one of our *Charles* IId's Phyſicians, preſented one of them to that King, and another to the Royal Society, of which he was a Fellow.

4. *Caſtelnaudari*, Capital of *Lauragais*, 20 miles South-Eaſt from *Lavaur*. It has a Seneſchal and Præſidial's Court, is noted for a Manufactory of Woollen Cloth, and famous for the defeat of the Duke of *Orleans*'s Troops here in 1632, by the Marſhal *De Schomberg*, when he took the Duke of *Montmorency*, that commanded them. The Royal Canal paſſes thro' this Town, and becauſe of a ſteep Hill near it, which would occaſion the Water to run with too great a Current, here are 5 Locks with great Sluices one above another, and large Baſins between each, to retain the Water, and make the Paſſage for the Veſſels eaſy.

5. *St. Papoul*, 4 miles North-Eaſt of *Caſtelnaudari*, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Tholouſe*.

6. *Puylaurens*, 25 miles Eaſt from *Tholouſe*, noted for a Proteſtant Academy, and being one of their Places of Retreat during the Wars. *Martel*, one of their famous Profeſſors, anſwer'd Cardinal *Richlieu*'s Book call'd *The Method*. It is alſo noted for the Birth of *William* of *Puylaurens*, Chaplain to *Raymond*, Count of *Tholouſe*, and Author of a Chronicle which the Papiſts endeavour'd to ſuppreſs, becauſe it gives a favourable Account of the *Albigenſes*.

7. *Pamiers*, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Tholouſe*, and Capital of the County of *Foix*, which has Quarries of fine Marble, and ſome Mines of Silver and Iron, and abounds with Corn, Wine, Paſturage, wild Beaſts and Fowl. It lies 20 miles South from *Tholouſe*, was famous for its Counts, who took part with the *Albigenſes*, to whom it was a Retreat. *Philip the Fair* of *France* impriſon'd one of its Biſhops, for which he was excommunicated by the Pope; but the King deſpiſed it, and made the Biſhop beg his Pardon, before he releaſed him. This Town is noted for excellent Wine, and is divided into 6 Wards, each of them govern'd by its proper Magiſtrate. The Biſhop is Preſident of the States of this Diſtrict, and joint Lord of the Town with the King.

8. *Foix*, lies 8 miles South from *Pamieres*, gives Name to the Country, was formerly its Capital, is ſtill the Seat of a Seneſchal, and of an Office into which the Revenues are paid.

9. *Mirepoix*, 12 miles South-Eaſt from *Pamieres*, was made the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Tholouſe*, by Pope *John* XXII. in 1318, for the Family of *Levi*, to whom he gave Title of *Mareſchals of the Faith*, becauſe of their Zeal againſt the *Albigenſes*. They pretended to be of the Tribe of *Levi*, and of the ſame Family with the Bleſſed Virgin.

10. *Belleſtat*, 15 miles South-Eaſt from *Mirepoix*, noted for a Fountain which ebbs and flows 12 times in 24 Hours, ſo exactly, that it ſerves the Neighbours for a Clock.

11. *Rieux*, 12 miles North-Weſt from *Pamieres*, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Tholouſe*.

12. *Narbonne*, Capital of its Quarter, 40 miles South Eaſt from *St. Papoul*, near the Gulph of *Lyons*, on a Canal drawn from the River *Aude*. The *Romans* call'd it their Bulwark againſt the *Gauls*, made it the Capital of their firſt Colony, and the Reſidence of their Proconſul. Some derive the Name from *Q. Martius Narbo* a *Roman*, who founded it 116 Years before Chriſt. It had large Privileges, and was beautified by the *Romans* with an Amphitheatre, and a Capitol of Marble, the Ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen. *Sidonius Apollinaris* commends it for its healthful Air, fruitful Territory, Walls, Circuit, Inhabitants, Taverns, Gates, Galleries, Temples, Mint, Baths, Arches, Granaries, Shambles, Bridges, Wealth, Meadows, Fountains, Iſlands, Saltpits, Ponds, and the River belonging to it. The *Romans* alſo built Aquæducts, and public Schools here. There are many Monuments of *Roman* Antiquities and Inſcriptions ſtill remaining here, too long to be inſiſted on. It is the See of an Archbiſhop, who, as ſuch, is Preſident of the States of *Languedoc*. It loſt much of its ancient Grandeur during the Wars with the *Albigenſes*, and the Air is now very unwholſome, becauſe of the adjacent Lakes and Pools, whence the People are much afflicted with Impoſthumes, and other Swellings. It has a Communication with *Rouſſillon* by Canals and Lakes.

13. *Bezieres*, 15 miles North-Eaſt from *Narbonne*, is famous for the Remains of *Roman* Structures, the See of a Biſhop, has a fine College of *Jeſuits*, and a conſiderable Trade.

14. *Carcaſſon*, 30 miles Weſt from *Narbonne*, is divided by the River *Ade*, over which there is a Stone Bridge. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Narbonne*, and has a Seneſchal and Præſidial Court. It is very ancient, as appears by old Manuſcripts ſtill kept here, writ on the Bark of Trees, fine Linnen, and ſuch other Materials, and alſo by antique Weapons and Engines in their Arſenal. The *Goths* kept the Spoils of *Rome* here, according to ſome Authors. The Town is well built and fortified, and has a ſtrong Caſtle, with a conſtant Garriſon. It is noted for a Manufacture of Cloth, Serges, and Box-Combs, and its Territory is very fruitful and pleaſant.

15. *Alet*, 12 miles South-Weſt from *Carcaſſon*, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Narbonne*, who is Temporal Lord of the Town.

16. *Agde*, 23 miles North-Eaſt from *Narbonne*, reckoned one of the oldeſt in *France*, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan to *Narbonne*, who is

Lord of the Town, and has the Title of Count. The Town is pleasant, and has a considerable Trade in Wine. Boats come up to it from the Sea, and Ships come pretty near it by the River *Exeule*.

17. *Lodeve*, above 30 miles North from *Ayde*, the See of a Bishop, who is Lord of the Town, has the Title of Count of *Montbrun*, and is Suffragan of *Narbonne*.

18. *Nismes*, Capital of its District, 24 miles North-East from *Montpellier*, a very ancient Town noted for several Remains of *Roman* Antiquities, which are very magnificent, and has several modern Structures that deserve a Traveller's View. It was one of the Cautionary Towns given the Protestants by *Henry* IV. It was taken from them by *Lewis* XIII. and the Protestants here were dragooned by *Lewis* XIV. The Situation of the Town is extreme pleasant; and the adjacent Country abounds with Vines and other Fruit-Trees. It is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Narbonne*, has a famous Academy, and some Courts of Justice. It is a Town of considerable Trade, and noted for a Manufacture of good Serge. There is a subterranean Passage in the Neighbourhood, which reaches to *Arles* that is 20 miles distant.

19. *Montpellier*, 33 miles North-East from *Agde*, and 24 South-West from *Nismes*, is Capital of *Languedoc*, and the largest City of the Province next to *Tholouse*. It is strong, defended by a Citadel, is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Narbonne*, has an University, one of the best in *Europe* for the Study of Physic. Mr. *Ray* says, there were above 130 Apothecaries here, who lived for most part by selling Cypress Powder, Sweet Bags, Cassolets, Treacle, Confection of Alkermes, of Hyacinth, and *Hungary* Water. It is also noted for Waxworks, Essences, Perfumes, Manufactures of Silk, and Oil of Olives. Here are many stately Buildings and sumptuous Churches without the City. They have Baths, Medicinal Waters like those of the *Spaa*, and a Royal Garden of Simples extraordinary well furnished and kept. It was one of the Cautionary Towns given to the Protestants by *Henry* IV. taken from them by *Lewis* XIII. and the Protestants here were dragoon'd by *Lewis* XIV. The Air of the Town is as wholsome as any in *France*, and accounted a soveraign Remedy against Consumptions. Here is a fine Prospect of the Gulph of *Lyons*, from which it lies 12 Miles North. The neighbouring Soil is reckoned one of the best in *France*, and abounds with Vineyards that yield a very strong Wine. At *Gabian*, on the Road betwixt this City and *Beziers*, there is a Spring of Petroleum, which flows from the Rocks all the Year, but mostly in Summer.

20. *Frontignon*, or *Frontignac*, on the back of the Gulph of *Lyons*, about 10 miles South-West from *Montpellier*, famous for its Muscate Wine, made of the Muscadine Grapes that grow on the neighbouring Hills, which encompass the Town in form of an Amphitheatre. At *Bulleruck* near this Place are Springs of Water which taste brackish, are lukewarm in Autumn, and hot in Winter. Mr. *Ray* thinks they run thro' Salt Mines.

21. *Alais*, 25 miles North-West from *Montpellier*, is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Narbonne*, who has the Title of Count. The Town is strong, and was taken from the Protestants by *Lewis* XIII.

22. *Anduse*, 7 miles South-West from *Alais*, another strong Town, which was taken from the Protestants by the same Prince.

23. *St. Hippolite*, 7 miles South-West from *Anduse*, formerly a strong Town inhabited by Protestants, most of whom were murdered or sent to the Galleys by *Lewis* XIV. because they met in the Ruines of the Church for Worship, after he had caused it to be demolished.

24. *Uzes*, 15 miles North-East from *Nismes*, the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Narbonne*. It is large, famous for its Manufacture of Cloth and Serges, and had a noble Protestant Church, till they were dragoon'd by *Lewis* XIV.

25. *Pont du Gard*, about 8 miles South-East from *Uzes*, famous for its Bridge, supposed to be of *Roman* Structure. It consists of three Bridges one above another; the uppermost has 30 Arches, the middle one 11, the under one 6, and is the common Passage over the River: And under these Bridges there is a Canal 6 Foot deep and 3 broad, covered with large Stones. Through this Canal the Water was conveyed to the highest Bridge, and from thence by an Aqueduct to *Nismes*.

26. *Pont St. Esprit*, 25 miles North-East of *Uzes*, so named from its Stone Bridge over the *Rhosne*, one of the finest in *Europe*. It is 7236 Foot long, 90 broad, and has 22 Arches, under which Boats pass with incredible Swiftness. Passengers land above the Bridge, and take Boat again under it, because of the Danger. Here is a strong Citadel to defend the Bridge, because the Pass is important.

The CEVENNES and VIVARESE lie in the North part of this Province, have Mines of Lead in their Mountains, but they are not improved for want of Hands. The Protestants, who were very numerous in this Country, and with their Brethren on the South side the *Loire*, were, as *La Cross* says, 2,000,000, designed to have stood in their Defence in 1683, against *Lewis* the Fourteenth's Edict for pulling down their Churches, imprisoning their Ministers, and forbidding their Worship; but the Inhabitants of the wealthy Cities were against it; so that only some part of the Protestants in the *Cevennes* and Valleys of *Dauphine*, stood upon their Defence; which gave *Lewis* XIV. a handle to treat them as Rebels, and occasioned a great Insurrection during the late Wars, which might have put an end to his Persecution had they been duly supported by the Protestant Powers. The Mountainous Parts abound with Flocks of Cattle, and produce some Rye and Wine; and the Plains along the *Rhosne* abound with Corn, Fruit of all sorts, and excellent Wine.

Places of Note are,

1. *Viviers*, near the West side of the *Rhosne*, 32 miles North-East from *Uzes*. It is Capital of the Country, and the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Vienne*, who has the Title of Count and Prince.

2. *Privas*, 16 miles North-West from *Viviers*; formerly one of the most considerable Places in *Languedoc*, and a Bulwark to the Protestants, till dismantled by *Lewis* XIII.

3. *Le Puy*, 51 miles North-West from *Vivier*, is the See of a Bishop, who depends immediately on the Pope, is one of the largest Cities in *Languedoc*, and the Cathedral is much frequented by Superstitious People, to see the Reliques, among which they pretend to have our Saviour's Foreskin and *Aaron*'s Mitre.

4. *Mende*, 33 miles South-West from *Le Puy*, is Capital of the *Gevaudan*, and the See of a Bishop, who has the Title of Count.

ROUSSILON lies South from *Languedoc*, therefore we place it here. It was formerly Part of *Catalonia*, but subdued by the *French*, and quitted to them by the Treaty of the *Pyrennees*. It is about 50 miles East and West, and 46 South and North; mountainous, produces little Corn or Wine, but has good Pastures on the Rivers, that feed abundance of Cattle. It is divided into three Vigueries.

Places of Note are,

1. *Perpignan*, Capital of its Viguery and of the whole Province. It lies 35 miles South from *Narbonne*. 'Tis not large, but populous, is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Narbonne*, has an University, and by its Citadel and other Fortifications is reckoned one of the strongest Places in *Europe*.

2. *Salces*, a strong Town on the Bank of the Sea, 15 miles North from *Perpignan*.

3. *Collioure*, a well fortified Town, with a good Harbour, 22 miles South-East from *Perpignan*.

4. *Ville Franche*, or *Villa Franca*, Capital of the Viguery of *Conflent*, 22 miles North-West of *Perpignan*.

5. *Mont Louis*, a Fortress in *French Cerdagne* on the Frontiers of *Catalonia*, built by the *French* to cover *Roussilon*, about 22 miles West of *Ville Franche*.

XV. The Government of DAUPHINE has part of *Burgundy* on the North, *Provence* on the South, Part of *Lyonnois* and *Languedoc* on the West, and *Savoy* and *Piedmont* on the East. The Form is irregular, being much indented by the neighbouring Governments. The greatest Extent from East to West is about 100 miles, and South and North about 95. It had formerly a Prince of its own, who was called *Dolphin*, because he took that Fish for his Device in a Tournament. The last of them being without Issue, and that he might be protected against the Duke of *Savoy* his mortal Enemy, quitted it to *Philip de Valois*, King of *France* in 1349, on condition that the Eldest Son of *France* should bear the Title, quarter his Arms with those of *France*, that the People should enjoy their ancient Privileges, and that the Province should never be annexed to *France*.

That Part of it which lies on the *Rhosne* is fruitful, has excellent Wine and Wheat, but in most other Places it produces only Rye, Barley and Oats, good Pasture for Cattle, and admirable Simples for Physic. Their Woods abound with Deer, Chamoys, or Wild Goats, and other Game; Pheasants, Partridges, Hares, and large Warrens of Rabbets. In the North Parts they have all the usual sorts of Fruit, and in the Lower, plenty of Olives, Oranges, and Citrons. Here are likewise Salt Springs and Mines of Iron. Authors mention abundance of remarkable Things in this Country, and, among others, six which they call Wonders. 1. A Tower, where venemous Creatures die immediately as soon as they are brought. 2. The Manna of *Briançon*, gathered in *August* from the Leaves of a Tree called *Melesos*. 3. The Precious Stones of the Mountain *Sassenage*. 4. Tubs cut in the Rock there, which they pretend are empty all the Year till the sixth of *January*, and as they are more or less full, they take it for an Omen of Plenty or Scarcity. 5. The inaccessible Mountain, called the *Needle*, which rises in form of a Pyramid inverted. The History of the Royal Academy for 1703 says, it stands as it were on its Top or Point, is a mile round below, and two miles above. Some who climbed it by order of *Charilles* VIII. in 1492, found Wild Goats in a Meadow on the Top. The Way the Men climbed up was a League and half. On the Platform of the Mountain there is a Natural Pyramid, whence it was called a Needle. 6. The Cave of our Lady of *Balm*. The same History says, that is betwixt 4 and 5 Fathom broad, and from 5 to 8 high. At the bottom of the Entrance there is a small Stream which falls into the *Rhosne*. The Cave branches into two Parts, and from the Sides of both, Water drops, which form a large natural Bason, under which are several lesser ones that make a pleasant Cascade. At the Bottom of the Cave there's an Opening into the Rock, and at the lower End of that a Place of about 20 Fathom long, where the Water stagnates about a Foot deep. It grows narrow at the farther End, and the Water that falls from the Rocks makes a great Noise. The Courtiers who viewed it, fixed Lights upon Boards, which quickly disappeared, so that they durst venture no farther.

The Country is divided into Upper and Lower, and these again subdivided into lesser Districts. The Inhabitants are industrious and strong, but generally poor, as well as their Gentry, who are very numerous. The Protestants were Masters of this Province during the Civil War, but have been since ruined by Persecution.

Places of Note are,

1. *Grenoble*, on the *Isere*, Lat. 45. 12. Long. 5. 20. It is Capital of the Province, very ancient, was enlarged and beautified by the Emperor *Gratian*, who called it *Gratianopolis*, from whence the present Name. It lies in a fruitful Plain, at the Foot of a Mountain, which produces excellent Wine. It is divided by the River, is very large, and one of the pleasantest Towns in *France*. It is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Vienne*, who has the Title of Prince. Here is also a Mint, a Chamber of Accounts, a Generality and a Bailiwic. The Structures of chief Note are, the Cathedral and the Palace, where the Parliament meets, which with the Governour's House are worth a Traveller's View. The Bishop presides in the Assembly of Estates, and takes Place of his Metropolitan. Here are several Remains of *Roman* Antiquities. There is a Valley in the District of this City, which runs 6 Leagues betwixt two Mountains, in which there are 100 Gentlemens Seats, so that it looks like a pleasant Garden. A League East from the Town there is a noted Cascade which falls from a Rock as high as a lofty Steeple, and being conveyed by Pipes into a neighbouring Garden, spouts with incredible Violence to the Tops of the highest Trees.

2. *La Grande Chartreuse*, 7 miles North from *Grenoble*. It is the chief Monastery of the *Carthusian* Order. It lies in a Desart, surrounded by steep Rocks, was founded by one *Bruno* in the Eleventh Century, is a magnificent Structure, and the Monks are accounted the richest of all others, except the *Jesuits*. Delegates of the Order from all Nations have a General Meeting in the Chapter-House, where every one has a distinct Seat and Cell. They are about 3000, under a Prior General, who must not go out of the Monastery after he is chosen. He has 200 Monasteries under him. The Directors of the House entertain Visiters civilly; but the Monks are allowed to speak to no body, except at certain

certain Hours, being enjoined Silence on pretence of hearing God ſpeak to their Hearts. They never eat together but on *Sundays* and Feſtivals, and pretend to great Mortification.

3. *Les Eſcheles*, 17 miles North from *Grenoble*, is ſo called from the Publick Way cut out thro' the Rock. Some take it to be the Place which *Hanibal* cut with Iron and Vinegar, to make his Way into *Italy*.

4. *Fort Barreaux*, a Fortreſs 20 miles North-Eaſt from *Grenoble*, is a very ſtrong Place on the Frontiers of *Savoy*, and one of the Keys of *France* on that ſide.

5. The Valley of *Trieves*, 5 or 6 Leagues South from *Grenoble*, is noted for Gentlemens Seats and ſeveral Towns; but more for a burning Fountain, where the Water boil'd up with great Waves covered with Flames, tho' it be as cold as that of another Fountain, which above 60 Years ago ceaſed to flame; but ſtill the low Ground about it ſends out Smoak and Flames, without any Hollowneſs in the Ground, or appearance of Combuſtible Matter, and is the more remarkable becauſe *Caſar* mentioned it in his Time. At Night, when the Weather is cold, or during a moderate Rain, the Flames appear ſenſibly; but in the Heat of the Day, or after a great Rain, there is only a Smoak, which being ſet on Fire by lighted Straw, draws out other Vapours, and the Flame laſts a conſiderable time.

6. *Die*, Capital of its Diſtrict, which abounds with Corn, Wine and Paſture, and is noted for the Birth of the *Roman* Hiſtorian *Trogus Pompeius*. The Town lies 35 miles South-Weſt from *Grenoble*, is the See of a Biſhop, who has the Title of a Count, and was formerly the Seat of a *Roman* Colony. The Town is ſtrong, and was formerly held out by the Proteſtants, who were very numerous there during the laſt Perſecution.

7. *Lebuys*, Capital of that called the *Barronnies*, which produces good Wine, Figs, Oranges, and Pomegranates. The Town lies 28 miles South from *Die*, was formerly ſtrong and populous, but is much decayed ſince the Expulſion of the Proteſtants.

8. *Nions*, a very pleaſant Town, 28 miles South-Weſt from *Die*, but in a decaying State. It is noted for a large Rock, with a Cave in the Neighbourhood, from whence comes a Wind, inſenſible to thoſe at its Mouth, but very violent at 30 Paces Diſtance, and cools the Air, that would otherwiſe be inſupportably hot in Summer.

9. *Reillianette*, 12 Leagues South from *Die*, noted for an inacceſſible Mountain called *Ventoux*, or *The Windy*, 3 Leagues round, well furniſhed with Fountains and Ciſterns, and has a Plain on the Top, which produces Corn and Wood enough for the Garriſon.

10. *Gap*, Capital of its Diſtrict, which is mountainous, but has all Neceſſaries for Life. Here is that called the trembling Meadow, reckoned one of the Wonders of *Dauphiny*, upon which Horſes and Carriages dare not venture, for fear of ſinking. The Town lies 17 miles Weſt from *Ambrun*, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Aix*, who has the Title of Prince. It was taken and burnt by the Duke of *Savoy* in 1692, but ſince rebuilt.

11. *Ambrun*, Capital of its Diſtrict, 17 miles Eaſt from *Gap*. It is the See of an Archbiſhop, Metropolitan of the Maritime Alps, who has the Title of Count and Prince. He is joint Lord of the Town with the King, and appoints the Magiſtrates alternately. It was formerly Imperial, and gave Title to the *Dauphin's* Eldeſt Son. It ſtands on a Rock, and is reckoned the higheſt Town in *France*. It is defended by Rocks on the Weſt, and Walls and Towers on the other ſides. The Chapter conſiſts of 29 Canons, of whom the King is one, and ſeveral *French* Kings have officiated as ſuch. It has 7 Pariſh Churches, and a fine *Jeſuits* College. The Duke of *Savoy* took it in 1692, obliged the Townſmen to ranſom themſelves from Plunder, and ſoon after quitted it.

12. *Briançon*, Capital of its Diſtrict, 22 miles North-Eaſt from *Ambrun*, at the Conflux of two ſmall Rivers. It lies at the Foot of a Rock, has a Caſtle reckoned impregnable, and by ſome reckoned the higheſt Town in *Europe*. It ſuffered much by War and Fire. It was formerly richer and ſtronger than now. About 2 Leagues from hence lies a Rock called *Pertuis Roſtan*, or the *Pierced Rock*. Some think it was cut through by *Cæſar* to open his Way into *Gaul*; others aſcribe it to *Hanibal*, and ſome to *Cottyus*, one of the *Gallic* Princes, who defended his Country ſo well by the Rocks and other Strengths, that the *Romans* took him into their Alliance. There is an Inſcription upon the Gate in the Front, *D. Cæſari Auguſto dedicata ſalutate eam*; this Prince having erected the Emperor's Statue upon it. In this Country lies the Valley of *Hours*, which being barren for want of Water, the ancient Inhabitants cut through a Mountain, and brought Springs from *Piedmont* to the top of it, from whence they frequently water the Valley, which is about 7 Leagues from it.

13. *Exilles*, 15 miles South from *Briançon*, a ſtrong Fortreſs on the Frontiers of *Piedmont*, was taken by the Duke of *Savoy* in 1708.

14. *Feneſtrelles*, 19 miles Eaſt from *Briançon*, another important and ſtrong Place on the Frontiers of *Piedmont*, taken then alſo by the Duke of *Savoy*, to whom this and *Exilles* were ſurrendered by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

15. *Vienne*, Capital of *Lower Dauphiny*, 14 miles South from *Lyons*. It is a very ancient Town, has many *Roman* Antiquities, and was ſometimes the Reſidence of *Julius Cæſar*, who erected Magazines for Proviſions and Arms here. It was enlarged, and had great Privileges from him and other *Roman* Emperors, and called the Moſt Noble Metropolis in *Gaul*. It had then an Univerſity, frequented by Men of the beſt Genius from all Parts of the World. Some alledge, that *Pilate* was born and died in a Tower here: Others, that this Story was occaſioned by a Miſtake, becauſe of the Seat of *Pilate*, Secretary to the laſt *Dauphin*, in the Neighbourhood, which the Vulgar call *Pilate's Houſe*. It is much ſhort of what it was formerly. 'Tis the See of an Archbiſhop, and ſuffered much by the Wars with the Proteſtants. Their Cathedral is a noble Structure: it has 10 Parochial, 3 Collegiate Churches, an Academy of the *Jeſuits*, and ſeveral Monaſteries of both Sexes. It is about a mile long, and not quite ſo broad. It is noted for a Manufacture of Paper, Sword Blades, and other hard Ware.

16. *Pont de Beauvoiſin*, 35 miles Eaſt from *Vienne*, on the Frontiers of *Savoy*, a Paſs of great Importance, divided by the River *Gier*, over which it has a Bridge. The Inhabitants make a conſiderable Profit of the Vipers they take in the neighbouring Country.

17. *Romans* on the *Iſer*, 27 miles South-Eaſt from *Vienne*, reſembles *Jeruſalem* ſo much in ſituation, and has a Hill ſo like *Mount Calvary*, that *Francis* I. founded a Sepulchre upon it in imitation of that call'd the Holy Sepulchre at *Jeruſalem*.

18. *Valence*, near the *Rhoſne*, 12 miles South-Weſt from *Romans*. It is Capital of the *Valentinois*, is very ancient, having been firſt a Greek and then a Roman Colony. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Vienne*, who has the Title of Count. Here is an Univerſity for Civil and Canon Law, and ſeveral Courts of Judicature. The Cathedral is a noble Structure, as are the Collegiate Church of St. *Felix* and the Monaſtery of St. *Ruff*. Here are ſeveral Monuments of Roman Antiquity, 9 or 10 Monaſteries; and in the *Dominicans* Church, there is the Picture of *Buard*, a Giant, whoſe Bones were dug up in this Monaſtery; by which it appears he was 15 Cubits high, and 7 broad. The Town is divided into 2 Parts; and defended by a Citadel.

19. *Montelimar*, 25 miles South from *Valence*, was one of the firſt Towns that declared for the Reformation, and ſuffer'd much during the Wars of Religion. The Learned *Chamier*, ſo famous among the *French* Proteſtants, was Miniſter here. The Town is large, well built, and populous, and noted for excellent Wine produc'd in the neighbourhood.

20. *Tricaſtin*, or *St. Paul de Trois Chaſteaux*, 11 miles South of *Montelimar*, is Capital of its Diſtrict, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Arles*, who is a Count, and Joint Lord of the Town with the King.

XVI. PROVENCE has *Dauphine* on the North, the Sea on the South, *Languedoc* on the Weſt, and *Piedmont* on the Eaſt. The greateſt Extent Eaſt and Weſt is about 118 miles, and 'tis about 100, South and North. It had its Name from the *Romans*, who call'd it *Provincia*, becauſe it was the firſt Country they ſubdued on this ſide the *Alps*. The North Parts are cold and mountainous, and produce little Corn or Wine; but on the Coaſt 'tis ſo fruitful and pleaſant, and the Air ſo mild, that *Cæſar* ſaid there was not a finer Country in all his Empire. It abounds with Corn, delicious Mines, and excellent Fruits of all ſorts, Citrons, Oranges, Limons, Pomgranats, Figs, Prunes, Almonds, Apricots, Mulberries, Saffron and Olives, which make the beſt Oil in the Kingdom. Here is Store of Vermilion, Cork, and Roſin. Their Waſtes are cover'd with Thyme, Hyſſop, Lavender, Roſemary, Sage, Juniper and Myrtle Trees. There is abundance of Salt on the Coaſt, and they have Aſhes of which they make Glaſs and Soap. It had formerly Princes of its own, but fell to the Crown of *France* by Marriage and Will. It is divided into *Upper*, *Middle*, *Lower*, and the County of *Venaiſſin*, each of which have their Sub-diviſions.

Places of Note are,

1. *Vaſon*, 14 miles South-Eaſt from *Tricaſtin*, formerly a very conſiderable Town, but now only noted for being the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Avignon*.

2. *Orange*, Capital of its Principality and Dioceſe, 13 miles South-Weſt from *Vaſon*. It was a *Roman* Colony, and has the Remains of an Amphitheatre and other Antiquities. It was the Seat of a Parliament, founded by Prince *William* of *Orange Chalons* in 1470. It embraced the Reformation with their Prince, turn'd out the Popiſh Biſhop and Canons, and allow'd no Popiſh Worſhip there; but in 1672 the *French* King ſeized the Principality unjuſtly, and in 1687 forced the Proteſtants to retire, and changed it into a Viguery. King *William* recover'd the Principality by the Treaty of *Ryſwic*, and reſtored the Proteſtants; but after his Death the *French* King ſeized the Principality, and turn'd them out again. Here is a Court of Finances, a Mint, and an Univerſity, the latter founded by *Raymund* V. Prince of *Orange*, in 1364. Its ſtrong Citadel and Fortifications were demoliſhed by the *French* King in 1660, contrary to Agreement. It is a Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Arles*, and lies near the *Rhoſne*, in a pleaſant fruitful Country, but liable to frequent Winds. The Principality was formerly much larger, and extended a conſiderable way into *Languedoc* and *Provence*.

3. *Carpentras*, 12 miles South-Eaſt from *Orange*, is Capital of the County of *Venaiſſin*, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Avignon*, has a Court of Judicature, and Chamber of Finances, is well built, and has good Walls.

4. *Avignon*, lies on the *Rhoſne*, 15 miles South-Eaſt from *Orange*. It is Capital of its County, and the See of an Archbiſhop, Vice Legat of the Pope, was the Seat of the Popes during the Schiſm, has a Court of Inquiſition, a Mint where Money is coined with the Pope's Arms, and a Court of Juſtice, from whom there lies an Appeal to *Rome*; but the Magiſtrates determine Suits for ſmall Sums, without an Appeal. The Pope's Palace is old, but magnificent: The Walls of the Town are of fine hewn Stone; their Churches very ſtately, and the Avenues of the Town pleaſant. It has ſeven Pariſhes, ſeven Monaſteries, ſeven Hoſpitals, ſeven Colleges, ſeven Palaces, ſeven Markets, and ſeven Gates; upon which, and conſidering that it was the Seat of ſeven Popes, and three Antipopes, during the Schiſm, ſome made this pleaſant Remark, That Seven being the Number of the Heads of the Beaſt mentioned in the *Revelations*, it was as applicable to *Avignon* as to *Rome*. The Cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin, is a noble Structure: all the Canons are clad in Scarlet, and their Chaplains in Purple. The *Jews* have a Synagogue here, and are obliged to wear yellow Hats, to diſtinguiſh them from the other Inhabitants. The City is joined to the New Town by a Bridge of 300 Paces over the *Rhoſne*. The Pope purchaſed the Town and Dioceſe illegally from the laſt Heireſs, without Conſent of the Guardians appointed by her Father's Will, about the Year 1300.

5. *Taraſcon*, on the *Rhoſne*, about 13 miles South-Weſt from *Avignon*. It has a Communication with *Beaucaire* by a Bridge of Boats. Of late Years a Paſſage under the River betwixt the two Towns was diſcover'd by a Maſon digging in a Cellar: It was Vaulted, and had an Iron Gate at each End. They pretend here to have the Reliques of *Martha*, *Lazarus*'s Siſter, which they keep in a rich Shrine, and ſay the Town had its Name from a Dragon ſhe kill'd here.

6. *Cavailon*, 12 miles South-Eaſt from *Avignon*, is only noted for being the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Avignon*.

7. *Salon*, 12 miles South-Eaſt from *Cavailon*, has the Title of a Principality, depends on the Archbiſhop of *Arles*, and is noted for the Birth of the famous Aſtrologer *Noſtradamus*.

8. *Apt*, 19 miles North-Eaſt from *Cavailon*, an ancient *Roman* Colony, and has ſeveral Monuments of Antiquity. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffra-

Suffragan of *Aix*, who has the Title of Prince, and presides in the States of the Province. They pretend to have the Body of St. *Anne*, Mother to the Blessed Virgin, and say it works Miracles. There were many other considerable Places in this Dioeese before the Massacre of the *Vaudois*, by Order of *Francis* I. of *France*, who was basely imposed upon by the Monks, that with the Pope's Troops in 1546, murder'd above 3000 People, and sent 600 to the Galleys, as *Maimburg* confesses, but others make the Number much greater. The King falling ill soon after, order'd his Son *Henry* II. to punish that barbarous Murder of the honestest People in his Kingdom, as he express'd it. He attempted it accordingly, but was prevented by the Power of the Popish Clergy; so that none but the Advocate General, who prompted the Massacre, was beheaded for it; and the President, who commanded the Troops, died a most painful Death, tho' he escaped human Justice, says *Thuanus*.

9. *Ries*, 23 miles East from *Apt*, is Capital of its Diocese, the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Aix*, and Lord of the Town, which is small, but well built.

10. *Aix*, about 18 miles South-East from *Salon*, is Capital of *Middle Provence*, very ancient, supposed to have been built by the *Romans*, and had its Name from the hot Baths, and other Springs in the Neighbourhood; the old *French* Word *Aix*, being a Corruption of the *Latin* Word *Aquæ*. It is the See of an Archbishop, and the Seat of an University, of which he is always Chancellor. It is also the Seat of a Parliament, and other Courts of Justice. It is one of the pleasantest, and best built Towns in *France*. The Cathedral is a noble Structure. Here are two Parish Churches, several Monasteries, and a College of *Jesuits*. The Houses are stately, the Streets broad, and the Piazzas handsome. *Nostredamus* is buried in the *Cordeliers* Church, with an Inscription importing, that by his Skill in Astrology, he had foretold whatever should happen most remarkable in the World.

11. *St. Maximin*, a small Town 21 miles South-East from *Aix*, noted for a Convent of *Dominicans*, who pretend to a Holy Bottle like that of *Rheims*, and the Body of *Mary Magdalen* in a Gold Shrine, form'd like a Woman, with a Gold Crown set with Diamonds, and supported by two Angels, which brings a great number of superstitious People hither. Nine miles West from hence, in the middle of a thick Wood, there is a spacious Cave, 500 Foot high, under a Rock of white Marble: Here they pretend she lived a Penitent 33 Years, being miraculously brought in a rotten Ship without a Pilot from *Palestine*, being accompanied by *Lazarus*, *Martha*, and the young Man that was born blind, whom our Saviour cured.

12. *Brignole*, 33 miles South East from *Aix*, is very ancient, as appears by *Roman* Inscriptions found here. It has several Courts of Justice, is noted for its fine Fruit, and particularly Prunes, which are exported in great numbers.

13. *Marseilles*, Capital of *Maritim Provence*, lies 17 miles South from *Aix*, is very ancient, said to have been built by a Colony of *Greeks* about 586 Years before our Saviour's Birth, and was noted for a famous Academy, where *Greeks*, *Romans*, and *Gauls* learn'd the Sciences in their own Tongues. It has undergone many Vicissitudes and Sieges, is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Aix*, has an University, several Courts of Judicature, and is one of the largest, finest, and best built Cities in *France*. It is a Free Port, the best and safest in the Mediterranean, and the usual Station of the *French* Galleys. It is capable of 500 Ships, but of none above 600 Tun. The Entrance is narrow, cover'd by two Rocks, and has a Boom, which they lay down at Nights. *Lewis* XIV. fortified the Town after the modern way, built a strong Fortress on a neighbouring Hill, and planted Beacons for 60 miles on the Coast, to alarm the Country on the Approach of an Enemy. The Arsenal, Citadel, Markets, Churches, Monasteries, Seminaries, Hospitals, Fountains, and the College of the Fathers of the Oratory, are worth a Traveller's View. The Cathedral has noble Columns of the *Doric* and *Corinthian* Order, that belong'd to the Temple of *Minerva* in this City. Here are 14 Monasteries, besides other Convents of both Sexes, 4 Parish Churches, besides Priories and Chappels. The Inhabitants are reckon'd 120000. There are several fortified Islands in the Gulph, which defend the Harbour: The first is *Chateau d'If*, an Island encompassed with steep Rocks, 7 miles West from the Town. The second is *Ratonnau*, which has a Fortress over-against that of *Chateau d'If*. The third is *Pomegues*, East from the former, defended by a strong Tower. The adjacent Country abounds with pleasant Meadows, Gardens and Orchards, and has above 15000 Villages, many of which lie so near the City, that they look like another.

14. *Martigues*, a Town with the Title of a Principality, 20 miles West from *Marseilles*, at the Entrance of the Canal, which forms a Communication betwixt the Lake of *Berre* and the Sea. 'Tis divided into three Parts, one of which lies upon an Island, and they communicate by Bridges. There is a good Harbour at the Mouth of the Gulph, and several Canals cut from the Town to the Sea, navigable by large Barks. Here is a great Fishery of Mullets.

15. *La Cioutat*, 16 miles South-East from *Marseilles*, at the bottom of a Bay, is one of the richest Towns on the Coast, has a great *Levant* Trade, and is noted for good Wine and Mariners.

16. *Toulon*, 34 miles South-East from *Marseilles*, of which it was a Colony. It is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Arles*, has one of the best Harbours in the *Mediterranean*, is well fortified after the modern way, 2 Royal Bastions, and two Moles of 700 Paces each, almost cover the Harbour. The City is not large, but well built, and adorned with many stately Churches, Monasteries, and other Publick Edifices. The most Remarkable Things here are, 1. The Rope-Yard, where there are three Arches, under which the Galleys enter, so long that a man can not see from one End to the other; and over them are the Places where Cordage for Ships is prepared. 2. The School for the Marine Guards, where they are taught all that belongs to that Profession. 3. The Hall of Arms, a noble Structure, where all sorts of Arms for Men of War are made. Adjoining to them are the Places where all Utensils belonging to the Great Guns and Gunners are laid up. The Places where the Joiners, Coopers and Smiths for the Navy, work, are of a vast Extent. 4. The Park for their Artillery is surprizing for the vast numbers of Canon, Bombs, and Ammunition which are laid up in excellent Order. It is encompassed by a Canal, the Banks of which are covered with Anchors. 5. The Hall where the Rigging of the Ships lies, is of a prodigious Length; and underneath it they Pitch their Cables. 6. A large and noble Foundery for Cannon. 7. The Royal Bakehouse, with a surprising Multitude of Ovens. 8. The Field of Battel under the Wall of the Arsenal, where the Marine Guards exercise. 9. The Machine for putting the Masts in Ships, fills the Beholders with Admiration. When the Allies came before it in 1707, there were reckoned here 567 Brass Guns, 3036 of Iron, 16 First Rates, 8 Second, 24 Third, 6 Fourths, 4 Fregates, *&c.* 5 Bomb-Galliots, 8 Fireships, and 17 other Vessels. There were 300 Cannon on the Batteries and Lines, besides Mortars and other Batteries at convenient Distances. The Town and Fleet suffered much; but how the Design miscarried, is a Secret must be left to Time.

17. *Hieres*, 11 miles East from *Toulon*, is one of the strongest Places on the Coast, the Seat of a Court of Justice, and gives name to the Isles which lie off of it, several of which are fortified and well inhabited. They were formerly called *Stockades*, or the *Golden Islands*, and are so fruitful, that the *Knights of St. John* would have settled there after the Loss of *Rhodes*, if the *French* King had given them leave.

18. *Frejus*, 48 miles North-East of *Toulon*, formerly a *Roman* Colony, a Station for their Ships, and Place for their Magazines; noted now only for being the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Aix*; and some Remains of Antiquity.

19. *Grasse*, 15 miles North-East of *Frejus*, a rich populous Town, the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Ambrun*, and Seat of a Viguier.

20. *Antibes*, 11 miles East of *Grasse*, formerly a Colony of *Marsilians*, and adorned with fine *Roman* Structures, the Remains of which are to be seen. It is still a pretty Town, with a Harbour and good Citadel. On the Coast South of it lie the Islands of St. *Margaret* and St. *Honore*; the former defended by a Fortress on a steep Rock, the other by a strong Tower. 'Tis noted for a *Benedictine* Abbey, that has furnished many Prelates to the Dioceses of *Provence*.

21. *Vence*, 14 miles East of *Grasse*, the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Ambrun*. It is very ancient, and well built.

22. *Glandeves*, 18 miles North-West of *Vence*. 23. *Senez*, 22 miles West of *Glandeves*. And, 24. *Digne*, 10 miles North-West of *Senez*, are all Sees of Bishops, Suffragans of *Ambrun*. The latter is strong, and noted for its hot Baths.

25. *Sisteron*, 16 miles North-West of *Digne*, a large, strong, well built City, defended by a good Castle. It is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Aix*, and one of the most important Places in the Province.

26. *Forcalquier*, 21 miles South-West of it, has a Collegiate Church, Concathedral with that of *Sisteron*, a Court of Justice, and formerly gave Title of Counts to the *French* Kings.

SWITZERLAND and the Country of the GRISONS

Wherein is Described the XIII Switz Cantons with their Allies &c.

Humbly Inscribed to the Most Honble the Marquiss of Haroldue.

Revised by I. Senex.

THE XIII CANTONS of the SUISSES

Zurich P.

Berne P.

Lucerne C.

Vri C.

Schwitz C.

Vnder-walde C.

Zug C.

Claris C.P.

Basle P.

Fribourg C.

Soleurre C.

Schafouse P.

Appenzel C.P.

The ALLIES of ŷ SUISSES CANTONS

la Ligue Grise C.P.

La Cadee ou Maison dieu C.P.

les Droitures C.P.

Le Vallais C.P.

l'Evesque de Sion
l'Evesq; de Basle
l'Evesq; de Constance
l'Evesq; de Coire

l'Abbe de S. Gall C

la Ville de S. Gall P.

Neuchatel P.

Vallangin P.
Biel P.

Geneue P.

Mulhausen en Alsace P.

Rotweil en Souabe

Explanation
Ab. Episcopatus
b. Castle
A. Abbey
C. Catholique
P. Protestant
M. Montes
R. Riuus

P A R S D E G E R M A N I A

ALSACIA

SUABIA

SCHWARTZ WALD

Breisgow

Duttlingen

Source du Danube

Rotweil

Bodman

Vberlingen

LAC DE CONSTANCE

CONSTANCE

CANTON DE SCHAFFHOUSE

CANTON DE ZURICH

CAN. D'APPENZEL

APPENZEL

Bregentz

COMTE DE Bregentz

CANTON DE LUCERNE

CANTON DE SCHWITZ

CANTON DE VNERWALD

CAN. DE GLARIS

GLARIS

CANTON DE FRIBOURG

CANTON DE BERNE

CANTON D'VRI

LES X DROITURES

LES GRISONS

LA CADEE

COMTE DE BORMIO

FRANCHE COMTE

Pais de Vaud

S. Claude

Balliage de Gex

LACUS LEMANUS

ESTAT DE SAVOYE

LE VALLAIS

Mont Velan

Mont Rose

Valle d'Aosta

Borgo di Vesia

Lac de Lugan

Como

Lecco

Chiauenne

Bellinzone

Locarne

Domo

Milan

ESTAT DE VENETIA

ITALIA

TYROL

Pesmes

Montbenoist

Pont d'Arbar

Champagnolle

Ton Senne

Cossonai

Vallorbes

Pontarlier

Mont Benoist

Moritz

Sion

Martigny

Orsieres

St. Pierre

Aouste

Ivrea

Lanzo

Suse

Demo

Locarno

Lugano

Bellinzone

Chiauenne

Como

Lecco

Breuio

Tirano

Bormio

Ponte di Legno

Edolo

Branzi

Corna

Val Camonica

Rankvil

Feldkirch

Maienfeld

Malans

Jenatz

Schuls

Remus

Pfuntz

Sammin

Clarunts

Zum Closter

Ragatz

Sargans

Wallenstatt

Sennwald

Altorf

Schwanau

Gersau

Stantz

Sarnen

Alpnach

Stantzstad

Lucern

Weggis

Meggen

Horw

Hergiswil

Stantz

Buochs

Stanstad

Engelberg

Wesen

Glarus

Schwanden

Mollis

Nafels

Wesen

Lachen

Schindellegi

Einsidlen

Arth

Goldau

Rossberg

Zug

Cham

Hunenberg

Rotenburg

Meyenberg

Sempach

Sursee

Willisau

Entlibuch

Schupfheim

Langnau

Escholtzmatt

Wolhusen

Littau

Malters

Kriens

Horw

Stantz

Sarnen

Alpnach

Stantzstad

Lucern

Weggis

Meggen

Horw

Hergiswil

Stantz

Buochs

Stanstad

Engelberg

Wesen

Glarus

Schwanden

Mollis

Nafels

Wesen

Lachen

Schindellegi

Einsidlen

Arth

Goldau

Rossberg

Zug

Cham

Hunenberg

Rotenburg

Meyenberg

Sempach

Sursee

Willisau

Entlibuch

Schupfheim

Langnau

Escholtzmatt

Wolhusen

Littau

Malters

Kriens

The XIII Suisses Cantons with ŷ time of their Union.

VRI. 1308	GLARIS. 1352	BASLE. 1501
SCHWITZ. 1308	ZUG. 1352	SCHAFHOUSE. 1501
VNDER-WALDEN. 1308	BERNE. 1353	APPENZEL. 1513
LUCERNE. 1332	FRIBOURG. 1481	
ZURICH. 1351	SOLEURRE. 1481	

A Scale of English Miles

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

THE SUBJECTS OF THE CANTONS

Le Comté de Baden aux 8 Anciens

Les Balliages de Bremgarten et Mellingen à 8

Les Gouvernemens Libres, vers Meyemberg à 5

Le Thurgow ou est Frawenfeld à 7

Le Rhinthal à 7 et à Appenzel

Le Comté de Sargans à 7

Les 4 Gouvernemens d'Italie à 2

Logan
Locarne
Mendrisi
Val Madia

Les 3 Ballages de Bellinzone à 3

Le Comté de Rapersviller à 3 et à Glaris

Les Balliages de Gasteren et Vlzenach à Schuitz et à Glaris

Les Balliages de Grauson Morat Orbe Schwarzemburg à Berne et à Fribourg

Le Comté de Verdemberg à Claris

La Baronie d'Alt Sax à Zurich

SWISSERLAND

HAS *Alſace* and *Swabia* in *Germany* on the North, *Italy* on the South, *French County* on the Weſt, and *Tyrol* on the Eaſt. It is 125 miles South and North, and 207 Eaſt and Weſt, including the *Griſons* Country, with the Allies of the *Swiſſers*, and the Subjects of thoſe Allies; but ſo indented, that neither Breadth nor Length are equal. It lies betwixt Lat. 45. 40. and 47. 50. Long. 24. 50. and 29. 40. in the 7th and 8th Climates. The longeſt Day in the North is 16, and in the South 15 Hours and a half.

This Country lies the higheſt of any in *Europe*, which makes the Air thin and wholſome; but 'tis mountainous, eſpecially towards the South, and in moſt parts barren: Yet ſeveral of their Vallies are fruitful in Corn, and good Wine, and feed abundance of Cattle, which furniſhes 'em with Milk, Butter, and Cheeſe, that are much eſteem'd. Their Foreſts abound with wild Beaſts and Fowls. The principal Lakes are thoſe of *Geneva*, *Conſtance*, *Zurich*, *Neuf-Chattel*, and *Locarne*. The chief Rivers are, the *Rhine*, the *Rhoſne*, the *Inne*, the *Teſen*, the *Aar*, the *Adda*, and the *Ruſs*, which have all their Riſe here.

It was anciently call'd *Helvetia*, and reckon'd part of *Gaul*, and at laſt of *Germany*. The modern Name came from *Schwitz*, the firſt of its Towns which ſhook off the *Auſtrian* Government, becauſe of its Tyranny, in the beginning of the 14th Century, when that Town joining with thoſe of *Ury* and *Underwald*, animated the reſt to league with them at different times, in Defence of their common Liberty. *Lucern* join'd them in 1332. *Zurich* in 1351. *Zug* and *Glaris* in 1352. *Bern* in 1353. *Friburg* and *Soleure* in 1481. *Baſle* and *Schafhauſen* in 1501. and *Appenzel* in 1513. Theſe Towns, and their Diſtricts, form ſo many Cantons and Republicks, and with their Allies, make up the *Helvetic* Body, which is very powerful. Some of 'em are govern'd by an Ariſtocracy, as *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Lucerne*, *Friburg*, *Soleurre*, and *Schafhauſen*; others by a Democracy, as *Ury*, *Schwitz*, *Underwald*, *Glaris*, *Zug*, and *Appenzel*.

The People are of a good Shape, very ſtrong, brave, gallant Soldiers, eſpecially for Foot Service. They are reckon'd very truſty and frank, but cholerick, and many of 'em given to Idleneſs and Drink. They look ſomewhat rough, but are judicious, underſtand their Intereſt well, love their Liberty, and hate new Impoſts.

The Cantons of *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Baſle*, and *Schafhauſen*, are Proteſtants, and their Church Government Presbyterian. Thoſe of *Glaris* and *Appenzel*, are partly Proteſtants, and partly Papiſts; and thoſe of *Lucern*, *Friburg*, *Soleurre*, *Ury*, *Schwitz*, *Zug*, and *Underwald*, are of the Church of *Rome*; but the Proteſtants are by far the moſt powerful and numerous. They generally ſpeak *German* and *French*, and in ſome Parts *Italian*.

This Republick is divided into four Parts, *viz. Swiſſe Proper*, the Allies of the *Swiſſers*, the Subjects of the *Swiſſers*, and the Subjects of thoſe Allies. *Swiſſe Proper* is divided into 13 Cantons, *viz. Zurich*, *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Ury*, *Schwitz*, *Underwald*, *Zug*, *Glaris*, *Baſle*, *Friburg*, *Soleurre*, *Schafhauſen*, and *Appenzel*. Their Allies the Abbot and Town of *St. Gall*, the *Griſons*, the *Valais* or Biſhoprick of *Sion*, *Mulhauſen* in *Alſace*, *Bienne*, *Geneva*, the Counties of *Neuf-chatel* and *Valengin*, and the Biſhoprick of *Baſle*. The Subjects of the *Swiſſe* are, the County of *Baden*, the Bailiwics of *Bremgarten* and *Mellingen*, the Provinces or Free Governments of *Turgaw*, the *Rheintal*, the County of *Sargans*, the County and Town of *Rapperſchweil*, the four Bailiwics of *Italy*, *&c.* The Subjects of their Allies are, the *Valteline*, the Counties of *Chiavenna*, *Bormio*, *Teggenburg*, and *Lower Valais*. We ſhall deſcribe them according to the above-mentioned Order.

I. The Canton of ZURICH, is Proteſtant, has part of *Swabia* in *Germany* on the North, *Zug* and *Swiſſe* on the South, *Baſle* and *Lucern* on the Weſt, and *Appenzel* and *St. Gall* on the Eaſt. It is divided into ſeveral Bailiwics, and ſo populous, that it can raiſe 50000 Men in 24 Hours. The Capital, *Zurich*, lies on the North End of a Lake of the ſame Name, 17 miles South of the Frontiers of *Swabia*, is the moſt populous Town in *Swiſſerland*, rich, and has a good Trade, eſpecially in Crapes, which is their Manufacture. The Churches and other publick Buildings are ſumptuous, and many of the private Houſes ſtately. It is divided by the River *Limagus*, over which there are 3 Bridges. The Town is well fortified after the modern way, as is their Arſenal, which is well furniſhed with Arms; and they have a noble Library, good Schools, and fine Printing-houſes. The Lake is 24 miles long, and 2 or 3 broad, has a Communication with the *Rhine*, and advances their Trade. Its Banks are full of Vineyards, Orchards, Meadows, Green Fields, Villages, and Gentlemens Seats. The Governours of the Bailiwics are choſen out of the Council of the Town. Every Bailiwic has its Capital, but they are not conſiderable.

II. The Canton of BERN, is Proteſtant, has part of *Burgundy* and *Baſle* on the North, is reckon'd one third of *Proper Swiſſerland*, has 450 Pariſhes, divided into Bailiwics, is able to raiſe 40000 Men on common, and 100000 on extraordinary Occaſions. The Bailiwics are divided into *German* and *French*: The latter live about *Lake Leman*, in 150 Pariſhes; but their Language is rather *Savoyard* than *French*. The Country produces Barley, Oats, Rye, and all Neceſſaries; but the Soil is too cold for Wheat. Here are Woods of Firs and tall Pines. Their Lakes and Rivers abound with Fiſh and Fowl; and they have Red and White Wine from *Lake Leman*, where many of the Citizens of *Bern* have Country Houſes. The People are robuſt, induſtrious, and good Soldiers. This is reckon'd the richeſt Canton in *Swiſſerland*.

Bern, the Capital, ſtands in a ſort of Peninſula on the River *Aar*. It is a pretty Town, built for moſt part with Free-ſtone. There are Piazzas on both ſides the Streets. The River, which is very deep here, encompaſſes it on three ſides, and contributes much to its Strength, there being no Paſſage to it but on the Weſt ſide, which is very well fortified. The chief Church, Town-houſe, Court of Chancery, Arſenal, and public Library, are noble Structures; and in the Arſenal there is the Statue of *William Tell*, who founded the Republic. Upon the Perſecution of the Proteſtants by *Lewis* XIV. the Magiſtrates erected a Work-houſe for their Reception.

2. *Arau*, on the River *Laur*, 30 miles North-Eaſt from *Bern*, noted for being the Place of Meeting of the Proteſtant Dyets.

The *Pais Roman*, or Country of *Vaux*, is ſubject to this Canton. It begins near *Geneva*, and the Boundary is mark'd by a Stone with the Arms of *Bern* upon it, and reaches near *Morat*, where 'tis ſeparated from *Swiſſerland*. It lies along *Lake Leman*. *Bleau* makes it 6 *German* Leagues long, and 6 broad, and ſays, it abounds with Vineyards, Corn Fields and Paſtures.

Places of Note are,

1. *Lauſanne*, 40 miles South-Weſt from *Bern*, and half a League from the Lake of *Geneva*. Its chief Structures are, the College, and the Cathedral. It was an Epiſcopal See, which after the Reformation was tranſlated to *Friburg*. The Town is divided into two parts. The Old Town has Power of Life and Death, was formerly Imperial, and noted for an Univerſity.

2. *Avanches*, or *Wiffleſpurg*, near the Lake of *Morat*, 8 *German* Leagues North-Eaſt from *Lauſanne*, was formerly the Capital of *Helvetia*, is now only a ſmall Town, but noted for *Roman* Coins, and other Monuments of Antiquity.

3. *Iverdun*, almoſt 20 miles North of *Lauſanne*, at the South-Weſt End of the Lake *Neuenburg*. It is well built, has neat Streets, and a ſtrong Caſtle in the Suburbs, with pleaſant Gardens, and has a conſiderable Trade, eſpecially in Wine, the Lake being very convenient for tranſporting their Commodities.

4. *Morat*, or *Murten*, on the South-Eaſt ſide of the Lake *Morat*, a League North-Eaſt from *Avanches*. It is noted for a great Victory obtained here by the *Swiſſers* over *Charles the Terrible* of *Burgundy*, in Remembrance of which, a Chappel was built on the Field of Battle, where the Bones of many Thouſand Men kill'd, are ſtill to be ſeen.

5. *Granſon*, a League North of *Iverdun*, is alſo memorable for another great Victory obtained there over the ſame Duke, by the *Swiſſers*, in 1476.

6. *Orbe*, a Bailiwic, with *Eſchallens*, a large, well built, trading Town.

III. The Canton of LUCERN, is Popiſh, has that of *Bern* on the Weſt and South, *Solothurn* on the North, and *Zurich*, *Zug*, and *Underwald* on the Eaſt. It is 48 miles South and North, and 32 Eaſt and Weſt. The People are very hoſpitable and courteous. Their chief Revenues conſiſt in the Eſtates of the extinct Nobility; and they have a conſiderable Profit by being a Thorowfare to *Italy*. Here are 12 Bailiwics, which can raiſe 15 or 16000 Men.

Places of chief Note are,

1. *Lucern*, the Capital, 38 miles Eaſt from *Bern*, on the River *Ruſs*. It is the Metropolis of the Popiſh Cantons, and the uſual Reſidence of the Pope's Nuncio and *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador. It lies in a plain Ground, encompaſſed with Mountains on 2 ſides, and is defended by Walls and high Towers upon thoſe Mountains. Here are 4 Bridges on the River, which are cover'd over Head, and very neat. The Great Church is a very lofty Structure: It has 2 Steeples, and is well beautified within. Here is a large Market-place, a ſtately Town-Houſe, and *Jeſuits* College. The neighbouring Lake is reckon'd 20 miles long, 9 where broadeſt, and from 120 to 130 Fathom deep.

2. *Hapsburg*, or *Hapspurg*, Capital of a County of the ſame Name, 28 miles North-Weſt from *Lucern*. *Rodolph* I. Founder of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, was Count of this Place, before he was Emperor.

3. *Surſee*, on a ſmall Lake, 15 miles North from *Lucern*. This Town has a Council of their own, who determine all Cauſes, and the Preſident gives Oaths to the Inhabitants of *Lucern*.

IV. The Canton of URI, has that of *Switz* on the North, and *Bern* on the Weſt. They have Plenty of Wood, Fiſh, Black Cattel; and thoſe of beſt Faſhion live upon the Flocks they maintain on their own Grounds. The Canton contains about 20000 Men, who are reckon'd brave, and therefore there is a greater Proportion of them than of the other Cantons hired out to Foreign Service. They admit no Strangers, leſt it ſhould occaſion a Change in their Democratical Government. Here is no Town of Note but *Altorf*, about 20 miles South-Eaſt from *Lucern*, which is a large, handſome, but open Borough. There are many Gentlemens Seats and Gardens in the Neighbourhood. The Town ſubſiſts chiefly by the Courts of Juſtice. It is ſurrounded with Mountains, ſo that there is no coming at it but by the Lake of *Lucern*, or the dangerous Paſſes of *Mount St. Gothard*.

V. The Canton of SWITZ, has thoſe of *Zurich* and *Zug* on the North, *Uri* and part of *Glaris* on the South. It is ſmall, but the Inhabitants are brave. They have very little Trade, but have the Honour to give the Name of *Swiſſers* to the whole *Helvetic* Body, becauſe they were among the firſt who ſhook off the *Auſtrian* Yoke. The chief Town is *Switz*, formerly an Imperial Town, but now only a large Village, about 16 miles South-Eaſt from *Lucern*. It lies in a Valley, ſurrounded with Hills, for moſt part cover'd with Snow.

VI. The Canton of UNDERWALD, has *Switz* and *Lucern* on the North. It abounds with pleaſant Paſtures and Woods, and their chief

Subsistence is from their Cattle and Fish. The chief Town is *Stantz*, on the South side of the Lake of *Lucern*.

VII. The Canton of ZUG, is encompassed with those of *Lucern*, *Zurich* and *Switz*. It is small, the chief Product is Wine, and they have plenty of Game in their Woods. The Capital, *Zug*, is on the East side of the Lake of that Name, and strong by Situation, but remarkable for little else.

VIII. The Canton of GLARIS, has *Uri* and *Switz* on the West. It is pleasant, well water'd, and abounds with Fish. The Inhabitants being Protestants and Papists, no Cause is decided here, except two thirds of the Judges be of the Defendant's Religion. The chief Town is *Glaris*, on the River *Linz*, 21 miles East from *Switz*.

IX. The Canton of BASIL, has part of *Swabia* on the North, and *Solothurn* on the South. It abounds with Corn, Wine, and Grass. The Inhabitants have a good Character, are Protestants; their chief Revenues arise from secularized Abbeys, and Imposts on Goods carried thro' their Country to and from *France*, *Italy*, and *Germany*. *Basil*, or *Basle*, the Capital, is on the *Rhine*, about 2 miles and a half South of *Hunningen*. It is reckon'd the handsomest and richest Town in *Swisserland*, and is famous for its Commerce, University, Printing-House, and a General Council held here in 1431. It lies in Form of an Amphitheatre on both Sides the River, over which there is a fine Stone Bridge. It was the See of a Bishop before the Reformation, who being then laid aside, has since lived at *Porentru* in *Alsace*; he is allowed no Jurisdiction in the City, nor to lodge in it one Night. *Erasmus* lived the latter part of his Time, and died here in 1536, aged 70. He founded a College for Students of Divinity, and his Library is kept in the Great Church, with his curious and valuable Collection of Paintings and Medals. His Picture is kept in the Library, with the following Inscription under it:

Ingens, ingentem quem personat Orbis Erasmum,
Hic tibi dimidium Picta tabella refert.
At cur non totum? Mirari desine Lector,
Integra non totum terra nec ipsa capit.

X. The Canton of FRIBURG, is encompassed by that of *Bern*, and is capable of raising 1800 Men. The Capital of the same Name, lies 17 miles East of *Bern*, is the Seat of the Bishop of *Lausanne*, well built, and fortified. It has fine Piazzas; the Cathedral and Town-house are good Structures. Here is also a *Jesuits* College, a Commendary of *Malta*, and several Parish Churches. It is divided into four Parts, each of which have their Standard-bearer. If a Debtor here don't pay his Creditor at the Day appointed, the Creditor sends two or more Servants and Horses to a publick Inn, where the Debtor is obliged to maintain them till he pay the Debt.

XI. The Canton of SOLOTHURN, or SOLEURE, has *Basle* and part of *Alsace* on the North, and *Bern* on the South and East. It abounds with Corn, but produces no Wine. It is able to raise 10000 Men. *Solaure*, the Capital, lies 16 miles North of *Bern*, on the River *Aa*, which divides it into two Parts, that communicate by a Bridge. It is a handsome Town, well fortified, and among other fine Buildings, has the House of the *French* Ambassador to the Cantons, who commonly resides here. The Inhabitants are zealous *Romanists*, and have a very gross Representation of the Trinity in the Great Church. The *Jesuits* have a stately Church and College here, towards which *Lewis* XIV. of *France* contributed liberally.

XII. The Canton of SCHAFHAUSEN, lies North from *Zurich*. It abounds with all Necessaries for Life, and particularly Fish. The Capital of the same Name, lies upon the *Rhine*, near the Great Cataract, above which Vessels unload their Cargo, which is put on board others below it; this, with exporting Linnen, Copper, and other Metals, is their chief Trade. The Inhabitants are Protestants. The Town is handsome, and is defended by a large Tower, well mounted with Guns at one End, which the *French* King is obliged to keep in Repair by an Article of his Alliance; and there is a strong Castle at the other End.

XIII. The Canton of APPENZIL, has *St. Gall* on the North, and the *Grisons* Country on the South. It abounds with pleasant Hills and Pastures, fill'd with great Flocks, that produce great store of Milk, Butter, and Cheese, by selling of which, and Linnen, the People chiefly subsist. The Capital, *Appenzel*, lies on the River *Sintra*, about 40 miles East of *Zurich*. The Town is rich and populous, the Majority of the People are Protestants, but their Magistrates are of both Religions.

The Allies of the *Swissers* are,
I. The Bishoprick of BASLE.
II. The Town of BIENNE.
III. The Town of MULHAUSEN. All described *Page 60.* in *Germany*, where they lie.

IV. The Abbot and Town of SAINT GALL. *Turgaw*, and the County of *Toggenburg* depended on this Abbot, so that he was able to raise 20000 Men, but now not above 6000; for most of the People being Protestants, and the late Abbot having oppress'd the *Toggenburgers* on that account, it occasioned a War betwixt the Protestants and Papists in *Swisserland*, wherein the latter were worsted, and lost part of their Dominions in 1718, by which the *Toggenburgers* were restored to their Liberty. The City of *St. Gall*, lies 10 miles North-West of *Appenzel*, is small, but well built and populous, independent of the Abbot, and Protestant.

V. The GRISONS, divided into three Leagues, *viz.* 1. That call'd the *Grison League*, where the *Rhine* has its Source, consists of several Valleys, and the small Town of *Ilantz*, on the *Upper Rhine*, 2 miles South of *Glaris*, in a Country that abounds with good Corn and Wine. Most of the People are Protestants, they have about 35000 Men, and 7000 of 'em fit to bear Arms. 2. The *League of the House of God*, contains 2 great Vallies call'd the *Bregaille* and *Engadine*, in which are several Communities. The only remarkable Town here is *Coire*, on the *Plessur*, 1 miles North-East of *Ilantz*. This River, about half a League lower falls into the *Rhine*, that begins there to be navigable, which advance the Trade of the Town. The Inhabitants are Protestants, but allow their Bishop, with his Clergy and some *Roman* Catholicks, to enjoy their Freedom of Worship, and live quietly within the Inclosure of the Cathedral. This is the principal Town of the *Grisons*. 3. The *League of the Ten Jurisdictions*, North from that of the *House of God*. It abounds with Pastures, Cattle, Milk, Butter, Cheese, and Fish; contains about 15000 Men, 4000 of 'em fit for Arms. They have Mines of Silver, Lead and Copper in their Mountains. Most of 'em are Protestants, and they send none but such to the Dyet. The only Place of Note here is *Davas*, or *Tasas*, about 2 Leagues East from *Coire*.

VI. The VALLAIS, or Bishoprick of SION, or SITTEN, a Mountainous Country, and the Air so unwholsome, that many of the People have Swellings in their Throats, and are subject to Fevers, Madness, and Lameness, occasioned by the badness of the Air and Water, which is mix'd with melted Snow. It is divided into Upper and Lower, is able to raise 20000 Men on occasion, under their own Commanders, most of whom are Innkeepers. They are generally Papists, and depend on the Bishop of *Sion*, who is a Prince of the Empire, and Suffragan of *Tarantaise*, elected by the Chapter, most of whom are Persons of Quality. Here are Mines of Silver and Lead, Christal of several sorts, Hot Baths, good Wine, and Saffron. The Capital is *Sion*, the ancient *Civitas Sedunorum*, and a *Roman* Colony, mention'd by *Cæsar*. It lies on the *Rhone*, 20 miles East of the Lake of *Geneva*, and is defended by several Castles.

VII. GENEVA, and its Territory. This City lies on the *Rhone*, where it issues from *Lake Leman*, and is so ancient, that the Time of its Foundation is not known. It was some time the Residence of *Cæsar*, and has undergone many Vicissitudes. It continued under the *Romans*, till the Decay of the Empire, and during the Quarrel betwixt Pope *Alexander* V. and the Emperor *Frederic Barbarossa*, their Bishops claim'd the Sovereignty, but were always limited by the Senate; the Dukes of *Savoy* also pretended to it, in vertue of a Deed of Sale by one of their Bishops; but the Citizens opposed it, and in 1535. they threw off their Bishop, because he oppress'd them, and opposed the Reformation: then they set up a Government much like that of the *Swiss* Cantons; they lodged the Sovereignty in a Council of 200, out of which they chose 25, as a lesser Council, to be Checks upon one another. The small Council chuses the great one, and inspects their Conduct; the great one examines what is done by the small one; 60 are chosen out of the great Council, who form a Council of State: they give their Advice to the small Council, in all matters of Importance, and in a manner govern their Deliberations. All the Members of the two Councils are chosen for Life. They have four Syndics, who are their chief Magistrates, and carry a black Batoon, tipp'd with Silver at both Ends, as a Mark of their Dignity. The chief Syndic has the principal Care of the Government, and the other three have their peculiar Offices. They are all chosen by the Citizens. In the Place where the Senate meets, there are seven Judges painted on the Wall without Hands, to signify that they should take no Bribes; and in the middle there is one with one Hand, in which he holds a Balance of Justice. The Town is divided into 2 Parts by the *Rhone*, over which are 3 Timber Bridges, on two of which there are many Shops. Betwixt the Bridges there is an Island with a Harbour for Galleys, and a strong Tower, where they have an Arsenal with more Arms than they have Subjects; and, as Dr. *Burnet* says, the best furnish'd, in proportion to the bigness of the State. Here they keep the Spoils taken from their Enemies, and particularly from the *Savoyards*, who attempted to surprize the Town *Dec.* 22. 1602. which has since been observed as an Anniversary for that great Deliverance. Here is a noble Town-House, a Mint, and an University, in which there is a public Library of 30000 Volumes: It is furnish'd with able Professors, and has bred many Great Men; but the Persecution in *France* lessen'd the Number of their Students. Here is also an Academy for instructing Youth in their Exercises, which is pretty much frequented by Protestant Gentlemen from several Parts of *Europe*. Their chief Church is St. *Peter's* Cathedral, in which is the Tomb of that great Protestant General, *Henry* Duke of *Rohan*. From the Steeple there is not only a Prospect of the Lake, but one may see into *France*, *Savoy*, *Swisserland*, the *Valtoline*, and *French County*. Here are several other Churches, particularly one for the *Dutch*, and another for the *Italians*.

The Streets are large and fair; most of the Houses high, and of hewn Stone; and those in the chief Streets have Piazzas. Mr. *Ray* reckon'd the Inhabitants about 30000. It is well govern'd, and Vice suppress'd; but they are not very strict in keeping the *Lord's Day*. A great many of the Inhabitants are employ'd in making Silver and Gold Lace; and they have a considerable Commerce, by reason of their advantageous Situation. The Town is well fortified, towards which several Protestant Princes and States have much contributed. Sheriff *Bethel* says, their chief Trade is in Silks, Thread Lace, Pistols, Shamoy Leather, Watches, and Printing. They connive at Dancing and Cards in Strangers, but forbid them to their own Citizens. The Vulgar speak a bad *French*, or *Savoyard*, are somewhat clownish, but honest: the Better sort speak good *French*, and are very polite and easy in their Conversation. They allow no Refuge to Murderers, but either try them themselves, or deliver them up to such Governments as demand them. Their Church is govern'd by their 15 Ministers, and the Burgomaster for Reformation, with 16 Men chose promiscuously out of the Great Council; but their Resolves must be confirm'd by the Great Council of 200, before they are of Force. The Territories of the City take up about 4 miles, and contain about 13 Congregations, whose Ministers joining at certain times of the Year with the Consistory, form the Synod, who make Acts for governing the whole Church in their respective Districts; but they must also be ratified by the Council of 200. Their Ministers have not above 50 or 60 *l.* a Year, and *Calvin* himself had no more; so that when he died, all he left behind him, including his Books, did not come to above 60 *l.* Before the Reformation, the Motto of this City was, *Post Tenebras Spero Lucem*; but since that Time they have

with

with good Reaſon changed it to *Poſt Tenebras Lux*; i. e. *After Darkneſs came Light.* The City has very pleaſant Walks about it, and the Territory abounds with Gardens, Vineyards, and fruitful Hills; and the neighbouring Lake with excellent Wild Fowl and Fiſh, of which the Inhabitants make great Profit.

VIII. The Counties of NEUFCHATEL and VALANGIN, which form a Sovereignty now belonging to the King of *Pruſſia*. The Inhabitants are Proteſtants. It lies North from the Canton of *Bern*, is about 9 *German* Leagues long, and 5 broad. Here is a Lake of the ſame Name 7 miles long and 3 broad, which abounds with excellent Fiſh, and particularly large Trouts. The Prince's Revenue is about 40000 Florins *per Annum*, and riſes chiefly from this Fiſhery. The Air about the Lake is temperate and mild, but ſharp in the mountainous Parts. The Soil produces Barley, Oats, Pulſe, good Red and White Wine, and has Mines of Iron and Steel. They have excellent Paſtures, with abundance of Cattle and many Wild Beaſts in the Mountains. The Inhabitants are brave, are able to raiſe 8000 Men without hindring Buſineſs, and 15000 on preſſing Occaſions. It is the Key of *Swiſſerland* on that ſide, becauſe of 6 Paſſes well fortified, which may be defended by ſmall Numbers againſt great Armies.

Places of Note are,

1. *Neufchâtel* on the Bank of the Lake, 22 miles North-Weſt from *Bern*. It is well built and watered, has ſeveral Monuments of Antiquity, and a very fine Caſtle, the Reſidence of the Prince.

2. *Landeron*, near the Lake of *Biel*, noted for its impregnable Situation and the Bravery of the Inhabitants, and a noble Caſtle belonging to the Prince, who has a fine Country Seat and Gardens upon the Lake within a League of it.

3. *Valangin* Town and Caſtle lie at the foot of Mount *Jura*, which parts it from *Burgundy*.

The Subjects of the *Swiſſers* are,

I. The County of *Baden*, whoſe Inhabitants are a Mixture of Proteſtants and Papiſts. The Capital of the ſame name lies on the *Limmat*, 13 miles North-Weſt from *Zurich*, and 6 South from the *Rhine*. The Name came from famous Hot Baths in a neighbouring Village. It is the place of the General Dyet of the Cantons, becauſe of its convenient Situation, and many large Houſes fit to receive Ambaſſadors, *&c.* The Town is ſubject to the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Lucern*, *Ury*, *Swiſs*, *Underwald*, *Zug* and *Bern*, but has its own Magiſtrates; ſo that the Bailiff of the Cantons has little Power in the City. The Harbour on the River belongs to the Town, but the Cuſtom-houſe to the Cantons.

2. *Zurſach*, a large Village on the *Rhine*, 9 miles North from *Baden*, is well built, and has two annual Fairs much frequented by Merchants from *Germany*, *France* and *Italy*.

II. The Bailiwic of BREMGARTEN on the *Ruſs*, about 7 miles South from *Baden*, formerly an Imperial Town, is very pleaſant, inhabited by Merchants and Tradeſmen, governed by a greater and a leſſer Council; but the Chief Magiſtrate is choſen by the Cantons, and in Capital Cauſes they are ſubject to *Zurich*; and in Cauſes relating to the Town itſelf, there lies an Appeal to the eight old Cantons.

III. The Bailiwic of MELLINGEN on the ſame River, 6 miles North-Weſt from *Bremgarten*. The Capital is of the ſame name, and the whole is ſubject to the eight old Cantons.

IV. The Free Provinces of RUSS conſiſts only of ſome Villages, and is called Free, becauſe they have the Liberty to chuſe their own Magiſtrates. They are ſubject to the 7 oldeſt Cantons.

V. The RHINTAL, ſo called, becauſe it lies along the *Rhine*. It is divided betwixt the Houſe of *Auſtria*, the Abbot of *St. Gall*, and the eight ancient Cantons. The Inhabitants live chiefly by the Vineyards and Linnen Cloth. It is about 20 miles long, and 5 broad, has ſeveral Caſtles and conſiderable Villages. The chief Town is *Reineck*, a League and a half North-Eaſt from *St. Gall* on the *Rhine*, as it enters the Lake of *Conſtance*.

VI. ROTTERSWEIL, on the Bank of the Lake, 17 miles South-Eaſt from *Zurich*. It is famous for a wooden Bridge over the Lake, which is a mile and a half long. The Townſmen are Papiſts. It is ſubject to the Cantons of *Ury*, *Switz*, *Underwald*, and *Glaris*.

VII. The TURGOW has the *Rhine* and Lake of *Conſtance* on the North and North-Eaſt, and *Zurich* on the Weſt, is 14 *German* Leagues long, and 8 broad. It is one of the moſt populous Parts of *Swiſſerland*, and has 50 Pariſhes. Much of it belongs to *Zurich*. The 7 old Cantons have the Supream Juriſdiction, and appoint their Governours and Judges; but the Chapter of *Conſtance*, and the Abbot of *St. Gall*, and others, have the inferiour Juriſdiction in ſuch Places as they poſſeſs. The Capital is *Frawenfeld* on the *Murck*, 11 miles Weſt of *Conſtance*, and belongs to the 7 ancient Cantons; as does alſo *Dieſſenhoven* on the *Rhine*, 5 miles Eaſt of *Schafhauſen*, which is a handſome City, chuſes its own Magiſtrates, has conſiderable Privileges and Juriſdiction over ſome Villages. Other Places are, *Weil*, 2 *German* Leagues and a half North-Weſt from *St. Gall*, with a fine Caſtle, where the Abbot reſides: and *Biſhops-Cell*, 3 Leagues and an half North-Weſt of *St. Gall*, where the Biſhop of *Conſtance* has a Caſtle and Governour; but the Town chuſes its own Magiſtrates, and the Biſhop is obliged by Oath to maintain their Privileges.

VIII. The Four Governments in *Italy* that were formerly part of *Milan*, but given to the Cantons in 1412, by the Duke, for aſſiſting him againſt *France*. The firſt is LUGANO, ſo called from a Town on a Lake of the ſame Name, about 8 miles from the Frontiers of *Milan*. It has 100 Villages, many Gentlemens Seats under its Juriſdiction, and is the Reſidence of the *Swiſs* Governour, who commands all the Bailiwicks in caſe of a ſudden War. 2. LOCARNO, 10 miles North-Weſt of *Lugano*, near Lake *Major*, in a fine Plain and a good Air. It is the largeſt Town upon the Lake, and inhabited by many Perſons of Quality. The adjacent Country is full of Vineyards, that produce good Wine; and the Soil is ſo fruitful, that it yields twenty fold. They have a Harveſt of Wheat and Rye in *June*, and one of Millet and other Grain in *October*. They have all the uſual Fruits of *Italy*. The Lake affords excellent Fiſh, particularly Trouts, which yield a great Price at *Milan*. And there is Plenty of Goats and Fowl in their Woods, from which they make great Profit, in tranſporting Timber by the Lake to *Pavia*, *&c.* Here is a famous Market once a Fortnight, frequented by moſt of their Neighbours. The twelve Cantons ſend a Governour hither by turns once in two Years, who has very great Power, but muſt ſwear to maintain the Peoples Privileges, which are conſiderable; for they chuſe their Magiſtrates, who ordain what they think proper for the Republic. 3. The Bailiwic of MENDRIS, which has a pleaſant Town called *Mendriſium*, 12 miles South-Eaſt of *Lugano*. 4. That of MAYNSHAL, or MAGIA, its Capital, 2 Leagues North-Weſt of *Locarno*.

IX. The ITALIAN BAILIWICS, ſo called becauſe they lie in the Dutchy of *Milan*, and were given to the Cantons of *Uri*, *Switz*, and *Underwald*, in 1422. 1. *Bellinzona*, ſo named from its Capital, a large trading and well fortified Town, 17 miles North-Weſt of *Locarno*. 2. That of *Valbrune*. 3. That of *Poleſe*, named from their chief Towns. There are ſome other Bailiwics intermixed with the Cantons, which are not conſiderable.

The Subjects of the Allies of the *Swiſſers* are,

I. The VALTELINE, which lies betwixt the Lake of *Como* and *Tirol*, South of the *League of the Houſe of God*. It is 60 miles long, and 16 where broadeſt, and divided into three Parts, and ſubject to the *Grisons*. The Air is wholſome, except in Summer, when a certain Wind blows from the Lake of *Como*. It is alſo ſubject to Inundations from the River *Adda*. The Soil is ſo fruitful, that they have commonly three Crops a Year. They ſow Wheat among their Vines, and then Millet, Turneps and Pot-Herbs ſucceſſively. Here is good ſorts of all common Fruits, with Almonds, Pomegranates, Olives, and vaſt quantities of Cheſnuts. Here is excellent Wine on the Banks of the *Adda*, and one ſort, called *Malmſy*, equal to that of *Crete*. They have good Paſturage, great Herds of Cattle, all the common ſorts of Wild Beaſts and Fowl in their Woods, and Timber for building Ships. The *Adda* ſupplies them with Trouts and other Fiſh; and Gold is ſometimes found in its Sand. Here are Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead, Alum, and Sulphur; and Mineral Waters good againſt many Diſeaſes. The People are brave, and fit for Arts and Sciences. Their Language is a corrupt *Italian*. Their chief Trade is in Wine, Cattle, Hides, Tallow, Butter and Cheeſe. The Inhabitants are about 25000, of whom 4000 are fit to bear Arms. The Country is defended by Mountains and Paſſes, where ſmall Numbers may reſiſt Armies. The Papiſts are more numerous than the Proteſtants, ſince the Maſſacre of the latter by the *Spaniards* in the laſt Century; but moſt of Quality and Eſtates are Proteſtants, and have Churches in the chief Towns. *Sondrio* is the chief Town, the Situation pleaſant, the Houſes well built, and the Streets handſome. It lies on the *Adda*, 40 miles South-Eaſt of *Come*, and is pretty well fortified. It is the Seat of a Court of Juſtice, but there lies an Appeal to the Dyet of the *Griſons*, who appoint the Preſident.

II. The County of CHIAVENNA, or CLAVENNA, North-Weſt of the *Valteline*. The Air is wholſome, except in ſome part of the Summer, that 'tis infeſted by Vapours from the Lake of *Como*. Here is Plenty of Wine, but not much Corn, which the common People make up by their Cheſnuts. They have ſtore of Fiſh, great Herds of Cattle, and make conſiderable Profit by their Butter and Cheeſe, and alſo from Stone Kettles hewed out of their Rocks, which they ſay throw out any Poiſon that may be caſt into them as ſoon as ſet on the Fire. The People are about 5000, polite, fit for Arts and Arms, and much given to Trade. The wealthieſt *Griſons* chuſe to reſide here, and 'tis a common Retreat for *Italians* that turn Proteſtants. They have a conſiderable Trade by the Lake of *Como*. Their Magiſtrates are ſent once in two Years by the *Griſons*, and the Proteſtants have Churches in all the chief Towns. The Capital is *Chiavenna* on the *Mera*, 18 miles North-Weſt from *Sondrio*. It lies pleaſantly at the foot of a Mountain, is well fortified, has a ſtrong Caſtle, and is inhabited by many People of Quality, has 6 Churches, and is the common Paſſage for Merchants betwixt *Italy* and *Germany*.

III. The County of BORMIO is North-Eaſt from the *Valteline*, and conſiſts of five Bailiwicks among inacceſſible Mountains. They have great Privileges, and chuſe their own Magiſtrates by Ballot, but their Governour is ſent by the *Griſons*. The Capital is of the ſame Name, 22 miles North-Eaſt of *Sondrio*, and is defended by a good Caſtle on the *Adda*.

SPAIN

SPAIN

LIES betwixt Lat. 35. 50. and 44. and betwixt West Lon. 10. and East Long. 3. 30. in the fifth, sixth, and seventh Climates. The longest Day in the South is 14 Hours, and in the North 14 and an half. It is 490 miles South and North, from the Straits of *Gibraltar* to *Cape de Las-pennas*, and 445 East and West where broadest from the Borders of *Portugal* to *Cape Palafugel* in *Catalonia*, but is much indented by the Sea, *France*, and *Portugal*. It has the Sea of *Biscay* on the North, *Portugal* and part of the *Atlantick* on the West, the *Mediterranean* on the South, has part of *France* from which 'tis separated by the *Pyrenees* on the North-East, and the *Mediterranean* on the East.

The Air is hot, but clear and healthful in general. The Soil is dry, stony, sandy, not much cultivated, which if it were, it would not fail of being fruitful in many parts. Their Corn, Wine, Game, Cattle, Fish, Figs, Grapes, and other Fruits are excellent; their Oils the sweetest, their Wool the finest, and their Horses in *Andalusia* the handsomest in *Europe*. Here are Mines of Iron, Salt, and Vermilion, and, as they say, of Gold and Silver, but the two latter not much talked of, since the Discovery of *America*. The Country is not populous in proportion to its Extent, for their Women are not reckoned fruitful; and by the Expulsion of above 800000 *Moors* in 1610, and the great numbers sent to their other Dominions, especially *America*, it is much drained of its Inhabitants. The *Spaniards*, 'tis true, bring vast Sums from thence, and, as appears by their Registers in 1618, they had received 1536 Millions of Gold from that Country; but as the Merchants of other Parts of *Europe* have the greatest part of those Riches, *Spain* has not gained by those new Dominions in proportion to her loss of People. The other Commodities exported from hence are, fine Wool, Oil, Fruits, Salt, Soap, and Vermilion. The principal Rivers are the *Douro*, the *Tagus*, *Guadiana*, *Ebro*, *Guadalquiver*, and *Minho*; all which have their Sources in the Country.

The Government is Monarchical, and Females succeed as well as Male. The People are grave, serious, politick, cunning, make good Foot Soldiers, and are loyal to their King, patient in what they undertake, sober in Eating and Drinking, but are accounted mistrustful, very proud, idle and revengeful. Their Language is fine, and reckoned the most Majestick of any derived from the *Latin*; so that *Charles* V. used to say, that were he to speak to God Almighty, he would do it in that Language.

Their Religion is that of the Church of *Rome*, and they have a very severe Inquisition against the Exercise of all others, and to punish those who dissent from it in their opinion. There are ten Tribunals in the chief Cities of the Kingdom, belonging to this Court, from whence Appeals lie to the Sovereign Tribunal at *Madrid*, whose President is called the Inquisitor General.

Here are 8 Archbishops and 44 Suffragans, as follows:

1. The Archbishop of *Toledo*, Primate of the Kingdom, whose Suffragans are the Bishops of *Corduba*, *Segovia*, *Cartagena*, *Siguenca*, *Osma*, *Cuenca*, *Jaer*, and *Valadolid*.
2. The Archbishop of *Burgos*, whose Suffragans are *Pampeluna*, *Calahorra*, and *Palenca*.
3. The Archbishop of *Compostella*: His Suffragans are, *Salamanca*, *Avila*, *Placentia*, *Lugo*, *Astorga*, *Zamora*, *Orensa*, *Tuy*, *Badajos*, *Mondonedo*, *Coria*, *Cividad-Rodrigo*, *Leon* and *Oviedo*.
4. The Archbishop of *Seville*: His Suffragans are, *Cadix*, *Guadix* and *Canaries*.
5. The Archbishop of *Granada* has *Malaga* and *Almeria*.
6. The Archbishop of *Saragossa*, has *Huesca*, *Jaca*, *Taracona*, *Balbastro*, *Teruel* and *Albarazin*.
7. The Archbishop of *Tarragona* has *Barcelona*, *Gironne*, *Lerida*, *Vich*, *Solsona*, *Urgel* and *Tortosa*. He had also *Perpignan*, which now belongs to *France*.
8. The Archbishop of *Valencia* has *Majorca* and *Oribuela*.

The most considerable Universities of *Spain* are *Salamanca*, *Alcala de Henares*, formerly *Complutum*, *Seville*, *Toledo*, *Grenada*, and *Valencia*.

Modern Geographers divide *Spain* into North and South, and subdivide them into Fourteen Provinces.

NORTH SPAIN

Contains the Eight following Provinces.

I. *GALICIA*, which has the *Biscaian* Sea on the North, *Portugal* on the South, the *Atlantick* on the West, and *Asturias* and part of *Leon* on the East. It was formerly a Kingdom, is 110 miles South and North, and 110 East and West, and more populous than fertile. The Air is the moistest and least healthful in *Spain*. It has many hot Springs, abundance of Cattle and good Wine, Mines of Copper, Iron, Vermilion, and some say Gold. Their chief Riches consist in their Wool and Fishing. It is thus divided.

I. The Diocese of COMPOSTELLA, so named from its Capital *St. James* of *Compostella*, Lat. 43. West Long. 9. It is famous for Pilgrimages to the Apostle St. *James*, whose Body they pretend to have in their magnificent Church dedicated to him. It has a fine rich Hospital for the Pilgrims, is the See of an Archbishop, has an University, and many stately Houses. The Archbishop has 40000 Ducats *per Annum*, the Chapter 100000, and seven of the Canons must be Cardinals.

Other Towns here are,

1. The *Groyne*, 30 miles North of *Compostella*, on a Bay in the *Biscayan* Sea, and one of the best Harbours in *Spain*.
2. *St. Mary de Finisterre*, 48 miles West from *Compostella*, near the Cape of that name, which is the most Westerly part of *Europe*.

II. The Diocese of MONDONEDO, so named from its Capital; 5 miles North-East of *Compostella*. It is the See of a Bishop. *Castro d'Ortegal* a large open Town, lies also in this Diocese near Cape *Ortegal*, 45 miles North-West of *Mondonedo*, and is the most Northerly part of *Spain*.

III. The Diocese of LUGO, so called from its Capital, 30 miles South-East of *Mondonedo*. It is the See of a Bishop, and noted for its Mineral Waters.

IV. The Diocese of ORENSE, 52 miles South-East of *Compostella*. The Capital of the same name is a Bishop's See, and has very healthful warm Springs.

V. TUY, Capital of its Diocese, 47 miles South-East of *Orensee*, is the See of a Bishop.

Other Places are,

1. *Bayonna*, 16 miles South of it, has the Title of a Marquisate, and a pretty good Harbour.
2. *Vigo*, 15 miles North-West of *Tuy*, a small Sea-Port Town, noted for the Burning of the *Spanish* Galleons, and the *French* Squadron which guarded them, in 1702, by the *English* and *Dutch*, and was taken by the *English* in 1719.
3. *Pontevedra*, 12 miles North-West from *Vigo*, a large ill-built Town, with a Harbour little frequented. Here is a Magazine with good Brass Guns and small Arms, a large stately Church with Marble Pillars, and a curious wrought Cieling, several other Churches, a Friery, a Nunnery, and a *Jesuits* College. This Town was plundered by the *English* in 1719.

II. The Principality of *ASTURIAS*, on the Coast, East from *Galicia*, and West from *Biscay*. 'Tis divided into *Asturia d' Oviedo* on the West, and *Santillana* on the East: is mountainous, ill peopled, and chiefly noted for giving Title of Prince to the eldest Son of *Spain*. It is about 115 miles East and West, and 55 where broadest, South and North. The Air is healthful. It has some Corn and Wine, Mines of Azure and Vermilion, and, as some say, Gold. Their chief Riches is in their Fishery and Horses, reckoned the strongest in *Spain*.

Places of note, are,

1. *Oviedo*, the Capital, 58 miles North West of *Lugo*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, ill built and peopled, but has a tolerable University.
2. *Gigon*, on the Coast, 21 miles North East of *Oviedo*; is almost surrounded by the Sea, has a Harbour and Castle, and was formerly the Capital of the Province.
3. *Santillana* on the Coast, 78 miles East of *Oviedo*, Capital of East *Asturias*, but of small note.

III. The Province of *BISCAY*, on the Coast, has *Esturias* on the West, and *France* on the East; is divided into *Biscay Proper*, *Olava* and *Guipuscoa*; 115 miles East and West, and 80 where broadest, South and North. 'Tis mountainous; has little Corn or Wine, but rich Mines of Iron and Steel, of which they are said to export yearly 30 millions of Pounds weight. Here are also Wool and Saffron.

Places of note, are,

1. *Bilboa*, Capital of *Biscay Proper*. It lies on a Bay, at the Mouth of a River 12 miles East of *Santillana*. It has an excellent Harbour, is pleasantly situated, and has a good Trade in Wool, Armour and Sword Blades, which are much valued. The neighbouring Country yields good Corn and Wine.
2. *Castro de Verdeales*, a Town of good Trade on the Coast, 18 miles West of *Bilboa*.
3. *St. Antonio*, one of the best Harbours in the Province, 33 miles West. Colonel *Stanhope* with a Detachment of *French* and *English*, burnt some *Spanish* Ships here, in 1719.
4. *St. Andero*, a good Port much frequented, 15 miles West of *St. Antonio*.
5. *Vitoria*, Capital of *Alava*, 41 miles South-East of *Bilboa*, a handsome, well built and fortified Town.
6. *Tolosa*, Capital of *Guipuscoa*, 48 miles South-East of *Bilboa*.
7. *Placentia*, 20 miles North-West of *Tolosa*, famous for Arms and other Iron work.
8. *St. Sebastian*, 11 miles North-East of *Tolosa*, has a good Harbour defended by two Moles. The Town is fortified with double Walls, Bastions and Half-moons, and defended by a strong Castle on a Rock. The Town is handsome, well built, and has a considerable Trade in Wool and Iron ware. The Streets long and broad. The Houses pretty good, and the Churches handsome. They plead a Privilege, that when they send Deputies to the King, he should speak to them bareheaded. This Town and Castle was taken by the *French* in the Year 1719, under the Duke of *Berwick*, after a much shorter Siege than was expected, considering the Strength of the place.
9. *Port Passage*, 6 miles West from *Fontarabia*, and 4 East of *St. Sebastian*; a Port and Harbour, where a *French* Detachment sent by the Duke of *Berwick* in 1719, burnt several *Spanish* Men of War upon the Stocks, with many Naval Stores, and brought off a great deal.
10. *Fontarabia*, 10 miles East of *St. Sebastian*, a small Town and Fortress, separated from *France* by the River *Bidassoa*; taken also by the *French* in 1719.

IV. *SPANISH NAVARRE*, has *Biscay* and part of *Old Castile* on the West, *French Navarre*, from which 'tis separated by the *Pyrenean* Mountains on the East, and *Arragon* on the East and South. 'Tis 82 miles where longest, South and North, and 60 where broadest, East and

SPAIN and PORTUGALL
Distinguisht into their Kingdoms and Principalities &c.
According to ye Newest Observations
Most humbly Inscribd to the Right Hon. James Earl Stanhope &c. 1719

Revis'd by Io. Senex

THE CANTABRIAN or BISCAIAN SEA.

PART OF FRANCE

PRO: VENCE

LANGUEDOC

THE ATLAN: TICK or WES: TERN OCEAN.

THE Mediterranean

The Gulf of Valence

The Gulf of Alicant

Gulf of Cartagena

The Iberian Sea

The Meridian of London

Strait of Gibralter

PART OF AFRICA.

GALLICIA

ASTURIAS

OLD CASTIEL

NAVARRE

ARAGON

CATALONIA

NEW CASTIEL

VALENCIA

MURCIA

ANDALUSIA

GRANADA

ESTREMADURA

ALENTEJO

ALGARVE

Entre Minho e Douro

Tralos Montes

Beira

Entre Tejo e Guadiana

Majorca I.

Minorca I.

Yvica I.

Formenters I.

Albaran I.

Miles 60 in a degree

English Measured Miles

WEST ... Longitude from London ... EAST.

and West. 'Twas usurped by the *Spaniards* from its own King in 1412; but the *French* Kings having always called themselves Kings of *Navarre* since *Henry* IV. who was King of it, succeeded to the Crown of *France*. The Air is temperate, but the Soil for most part fitter for Pasture than for Corn and Wine, tho' it has some of both. They have good Hunting, in which those of Quality spend most of their time. 'Tis divided into 5 Districts.

Chief Place of note is

Pampeluna, Capital of its District, and of the Kingdom, 32 miles South of *Fontarabia*. It is pretty large, and so strong, that it is reckoned the Key of *Spain* on that side. It is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Burgos*, has a Sovereign Council, a fine strong Citadel, a place of Arms, and stands on the River *Agra*.

V. The Kingdom of *ARRAGON* has *France* and *Navarre* on the North, *Valencia* on the South, *Catalonia* on the East, and *Old* and *New Castile* on the West. It is 160 miles where longest from South to North, and 116 where broadest East and West. The Air is wholsome; the Valleys produce Corn and Wine, and the Mountains Game, Fowl, Gold and Iron. It is divided into several Dioceses.

Places of chief note are,

1. *Saragossa*, 81 miles South-East of *Pampeluna*, on the *Ebro*, over which it has a noble Stone Bridge. It is the Capital of the Kingdom, reckoned one of the finest Towns in *Spain*, and was formerly the Residence of their Kings, who had a Palace without the Town, which is now the Seat of an Archbishop, of a Viceroy, and a Court of Inquisition. It is the Place where the States meet, and has an University. Their Houses are finer than at *Madrid*. Their public Places are adorned with Piazzas, and their Streets are very large, especially that called the *Holy Street*, which has many stately Palaces on both sides. The chief Churches are those of *St. Francis* and *Our Lady of Pilier*. The latter is much frequented by Pilgrims, who have an Hospital here for their Entertainment. The Town has no Fortifications, but always a good Garrison.

2. *Tarracona*, on the River *Queios*, 31 miles North-West from *Saragossa*, is the See of a Bishop, and noted for excellent Iron, tempered by the Water of the River.

3. *Calatajud*, 30 miles South from *Tarracona*. It is remarkable for the Ruines of *Roman* Structures and ancient Coin found in the Neighbourhood, which abounds with Corn, Wine and Oil. It is defended by a strong Castle on a Rock of difficult Access.

4. The Diocese of *Albarazin* is so called from its Capital, the See of a Bishop, 51 miles South-East from *Calatajud*.

5. The Diocese of *Tervel*, is so named from its Capital, the See of a Bishop, 15 miles East from *Albarazin*.

6. *Balbastro*, 45 miles North-East from *Saragossa*, Capital of its Diocese, and the See of a Bishop.

7. *Monçon*, a Town regularly fortified, 7 miles South-East from *Balbastro*.

8. *Huesca*, 25 miles North-West from *Balbastro*, is Capital of its Diocese, the See of a Bishop, and an University.

9. *Jaca*, 33 miles North-West from *Huesca*, formerly the Capital of *Arragon*. 'Tis a small Town, the See of a Bishop, and defended by a strong Citadel.

VI. The Principality of *CATALONIA* has *Arragon* and part of *Valencia* on the West, part of *France* and *Roussillon* on the North, and the *Mediterranean* on the South and East. It is 90 miles where broadest from South to North, and 155 where longest from North-East to South-West, but narrow at both ends. The Air is healthful, and the Soil mountainous, but produces abundance of Corn, Wine, Oil, and excellent Fruit. It has Mines, some say, of Gold, Silver, Allum, Vitriol, and Salt. Here are likewise Amethysts, Agats, Chrystal, Jasper, Alabaster and Coral. It revolted from *Spain* to *France* in 1640, but was restored by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. It was the last part of *Spain* which held out for the present Emperor; for which it was barbarously used, and begun a new Revolt from *Spain* in 1719. It is divided into East and West, and subdivided into several Vigueries.

Places of Note are,

1. *Barcelona*, Capital of the Province and its Viguery. It lies on the Coast, Lat. 41. and an half, East Long. 2. 30. Before the late Wars it was a famous Mart, has a tolerable Road for great Ships, a strong Fort, and a Mole that runs 750 Paces into the Sea, which secures the Ships from Tempests. It has been often taken and retaken by the *French* and *Spaniards*. The *French* seized it with the rest of the *Spanish* Monarchy in 1705. The *English* and *Dutch* retook it that same Year. The *French* besieged it again in 1706, but were obliged to break up the Siege with Loss and Disgrace. The *French* and *Spaniards* retook it after an obstinate Siege in 1714, but broke the Capitulation, and treated the Inhabitants barbarously. It is one of the largest, handsomest, best built, and most populous Towns in *Spain*, is the See of a Bishop, the Seat of a Sovereign Court, of an University, and a Tribunal of Inquisition. It is well fortified, divided into Old and New by a Wall, but its chief Strength lies in *Fort Montjouy*, a Fortress on the top of a neighbouring Hill. Here are several magnificent Churches. The Pope is Heir to the Bishop, and has an Officer always ready to seise his Effects as soon as he dies.

2. *Villa Franca*, 18 miles North-West from *Barcelona*, a large open Town, Capital of its Viguery.

3. *Monresa*, 27 miles North-West from *Barcelona*, is Capital of its Viguery, and noted for a noble Hospital.

4. *Monserrat*, 5 miles South-West from *Monresa*, a famous Abbey on the top of a Rock, which looks as if it were half sawn thro'. It is famous for a pretended miraculous Image of the Virgin, before which there are 90 Silver Lamps always burning; and there are several Hermitages round the Rock, inhabited for most part by Solitaries of Quality.

5. *Vich*, 25 miles North of *Barcelona* in the fruitfullest part of the Country, is Capital of its Viguery, well fortified, and the See of a Bishop.

6. *Girona*, 25 miles North-East of *Vich*, is Capital of its Viguery, which is also called *Lampourdan*. It has been several times taken and retaken by the *French* and *Spaniards*, and is the See of a Bishop.

7. *Palamos*, 18 miles East from *Girona*, is a fortified Town with a Harbour, and has the Title of a Marquisate.

8. *Ostalric*, 10 miles South from *Girona*, a fortified Town, that has been several times taken and retaken by the *French* and *Spaniards*.

9. *Roses*, 19 miles North from *Palamos*, a well fortified Town, with a Harbour at the Mouth of a Gulph, several times taken and retaken by the *French* and *Spaniards*.

10. *Castel-Follit* on the *Fluvia*, about 30 miles North-West from *Roses*, a strong Place, that has several times been taken and retaken by the *Spaniards* and *French*.

11. *Campredon*, 16 miles North from *Vich*, Capital of its Viguery on the Frontiers of *Roussillon*.

12. *Puicerda*, 20 miles North-West from *Compredon*, Capital of its Viguery, several times taken and retaken by the *French* and *Spaniards*.

13. *Urgel*, or *La Ceu de Urgel*, 19 miles South-West from *Puicerda*, is the See of a Bishop, gives name to a large Valley, called the *Plain of Urgel*, and surrendered to the *French* in 1719.

14. *Tarragona* on the Coast, 48 miles South-West from *Barcelona*, is Capital of its Viguery, lies on the Front of a Hill, and has a large Harbour, but the Entrance so full of Rocks, that it admits no great Ships. It is the See of a Bishop, and one of the most considerable in *Spain* for Antiquity and Revenue. It has many remains of *Roman* Antiquities, and an University. The Wine of the adjacent Country is good, and in the neighbouring Hills they dig Salt, which tastes as if mixed with Sugar, and therefore much used by Confectioners.

15. *Monblanc*, 10 miles North from *Tarragona*.

16. *Cervera*, 11 miles North-West from *Monblanc*.

17. *Terrega*, 6 miles West from *Cervera*; and,

18. *Agramont*, 18 miles North-East from *Terrega*, are noted for nothing but being Capitals of their Vigueries.

19. *Cordona*, 18 miles North-East from *Agramont*, is noted for Salt Mines in the Neighbourhood, hard and transparent like Chrystal, thought to be inexhaustible, and yield the King 30000 Pieces of Eight *per Annum*.

20. *Solsona*, 10 miles North-East from *Cordona*, a small Town, and the See of a Bishop.

21. *Balaguer*, 22 miles North-East of *Agramont*, is a strong Town, and Capital of its Viguery.

22. *Lerida*, 14 miles South-West from *Balaguer*, a small but well fortified Town, with a strong Castle on the top of a neighbouring Mountain, formerly the Residence of the Kings of *Arragon*. It is the See of a Bishop, and Capital of a Viguery. Here is also a University.

23. *Tortosa*, 41 miles West from *Tarragona*. It is the Capital of its Viguery, the See of a Bishop, has an University, is well fortified, and has a good Trade by means of the *Ebro*, which abounds with Salmon and other good Fish. The adjacent Country is pleasant, abounds with Oil and Silk, and there is a noble Quarry of party-coloured Jasper near the Town.

VII. *LEON* has part of *Gallicia* and *Portugal* on the West, *Asturias* on the North, *Estremadura* on the South, and *Old Castile* on the East. It is 168 miles where longest South and North, and 85 where broadest East and West. It was formerly reckoned a Kingdom. It has little Wine, but much Corn and abundance of Turquoise Stones. It is divided into South and North.

Places of note are,

1. *Leon* on the Frontiers of *Asturias*, 50 miles South-East from *Oviedo*. It is an ancient Town, large, but ill-peopled. It was formerly Capital of the Kingdom. It is the See of a Bishop, has one of the noblest Cathedrals in *Spain*, of which the Kings are Canons; and 37 of them, with one Emperor, are buried there.

2. *Astorga*, 23 miles South-West from *Leon*, a strong but ill-peopled Town, the See of a Bishop, and has a fine Cathedral.

3. *Benavente*, a pleasant well-built Town, 20 miles South-East from *Astorga*, noted for a neighbouring Lake which abounds with Fish, has Waves like the Sea, and a Rock in the middle with a noble House belonging to its Count.

4. *Villalpando*, a handsom Town, 15 miles South-East of *Benavente*, noted for a noble Palace and Armory, which belongs to the Constable of *Castille*.

5. *Zamora*, on the *Duro*, 40 miles South-East from *Astorga*, is the See of a Bishop, and noted for Turquoise Stones found in the Neighbourhood.

6. *Palentia*, on the Frontiers of *Old Castille*, 49 miles North-East from *Zamora*; formerly a considerable Town, and is still the See of a Bishop.

7. *Salamanca*, 35 miles South-West from *Zamora*, a fine, large, well-built and populous Town, has a considerable Trade, is the chief University of *Spain*, and the See of a Bishop, one of the richest in the Kingdom. It has many Churches, Colleges and Monasteries, and a Spring in the neighbourhood that cures the Itch.

8. *Cividad-Rodrigo*, 47 miles South-West from *Salamanca*, a neat, populous, and well fortified Town, and the See of a Bishop.

VIII. OLD CASTILLE, has part of *Asturias*, *Leon* and *Extremadura* on the West, *Biscay* on the North, *Navarre*, part of *Arragon* on the East, and *New Castile* on the South. It is 180 miles South and North where longest, and 140 East and West where broadest, but is much contracted at both ends. It was formerly a Kingdom, and much larger than at present. It is not very fruitful in Corn and Wine, but has abundance of Pasturage, and great Flocks of Sheep, of whose Wool the fine *Segovia* Cloth is made. The *Spanish* Tongue is spoken here in its greatest Purity. It is divided into Ten Governments, and has the following Places of Note.

1. *Burgos*, Capital of its Government on the West side, near the Frontiers of *Leon*, 38 miles North-East from *Palentia*. It was the Residence of several Kings. It is large, populous, has a good Trade, and abundance of fine Structures, large Streets and Squares, adorned with good Fountains and Statues; but in general the Streets are dirty and ill-built. It is the See of an Archbishop, whose Cathedral is a Master-piece of *Gothic* Architecture, and so large, that it has 5 Congregations at a time, without disturbing one another. St. *Austin*'s Convent here is noted for that called the *Holy Crucifix*, upon an Altar in a large Chappel, where are always above 100 Lamps of Gold and Silver burning before it, and 60 Silver Candlesticks as high as the tallest Man, and so heavy that one can't lift them. They stand on the Ground on both sides the Altar. They have others of pure Gold upon it, with two Crosses of the same Metal, enriched with precious Stones and Pearl, and Crowns adorned with Diamonds hang over the Altar. The Crucifix upon it is as large as the Life, covered with three Curtains embroidered with Pearls and Precious Stones. It is seldom shewn but to People of Quality; and when the Curtains are opened, every one falls on their Knees. It is

exquisitely carved, and the Carnation Colour exceeding natural. Some pretend it was made by *Nicodemus*, and the Monks do confidently say it came from Heaven. The Chappel is hung round with Gold Tapestry. The *Jesuits* and *Dominicans* have fine Colleges, and here are other rich Abbeys and Convents, particularly one for 150 Nuns, who must all be of noble Extraction. The Constable of *Castille* has a stately Palace here. The Piazza or chief Market-place, where they keep their Bull-Feasts, is spacious, and the Houses round it supported with stately Pillars. There's a strong Castle at the upper end of the Town, and a Fountain in the Neighbourhood that cures Fluxes. Here's a Royal Hospital endow'd with 80000 Livres *per Annum*. The great Bridge over the River *Arlenza* is a noble Structure very long and broad, and leads to a Meadow, where there is a pleasant Walk well-shaded with Trees.

2. *Miranda de l' Ebro*, 40 miles North-East from *Burgos*, a handsome Town with a spacious Market-place, a curious Fountain in the middle, and a strong Castle on the top of a neighbouring Mountain, from whence flows a Spring so large, that it turns several Water-Mills.

3. *Valladolid*, on the Frontiers of *Leon* and the River *Duro*, 52 miles South-West from *Burgos*, is Capital of its Government, the See of a Bishop, and has an University with several fine Churches, Colleges, and large Squares. It is one of the most considerable and pleasant Towns in *Spain*, was the Residence and place of Birth of several of their Kings, who have a magnificent Palace and curious Gardens here.

4. *Avila*, 65 miles South from *Valladolid*, is Capital of its Government, strong by Nature and Art, and the See of a Bishop. *Tostatus*, one of its Bishops, had so great a Memory, that it was said, he never forgot any thing, and knew all that could be known.

5. *Segovia*, 35 miles North East from *Avila*. It is the Capital of its Government, is large, fine, well-peopled, and is call'd *Laboriosa*, because no Beggars or idle People are seen here, except such as are sick or past their Labour. It has a great Commerce in Cloth, Stockings, and Wool, is the See of a Bishop, has a large Market-place and a fine Castle on a Hill, which commands the Town. Here is a famous Aqueduct of Free-Stone, which has above two hundred Arches of great Height, some of them above one another. It is above 5 Leagues long, conveys Water into the City, is suppos'd to be a *Roman* Work, and one of the Noblest Monuments of Antiquity in *Europe*. Here's a Mint, where the Money is coined by a Machine turn'd by Water.

6. *Siguenca*, 68 miles North East from *Segovia*, is Capital of its Government, and the See of a Bishop, has an University, a fine College, and Arsenal, and is defended by a Castle and Walls.

7. *Osma*, Capital of its Government, 30 miles North-West from *Siguenca*, is the See of a Bishop, and has a small University.

8. *Aranda*, on the *Duro*, 29 miles North-West of *Osma*, is a Garrison-Town, with a Castle belonging to the King.

9. *Lerma*, 22 miles North of *Aranda*, a small Town with the Title of a Dutchy, famous for its Castle built by the Cardinal *de Lerma*, and reckon'd the noblest Fabric in *Spain* next to the Escurial. It has a Convent and large Park, with fine Walks adjoining.

10. *Soria*, 65 miles South-East from *Lerma*, Capital of its Government, noted for its extraordinary Trade in fine Wool, and a large Bridge without a River; the *Duro*, which ran under it, having chang'd its Course by an Earthquake.

11. *Garay*, 10 miles North-East from *Soria*. It is the Remains of the Old *Numantium*, which held out against 40000 *Romans* 14 Years.

12. *Calahorra*, 36 miles North-East from *Soria*. It is Capital of its Government, and the See of a Bishop. The *Romans* besieg'd it so close, that the Inhabitants eat their Wives and Children, whence came the Proverb, *Fames Calagurritana*.

13. *Rioxa*-Government has no Place of Note but *St. Domingo de Calcada*, 42 miles North-West of *Calahorra*.

SOUTH SPAIN

Contains the Five following Provinces, and some Isles.

I. NEW CASTILLE, including the Province of *Estremadura* now join'd to it, has *Portugal* on the West, *Leon* and *Old Castille* on the North, part of *Aragon* and *Valencia* on the East, and *Andalusia* and part of *Murcia* on the South. It is 320 miles where longest, from East to West, and 185 where broadest, from South to North. It was formerly a Kingdom, and the largest in *Spain*. The Air is good, but the Soil in many places dry, except in the Valleys. It produces abundance of Corn, Wine, Fruits, Saffron, Salt, Oil and Honey; and they have many Meadows with abundance of Cattle about *Madrid*, and on the *Tago* and *Guadiana*. It is divided into several Provinces.

Places of Note are,

1. *Madrid*, Capital of the Province of *Algaria*, and of all *Spain*. It lies in Lat. 40. 25. Lon West 3 ½. 'Tis large, well built, populous, but ill-pav'd, dirty and without Walls. There is a small River call'd *Manzanares*, which is dry in Summer, yet there's a fair Bridge over it. The City stands on a rising but uneven Ground, and has been the Residence of the Kings since *Philip* II. The Air is healthful. The City, including the Gardens and Suburbs, is about 15600 Paces in compass. The Houses are generally of Brick, many of 'em well built, the Streets regular, spacious, and some of them very noble. The Royal Palace is large, but ancient, and has nothing answerable to the Grandure of a King, besides its Furniture. It stands on the Ascent of a Hill, and has a pleasant Prospect into the Country. Most of the Rooms have no Light but what comes in by the Doors; and where there are Windows, they are very small. All the Grandure consists in two Pavilions at the Front, two large square Courts with spacious Terras-Walks rais'd upon high Arches, and adorn'd with Balluslers, fine gilt Balconies and Statues. All the chief Councils of the Nation meet here, and there are several small Galleries and Passages, by which the King enters when he pleases. The Gardens are but very indifferent. Several of the Nobility have much finer Palaces here. That call'd the *Place Major* is the finest Square in the City, encompass'd with stately Houses six or seven Stories high without Proportion or Order, and loaden with Balconies; from whence the People see the Bull-fighting on solemn Days. The Cathedral is a magnificent Structure, and the Altar of the Virgins Chappel with its Rails, are of massy Silver. Here is a Statue of the Virgin, which they pretend St. *James* brought from the Holy Land. That call'd our Lady of *Atocha*'s Church, is a spacious Nunnery, where they sing *Te Deum* for Victories: Here they have another Image of the Virgin with a young Jesus, to which they ascribe Miracles; and the Chappel where it stands has 100 Lamps of Gold and Silver: The great Altar is illuminated every *Sunday* with 100 Wax-Candles, and adorn'd with store of Plate, as are most of their Churches. They have Walks of green Turf in them set with Flowers, and adorn'd with Fountains, from whence Water springs into Basons of Marble, Porphyry, or Silver, surrounded with Jessamin or Orange-trees planted in Boxes, among which they turn loose abundance of singing Birds, that make a harmonious noise. St. *Isidore*'s Church is reckon'd the most magnificent in this City. The Walls are lin'd with Marble of various Colours, besides many Marble Pillars and Statues. St. *Isidore*'s Tomb, in the middle of the Chappel, has a Marble Crown over it, embellish'd with Flowers in their natural Colours, and supported by Pillars of Porphyry, and round the outside of the Cupolo stand the Images of the Twelve Apostles. In the Church of St. *Sebastian* there's a rich Canopy of Shagreen, nail'd with Gold, and over it a small Steeple with Gold Bells for carrying the Host to the Sick.

Without the Town there's one of the King's Palaces, call'd *Buen Retiro*, on the Descent of a Hill. It consists of four great Apartments and four large Pavilions, that form a Square, with a Fountain, Flower-pots, and Cross Walks, leading to the Apartments, which are stately, adorn'd with excellent Paintings, and the Cielings and Floors are beautified with Gold and other lively Colours. Here is a spacious Theatre well contriv'd, and richly adorn'd, and a Terras-Walk, with a noble Brass Statue of *Philip* II. on Horseback. The Palace consists of two Squares, one for the King, and another for the Queen, with Cloysters above and below. There is a Park adjoining of a League round, with several handsome Lodges, a Canal and large Pond surrounded with Trees and Fountains, where the King diverts himself during the hot Season in Boats finely gilt and painted. Here are many Grotto's, Cataracts and shady Walks, fine Stables, and a spacious Armory. The other Palaces in the Neighbourhood are *Aranjues*, in an Island form'd by two Rivers, with fine Gardens and Water-Works; *Casa del Campo*, on the Bank of the *Nançanares*, very pleasant and well-contriv'd; *Florida* and *Corzuela* are also pleasant Country-Houses belonging to the King.

2. The *Escurial*, 12 miles North-West from *Madrid*, famous for a noble Monastery and a stately Church in Honour of St. *Lawrence*, on whose Day the *Spaniards* beat the *French* at *St. Quintin*. There are 200 Friers of the Order of St. *Jerom* in it, under a Prior nam'd by the King, and a College for young Students. It is of vast Extent, and reckon'd one of the most magnificent Structures in *Europe*. It has 17 Cloysters, 22 Courts, 11000 Windows, cost above 30 Millions, and was 21 Years a building. There's a Chappel with a Sepulchre for the Kings and Queens, call'd the *Pantheon*, because fashion'd like that at *Rome*. The Form of the whole Structure is a large Square; each side of which is 2630 Foot long, with a fine Tower at each Corner. The greatest part of the Architecture is of the *Doric* Order, with some of the *Ionic*, *Corinthian*, *Composit* and *Tuscan*. 'Tis divided into four lesser Squares, with four Gates each. The chief Entrance is thro' three Gates, with the Statue of St. *Lawrence*, and the Arms of *Spain* over them. The Front of the inner Court has six Pillars of the *Doric* Order, 68 Foot high, with Pedestals, and upon them the Statues of King *David*, *Solomon*, *Josias*, *Hezekias*, *Jehoshaphat* and *Manasses*, with gilt Crowns and Scepters of Brass, and Inscriptions under each, pointing at their chief Actions. There are five Arches, each 28 foot high and 14 broad, to enter the Church, which is 364 foot long, 230 broad, and 330 high to the Cross on the Top of the Cupola. The Architecture is *Dorick*. It has six Isles, illuminated with vast numbers of large Silver Lamps, 24 noble Arches, 50 large Windows, 39 Galleries with Silk Curtains, 12 Chappels with noble Crosses of Jasper over them, 40 Altars in their peculiar Chappels. The middle Isle has 14 large Balconies. The grand Chappel is 20 foot long, 50 broad and 100 high, and rises from the middle Isle by 12 Steps of the finest Jasper 53 foot long. The Entrance is by two Doors of Jasper, the Floor is of the same, and it has many Columns of the best polish'd Jasper of four sorts of Architecture; and the Bases and Capitals of gilt Brass. In one of the Pillars is the Box where the Host is kept: the Box is round, 16 foot high, 7 ½ in Diameter, and supported by eight Columns of Diaspare of the Colours of the Rainbow; the Workmanship of which cost 80000 Ducats: Over this Box are the Statues of the Twelve Apostles. There are ten Steps of Jasper up to the Altar, and round it Brass Statues of several Kings of *Spain*, and the Chapter is beautify'd with curious Paintings. Here they keep many Reliques, with 550 Pixes and Chalices of Gold, Silver, and Chrystal. In the middle of the Isle lies the Choir fronting the Chappel. It is 96 foot long, 56 broad, curiously painted and illuminated. It has two Orders of Seats of precious Wood finely carv'd, and on each side an Organ with cross Galleries. There are six other Organs in the Church, one of 'em of Silver. The Sacristy is 108 foot long, and 30 broad, and painted with the Sacred History by the best Masters. The Descent into the Pantheon is by fine Marble Steps. The Entrance is by a Gate of gilt Brass, with the *Austrian* Arms over it, cut in precious Stones, and richly gilt betwixt two gilt Brass Statues; one represents the Fall of Man, and the other the Resurrection. The Sepulchre is octogonal within, lin'd with curious Marble, and has Urns of Grey Marble for the Royal Corps, supported by Lions Paws of gilt Brass, and an Oval Figure of the same Metal, with the Persons Name in black Letters. An Altar of black Marble fronts the Door, and upon it a large Cross of gilt Brass, inclosed in another of black Marble, with curious Ornaments of the finest Porphyry, and Columns on each of green Marble, with Brass Bases and Capitals gilt. The Pantheon is enlighten'd by a curious Branch, and the Floor of fine Marble wrought into Figures of Stars.

The Convent has five Cloisters, the biggest of them 800 foot square, finely painted with the History of our Saviour's Life, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension. The Old Chappel has excellent Paintings and many Reliques. In the Refectory there's a Picture of our Lord's Supper brought from *England* during our *Charles* II's Exile, and pawn'd for 15000 *l.* Sterling.

In the Palace there's little of Note but the Paintings and Library, which is a noble Structure 200 foot long, and 36 broad. The Stalls for the Books are of Cedar and other precious Wood. It has seven Pillars of the *Dorick* Order. The Floor is of white and grey Marble, and

and the Cieling painted with the Arts and Sciences, and the moſt celebrated Authors, with the beſt Maſters. In the middle of the Room are Tables of Jaſper, Marble, and Porphyry, with Globes and Spheres. Here are ancient Medals, fine Pictures, and Manuſcripts, as they ſay, by St. *Auſtin* and St. *Chryſoſtom*. The Gardens, Parks, Walks and Ground belonging to this ſtupendious Fabrick, are reckon'd 36 Leagues round.

2. *Alcala de Henares*, 12 miles Eaſt from *Madrid*, formerly named *Complutum*, noted for an Univerſity founded by Cardinal *Ximenes*, the ſecond for Dignity in *Spain*: It conſiſts of 20 Colleges, one of them for *Iriſh* Students, who after 7 Years Stay, are obliged to preach in ſome of the Northern Parts. The *Complutenſian Polyglot* was printed here, at the Charge of the ſaid Cardinal. The Great Church is a noble Structure. Here are 19 Frieries, and 10 Nunneries.

3. *Toledo*, 41 miles South-Weſt of *Madrid*, formerly the Reſidence of the *Gothic* and *Mooriſh* Kings. It is the See of an Archbiſhop, Primate of the Kingdom, who, with his Chapter, has great Privileges: He has 800000 Ducats *per Annum*. The Chapter conſiſts of 40 Canons, who have 1000 Crowns *per Annum* each. The Grand Archdeacon has 40000. There are three other Archdeacons, the firſt of whom has 15000, the ſecond 12000, the third 10000. The Dean has 20000, the Chaplain Major 13000, and 6 other Chaplains have 10000 each; ſo that it is reckon'd the richeſt Chapter in *Europe*. The Cathedral is a vaſt Structure, has many Chappels equal to Churches in Largeneſs. The Plate, Veſtments, and other Ornaments, are of ineſtimable Value. The City is almoſt encompaſſed by the *Tagus*, over which it has 2 large Bridges. Here are 38 Monaſteries of both Sexes; yet the Town does not contain above 8000 People. The Fortifications are Mooriſh. There are ſome Remains of *Roman* Structures; and in the Suburbs there is a large Hoſpital richly endowed, and the King and Archbiſhop have noble Palaces here. The Town is noted for making good Sword Blades, and a Manufacture of Silk.

4. *Cuenca*, 80 miles Eaſt of *Toledo*, Capital of the *Sierra*, a mountainous Country, and the barreneſt Part of *New Caſtile*. It is the See of a Biſhop, and noted for excellent Wool.

5. *Cividad Real*, 60 miles Eaſt of *Toledo*, Capital of *La Mancha*, the Country of the famous *Don Quixote*, it lies in a large and fruitful Plain, is one of the biggeſt Towns in *New Caſtille*, but ill peopled.

6. *Calatrava*, 10 miles South-Eaſt of *Cividad Real*, on the *Guadiana*, noted for its noble Defence againſt the *Moors*, by two *Ciſtercian* Monks, which gave Riſe to the Order of the Knights of *Calatrava* in 1158, who did afterwards great Service againſt the Infidels.

Spaniſh Eſtremadura, ſo call'd to diſtinguiſh it from a Province of the like Name in *Portugal*, which lies Weſt of it, was formerly a Province of itſelf, but now join'd to *New Caſtille*, and is the fruitfulleſt Part of it. Places of Note here are, 1. *Badajos*, on the Frontiers of *Portugal*, 10 miles Eaſt of *Elvas*, the See of a Biſhop, and one of the Keys of *Spain*. It has a ſtrong Caſtle, is well fortified, and has a Bridge of 26 Arches, over the River. The *Portugueſe* and *Engliſh* under the Earl of *Galloway*, who had his Hand ſhot off here, beſieged it in vain in 1705. The Governour's Palace, the Cathedral, and a fine Place of Arms, are the moſt conſiderable things in it.

7. *Merida*, 30 miles Eaſt of *Badajos*, formerly Capital of *Hiſpania Luſitanica*, and thought to have been built by *Auguſtus*. It was the See of an Archbiſhop, has a Bridge over the *Guadiana* of 60 Arches, the Remains of a *Roman* Caſtle, Aqueducts, and other Structures.

8. *Alcantara*, 45 miles North-Eaſt of *Badajos*, one of the oldeſt Towns in *Spain*, ſuppoſed to have been built by *Trajan*, and from him call'd *Pons Trajanus*. It gave Name to an Order of Knights now aboliſhed, is fortified, and has a noble Bridge over the *Tagus*, 670 Foot long, 28 broad, and 200 high. This Town was taken by the Earl of *Galloway* and the Confederates in 1706.

9. *Truxilla*, 38 miles North-Eaſt of *Merida*, an ancient Town, well built, inhabited by ſeveral People of Quality. It has 5 Pariſh Churches, 9 Monaſteries, is defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, and noted for the Birth of *Francis Pizarro*, one of the Conquerors of *Peru*.

10. *Medellin*, 25 miles South-Eaſt of *Merida*, on the *Guadiana*; it was a *Roman* Colony, and has a noble Stone Bridge over the River, where ſome have falſely given out, that it riſes again after running 20 miles under Ground. It is noted for the Birth of *Ferdinando Cortez*, one of the Diſcoverers and Conquerors of *New Spain*.

11. *Placentia*, 68 miles North-Eaſt of *Alcantara*, is the See of a Biſhop, Capital of its Government, and has a ſtrong Caſtle.

12. *Coria*, 40 miles North-Weſt of *Alcantara*, is an ancient Town, and alſo the See of a Biſhop. Some reckon theſe two laſt in *Old Caſtille*.

II. *ANDALUSIA*, has *Eſtremadura* and *New Caſtille* on the North, *Portugal* and part of the *Atlantic* on the Weſt, *Murcia* on the Eaſt, *Granada* and the *Streights* of *Gibraltar* on the South. The greateſt Extent South and North is 142 miles, and the greateſt Length Eaſt and Weſt 245; but it is very narrow on the Eaſt. It had formerly the Title of a Kingdom, comprehended moſt of the ancient *Bætica*, and was call'd *Vandalicia*, becauſe inhabited by the *Vandals*, of which the preſent Name is a Corruption. It is the beſt, moſt populous, and richeſt part of *Spain*. *Bleau* ſays, it contains 20 Cities, 200 Towns, and before the Expulſion of the *Moors*, had 100000 Villages. The Air is temperate in Winter, but ſo hot in Summer, that the Rivers are dried up, and Travellers ſometimes die of Thirſt. It produces more Corn and Fruit than any other Province in *Spain*. Their Oil is the ſweeteſt, their Wine the beſt of any in *Spain*, and their Horſes, call'd Gennets, are reckon'd the fineſt in *Europe*. Here are Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead, and Quickſilver. Here is alſo Loadſtone, and they have a great Trade in Silk, Cotton, Wax, Honey, Sugar, Salt, and Fiſh, particularly Tunnys. It is divided into Weſt, Eaſt, and Middle.

Places of Note are,

1. *Seville*, it lies in Lat. 37 ½. Weſt Long. 6. on the River *Guadalquevir*, 67 miles North-Eaſt from *Cadiz*. It is a very ancient Town, and was formerly one of the richeſt and nobleſt Cities in *Europe*, and ſo rich, that *Bleau* ſays, they paid the King annually 200000 Ducats, having at that time an extraordinary Trade to the *Weſt Indies*. It is the See of an Archbiſhop, next in Place to Rome of *Toledo*: He has 80000 Ducats *per Annum*, and 600 rich Benefices from 1000 to 2000 Ducats each *per Annum*, and 200 leſſer ones under him, beſides a vaſt Number of Monaſteries of both Sexes. The Chapter has 30000. The Cathedral is very high, ſupported by two Ranks of magnificent Pillars: It is 175 Paces long, and 80 broad: Round it on the Outſide are large Walks, to which one aſcends by 8 Steps, and they are bounded towards the Street by large Pillars, interlaced with an Iron Chain; ſo that People walk round the Church in the Galleries: The Veſtry is large, and abounds with rich Veſtments, laid up in curious Drawers: It is round, has a ſtately Lanthorn, ſupported by Pillars, and a noble Fountain in the middle. Here alſo they keep the Reliques and Church Plate. The *Cuſtodia*, in which they carry the Hoſt on ſolemn Occaſions, is of Silver curiouſly wrought, weighs 1700 and a half, and is carried by 20 Men. There are 40 Canons, 11 Pariſh Prieſts, and 200 more that officiate in private Chappels. Here is a great Hall, adorn'd with Statues and Seats for the Chapter, and another noble Apartment, where they uſually meet. The Steeple is incredibly high, beautified with many large Windows, and the Stairs ſo eaſy, that one may go up on Horſeback. It conſiſts of 3 Towers one above another, with Galleries and Balconies. The City is join'd to the Suburbs by a Timber Bridge built on Boats. The King has two Palaces here. Near the River there is a Tower call'd *Golden*, for the Excellency of its Architecture, and by reaſon of the Mint kept there; and near the Cathedral there is another reckon'd 246 Yards high, there being a little Tower on top of the great one, excellently painted. Here are abundance of fine Churches, Convents, Colleges, and other public Structures. They have alſo a Tribunal of Inquiſition, and a famous Univerſity, which has bred many famous Men. The great Square is very noble, has the Town-Houſe on one ſide, beautified with abundance of Statues without, the Palace of Juſtice ſtands on the other ſide, and there is a noble Fountain in the middle. Here are other Squares, adorned with Fountains, whoſe Water is convey'd to them by an ancient Aqueduct of 5 Leagues long, with fine Walls adorned with Towers and Caſements. Here is the famous Chamber of Contractation for the *Indies*, govern'd by 12 Conſuls, and others, for matters relating to Trade. The *Alkaſal* is an ancient Caſtle of incomparable Architecture, with abundance of Fountains, and fine Walks of thoſe Oranges which from hence are call'd *Seville* Oranges. The Palace conſiſts of ancient and modern Architecture; that built by the *Moors* is much the nobleſt, has a ſpacious Court with Marble Pillars of extraordinary Workmanſhip. The Great Hall, and other Apartments, are gilt, the Cielings finely painted, and on the Freeze are the Pictures of the Kings of *Spain* in Miniature. The Merchants Hall is a noble Structure, has many large Apartments handſomely gilt, and a Place where they walk in time of Rain. Without the City there is a large Butchery, to prevent Infection by the noiſome Smells; and there are fine Walks of Trees like a double Mall, two high Pedeſtals at the Entry, with the Statues of *Harpalus* and *Cæſar*, ſmall Canals on both ſides, and curious Fountains at each End. *La Forreſt* ſays, it is in the Opinion of all Travellers, the fineſt and ſtatelieſt City in *Europe*, and, perhaps, there is none where a Man can ſo well gratify all his Paſſions and Senſes; ſo that the *Spaniards* ſay, he that never ſaw *Seville*, never ſaw a Wonder. The Old Town, with the Ruins of an ancient Theatre, is about a League Weſt from the New Town. The Territory of this City is 20 Leagues round.

2. *St. Lucar de Barrameda*, which is the Title of a Marquiſate, lies at the Mouth of the River, about 52 miles South-Weſt from *Seville*, and ſerves it as a Port. Large Ships unload here, and leſſer ones continually ply betwixt it and *Seville*.

3. *Xeres de la Frontera*, on the River *Guadaleto*, 52 miles South-Weſt from *Seville*, and 8 South Eaſt from *St. Lucar*, is a Town of good Trade, and there is abundance of Corn, Wine, Oil and Fruit in the Neighbourhood.

4. *St. Maria*, or *Port St. Mary*, lies at the Mouth of the ſame River, 5 miles South from *Xeres*, and 11 North from *Cadiz*, on the other ſide the Bay. It has a good Harbour, and is noted for the Deſcent of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* here in 1702, when they miſcarried in their Deſign upon *Cadiz*. Abundance of fine white Salt is exported from the Mines in the Neighbourhood.

5. *Cadiz*, lies in an Iſland of the ſame Name, which has a great many Salt Mines, and produces the beſt Wine in *Spain*. It is about 20 miles long, and 7 broad at the Eaſt end. It is ſeparated from the Continent by a ſmall Channel, over which there is a Stone Bridge 700 Paces long. The City lies near the Weſt Corner of the Iſland, within the Bay, Lat. 36 ½. Weſt Long. 26. It is one of the beſt and ſafeſt Harbours in the Ocean, and the Staple for Commodities to and from *America*. It is ſo ancient that ſome aſcribe the Foundation to the *Carthaginians* or *Tyrians*, and others to *Hercules*. It was a *Roman* Colony, and famous in the remoteſt Antiquity. It lies on a Plain, well fortified with Walls and Baſtions, mounted by abundance of Cannon. The Bay is 12 Leagues round, and 2 broad, defended by 5 Forts, the chief of which are, the *Puntal* and *Fort St. Margaret*, on two Points over-againſt one another, at the narroweſt Place of the Bay. Here is alſo a Caſtle built by the *Moors*, but now fortified after the modern way. Here is a ſmall Iſland call'd *St. Sebaſtian* on the Weſt Point, with a Fort to defend the Mouth of the Gulph. *Fort St. Philip*, on the North ſide of the Town, defends the Harbour. The Galleons for the *Weſt Indies* rendezvous here; and the Merchants, who are numerous and rich, have the fineſt Store-houſes in *Europe*. This City is one of the Keys of *Spain*, and inferior to few for Largeneſs, Magnificence, Number and Quality of the Inhabitants. It is the See of a Biſhop, and has many well built Churches. The Earl of *Eſſex* and Sir *Walter Raleigh* took it by Storm in 1596, when they kill'd and took 4000 Foot, and 600 Horſe, burnt the *Spaniſh Indian* Fleet of 40 Ships, the Cargo valued at 8 Millions of Crowns, defeated the *Spaniſh* Fleet of 57 Men of War, took two great Galleons with their Cargo, brought off a great deal of martial Furniture, ranſomed the Town for 5 Millions of Crowns, and 2000 Ducats, and were offered 2 Millions more not to burn the Ships, but would not accept it, becauſe they had Orders to burn all the Veſſels they could not bring off. The Loſs of the *Spaniards* in the whole was reckoned at 20 Millions of Ducats. The Earl offered to keep the Town and Iſland with 300 Men and 3 Months Proviſions; but it was refuſed by the other Commanders, who mightily enrich'd themſelves; whereas the Earl kept nothing for his Share but a noble Library. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* attempted this Place in 1702, but miſcarried in the Deſign.

6. *Rota*,

6. *Rota*, a large open Town on the other ſide the Bay, 10 miles North-Eaſt from *Cadiz*. It was burnt by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* in 1702.

7. *Gibraltar*, 51 miles South-Eaſt from *Cadiz*. Lat. 36. Weſt Long. 5. 40. at the Mouth of the *Streights*. It lies on the Deſcent of Mount *Calpe*, down towards the Sea, into which the Promontory runs out 2 miles. It has a good Harbour, and gives Name to the *Streights* that divide *Africa* from *Europe*, and are about 15 miles broad here. Mount *Calpe* is one of thoſe call'd *Hercules Pillars*, and *Abyle* in *Africa* the other. The Cape, for its Situation, Height, Proſpect, and Fortification, is reckon'd the fineſt in *Europe*, about half a League high, and ſtands on a Point 200 Paces long, which at a Diſtance looks like an Iſland. On the top of the Rock there is a Tower, where a Watchman gives Notice of the Approach of Ships. It is ſo ſteep towards the Sea, that it is frightful to look at. It is fortified on the ſide of the Town to the very top, from whence there is a Proſpect of 40 Leagues into the *Mediterraneau*. The Town ſtands at the Foot of the Rock, is large and neat, and has a Mole into the Sea on the Land ſide, but of little Uſe, becauſe of the Rocks and ſhallow Water; but there is another with a large Fort, well mounted by Cannon. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* took this Place in 1704, and it was quitted to the *Engliſh* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

8. *Xeres la Guadiana*, on the River of that Name, 77 miles Weſt of *Seville*, noted for a great Trade in Wine, Raiſins, and Figs.

9. *Oſſuna*, 42 miles South-Eaſt of *Seville*, the Seat of an Univerſity, and has the Title of a Dutchy.

10. *Corduba*, or *Cordoua*, 68 miles Eaſt of *Seville*, once the Capital of a Kingdom, which abounds with Orchards, Vines, Olives, Oranges, Lemons, Fruits of all kind, and Corn. The Town and Suburbs are very large, mix'd with Gardens and Orchards. Here is a noble Palace, and a ſtately Bridge over the *Guadalquivir*. It is very ancient, and famous for the Birth of many learned Men. It is the See of a Biſhop, and had the nobleſt Moſque belonging to the *Moors* but *Mecca*; part of it is now the Cathedral. The Biſhop has a fine Palace, the King noble Stables, and the Ruins of the Palace of *Almanzor*, the laſt *Mooriſh* King, are ſtill to be ſeen. This City has a vaſt Trade in Wine, Oil, Oranges and Lemons.

11. *Jaen*, once Capital of a Kingdom, 58 miles Eaſt of *Cordoua*: It is the See of a Biſhop, large, rich, well fortified, has fine Churches and Abbies, pleaſant Fountains, is much frequented by People of Quality, and abounds with Corn, Wine, Honey, Oil, Silk and Fruit of all ſorts.

12. *Alcantarilla*, 22 miles South of *Seville*, is famous for a very high and magnificent Bridge over the Marſhes, ſuppoſed to be a *Roman* Structure. It is betwixt this Town and *Malaga* where Travellers often die by Thirſt in Summer, when the Marſhes being dried up, there is ſuch an intollerable Duſt, that they are forced to direct themſelves by a Compaſs, and to carry Liquor with them, there being neither Houſes nor Trees for ſeveral Leagues.

III. *GRANADA*, has *Andaluſia* on the Weſt and North, *Murcia* on the Eaſt, and the *Mediterranean* on the South. It is about 210 miles Eaſt and Weſt, and 65 where broadeſt, South and North, but narrow on the Weſt. The Air is temperate, and the Soil abounds with Corn, Wine, Oil, and all other Fruits. It has a conſiderable Trade in Raiſins of the Sun, Figs, Confections, and Syrups. They abound with Honey, Wax, Mulberry-trees, and excellent Silk, Pomegranates, Melons, Flax, Hemp, Cattle, Wild Fowl, and Medicinal Fountains. Jacinths are alſo found here. There is Gold in the Sands of their Rivers, and a good Pilchard Fiſhing on the Coaſt.

Places of Note are,

1. *Granada*, the Capital, Lat. 37. 28. Long. Weſt 3. 20. 62 miles South-Eaſt of *Cordoua*. It is divided into 4 Parts, and reckon'd the largeſt Town in *Spain*, being 4 Leagues round. It is the See of an Archbiſhop, has a noble Univerſity, and is encompaſſed with Walls that have 1030 Towers. Here is a noble Palace begun by *Philip* II. of wonderful Architecture; and the ancient Palace of the *Mooriſh* Kings is kept in good Repair: It is very magnificent, the Inſide of *Moſaic* Work, in Marble, Porphyry, and Jaſper: the Walls and Cielings are curiouſly gilt, and painted with Hieroglyphics and *Arabian* Characters; and it is capable of containing 40000 People. There is a Park adjoining, where all ſorts of Wild Beaſts are kept. The Clergy, Nobility, and rich Merchants have ſtately Houſes here. King *Ferdinand* and Queen *Iſabel* are interr'd in one of the Churches, where they have a ſumptuous Monument with an Inſcription, ſignifying, that they ſubdued the *Moors*, and extinguiſhed Hereſy, for which they had the Title of Catholick. Here are many ſtately Fountains, Water-works, and Gardens, and a Ciſtern made by the *Romans* to preſerve Rain Water from Putrefaction, which is reckon'd good againſt Fluxes, and other Diſtempers. The Town was formerly reckon'd impregnable, and had a well furniſh'd Arſenal, 6000 Houſes, 220000 People, and 23 Churches, and has ſtill a Manufacture of Silk.

2. *Albama*, 26 miles South-Weſt of *Granada*, is ſtrong by Nature, being encompaſſed with Rocks and Precipices, and noted for the beſt hot Baths in *Spain*. Here is a noble Hoſpital for entertaining the Poor that come to them.

3. *Almunecar*, on the Coaſt, 25 miles South of *Albama*, has a good Harbour and Garriſon, and was the Place where the *Mooriſh* Kings kept their Treaſure.

4. *Malaga*, Capital of its Dioceſs, lies on the Coaſt, 66 miles North-Eaſt of *Gibraltar*: It is the See of a Biſhop, who has a noble Cathedral, is well built, and has a good Harbour at the Mouth of the River *Guadalaviero*, defended by two ſtrong Caſtles, with a Communication betwixt them. It is well frequented, and has a Mole 570 Paces long, and 2 broad, for Security of the Ships under Protection of the Caſtles. The Trade of the Place conſiſts in excellent Wines, Raiſins, and Olives. The Town is well fortified, has a noble Arſenal, and is reckon'd one of the Bulwarks of *Spain*.

5. *Velez Malaga*, 21 miles North-Eaſt of *Malaga*, encompaſſed with fruitful Hills and Fields, which produce thoſe call'd *Malaga* Raiſins. The neighbouring Valley abounds with Villages inhabited by the Offſpring of *Mooriſh* Chriſtians, who have planted it ſo well with Vines, *&c.* that it adds much to the Trade of *Malaga*. It lies 7 miles North from the Sea, but has a large Storehouſe on the Coaſt, where the Product of the Country is laid up, and pays Toll to the King before Exportation. Off of this Place in 1704, the *Engliſh* and *French* Fleets engaged. The latter pretended to the Advantage, but the former certainly had it, tho' ſhort of Ammunition.

6. *Antequera*, 19 miles North-Eaſt of *Malaga*, is a large well-built City, much frequented by People of Quality, and noted for excellent Salt-Pits in the Neighbourhood.

7. *Ronda*, on the Frontiers of *Andaluſia*, 40 miles South-Weſt from *Malaga*, ſtrong by Nature and Art, ſtands on a high Mountain almoſt encompaſs'd by a River, to which there's a Deſcent of 400 Steps cut out of the Rock.

8. *Guadix*, Capital of its Dioceſe, 30 miles North-Eaſt from *Granada*. It lies in a ſpacious Plain, that abounds with Corn, Cattle, Wine and Fruit, and is the See of a Biſhop.

9. *Almeria*, Capital of its Dioceſe, lies on the Coaſt, 45 miles South-Eaſt from *Guadix*. It is the See of a Biſhop, has a good Harbour, and the neighbouring Country abounds with wholſome Springs, Fruit, and Oil.

IV. *MURCIA* has *New-Caſtille* on the North, *Andaluſia* and *Granada* on the Weſt, *Valencia* and the Gulph of *Alicant* on the Eaſt, and the Gulph of *Carthagena* on the South. It is 71 miles South and North, and as much Eaſt and Weſt, where broadeſt. The Air is wholſome, and the Soil abounds ſo with Fruits, Pulſe, Sugar-Canes, and Honey, that it is called the Garden of *Spain*; but it has little Corn or Wine, becauſe it ſeldom rains here.

Places of Note are,

1. *Murcia*, the Capital, Lat. 38. 5. Lon. Weſt 1. 10. It is the See of a Biſhop, who is alſo Biſhop of *Carthagena*, becauſe its Juriſdiction extends over both. The Cathedral is noted for its lofty Steeple, with a winding Stair-Caſe of Stone, ſo broad and eaſy, that a Coach and Horſes may go to the top of it. The neighbouring Country produces annually 210000 *lb.* Weight of Silk, has abundance of Turpentine-trees, and alſo Selenite, with which they clarifie their Wine.

2. *Carthagena*, on the Coaſt, 20 miles South from *Murcia*. It was famous in the time of the *Romans*, when it was ſtrong, beautiful, and had a large Juriſdiction. The Harbour was ſafe and capacious. The Territory abounds with a ſort of Broom, of which they make Cables and Ropes, and has ſo much Allom as yields annually 40000 Ducats. Here are alſo Diamonds, Amethyſts, Carbuncles, and ſome Mines of Silver and Gold. At the Mouth of the Bay lies an Iſland, noted for its great Mackarel-fiſhing.

3. *Lorca*, 47 miles North-Weſt of *Carthagena*; noted only for the See of a Biſhop.

V. *VALENCIA* has *Arragon* on the North, *Catalonia* on the North-Eaſt, *New-Caſtille* and *Murcia* on the Weſt, and the Mediterranean on the Eaſt. 'Tis 190 miles South and North, and 68 where broadeſt Eaſt and Weſt, but narrow at both Ends. It was formerly a Kingdom. The Air is temperate, and the Soil not fruitful in Corn, but abounds with Wine, Rice, Sugar, Mulberry-trees, Flax, Hemp, Pomgranates, Citrons, Olives, and all other ſorts of fruit. The Coaſts abound with Fiſh of ſeveral ſorts. The Mountains have ſtore of Medicinal Herbs, Madder, and white Clay, of which they make Veſſels that vie with thoſe of *Italy*. They have alſo ſome Veins of Gold, Plaiſter, and Lime. The whole Kingdom is reckon'd to contain 100000 Families of *Mooriſh* Extraction.

Places of Note are,

1. *Valencia*, the Capital on the Coaſt, Lat. 39. 29. Weſt Lon. 8 miles. It is the See of an Archbiſhop, the Seat of a Viceroy, has a good Univerſity, and is inhabited by many Nobility. It is large, noble and rich, and inferiour to none but *Madrid* for neatneſs and number of People. The Cathedral-Church, St. *Jerom*'s Monaſtery, the Viceroy's Palace, the Town-Houſe, and five Bridges over the River *Guadalajar*, which runs thro' the City, are its chief Structures. It is wall'd, and the Citizens keep Guard. Their chief Trade conſiſts in Almonds. It ſubmitted with the reſt of the Kingdom to the preſent Emperor, during the Earl of *Peterborough*'s famous Campaign in 1705, but was loſt again after the fatal Battle of *Almanza*, which is a little Town 50 miles South-Weſt from *Valencia*, on the Frontiers of this Province, but by ſome plac'd in *New Caſtille*, where the Earl of *Galloway* and the Confederates were defeated by the *French* and *Spaniards* under the Duke of *Berwick* in 1707.

2. *Gandia*, on the Coaſt, 25 miles South-Eaſt from *Valencia*, has the Title of a Dutchy, is noted for Sugar-Works and its Univerſity.

3. *Denia*, on the Coaſt, about 12 miles South-Eaſt from *Gandia*. It is a ſmall Town with the Title of a Marquiſate, a convenient Harbour and a ſtrong Caſtle. The neighbouring Country abounds with Corn, Wine, and Walnuts.

4. *Orihuela*, 30 miles South-Weſt from *Alicant*, is the See of a Biſhop, has an Univerſity, a fine Caſtle, and is ſtrong by Nature.

5. *Alicant*, on the Coaſt, 32 miles South-Weſt from *Denia*. It is defended by a ſtrong Caſtle on a Rock, has a good Harbour and a Mole, and is noted for a great Trade in excellent Wine, Citrons, Oranges, Soap, and Anniſeed. It was taken by the Confederate Fleet in 1706, but was afterwards retaken by the *French* and *Spaniards*. It is ſaid to contain about 40000 Communicants, has eight Convents and two Pariſh-Churches. The neighbouring Plains produce great quantities of that ſort of Broom call'd Matweed, of which they make Frails for Raiſins, Cables, Baskets, *&c.* which turn to a good account.

5. *Segorbe*, 40 miles North from *Alicant*. It is the See of a Biſhop, and lies in a pleaſant Valley, which abounds with Corn, Wine, and Fruit.

The ISLANDS *of* SPAIN.

I. *YVICA* lies 35 miles Eaſt from *Denia*, is 23 miles South and North, and 30 where longeſt from Eaſt to Weſt. It abounds with Corn, Wine, Fruit, and Salt, in which they have a great Trade. Here's abundance of Wood without any venomous Creatures, tho' the little Iſland of *Formentera*, which lies South of it about 5 miles, is ſo peſter'd with Serpents as not to be habitable. There are no Places of Note here but *Yvica*, on the South-ſide of the Iſland, which is a ſmall and

Town with a good Harbour; and *Porto Magno*, about 16 miles North-East of it, which has likewise a Harbour.

II. *MAJORCA*, lies East of the Gulph of *Valencia* 98 miles, betwixt Latitude 39 and 40. It has the Title of a Kingdom, is 50 miles South and North, and 60 where longest East and West. The Coasts are mountainous, but the Inland Country fruitful. Here is plenty of Corn, Salt, Oil, Wine, Cattle, Cheese, Milk, Butter, Venison and Pork; of all which they export abundance. Here's store of Mirtle-trees, of which they make an excellent Scent.

Majorca, the Capital, lies on the West-side of the Island on a River near the bottom of a Bay, which is about 15 miles broad. The Harbour is safe, and defended by a Mole. The Town lies part on a Hill, and part on a Valley, is fortified with a good Wall, contains 6000 Houses besides many Gardens, has 10 Gates, and is reckon'd one of the most beautiful Cities belonging to *Spain*. It is an University and the See of a Bishop, who has 20000 Ducats *per Annum*. His Palace and the Cathedral stand on the top of a Hill, from whence there's a delicious Prospect to the Sea. The Viceroy has also a Palace here. The Inhabitants are reckon'd good Privateers, and make good Profit by their Coral-fishing and coining of Reals. Here are several other little Towns with Harbours, but otherwise inconsiderable.

III. *MINORCA*, lies about 26 miles North-East from *Majorca*, is 24 miles South-East and North-West, and 25 where broadest, but narrow at both Ends. The Coast is mountainous, and cover'd with Woods. The Inland parts vye with *Majorca* in Corn and Pasturage. Their chief Trade consists in Wood, black Cattle, and Mules, of which they make considerable Profit.

Places of Note are;

1. *Port-Mahon*, at the bottom of a Bay near the South-West end of the Island. It is well fortify'd, and accounted one of the best and largest Ports in the Mediterranean. It is guarded by Fort *St. Philip*, and was taken with the rest of the Island by the *English* under General *Stanhope* in 1708. He had but 2600 Men, and the Garrison consisted of 1000, provided with 100 Canon, 3000 Barrels of Powder and other Necessaries for a good Defence. This Island was confirm'd to the *English* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

2. *Citadella*, on the West-side of the Island; a fortified Place with a pretty large Harbour about 24 miles North-West from *Port-Mahon*.

3. *St. Catherine's* on the same Coast, 8 miles North from *Citadella*; and,

4. *Port Fornelle*, at the Bottom of a Bay on the North-East side of the Island, 18 miles North-West from *Port-Mahon*.

PORTUGAL

HAS *Galicia* on the North, the rest of *Spain* on the East, and the Atlantick on the West and South. It is 330 miles from South to North, and about 120, where broadest, East and West, including *Algarva*. The Government, Religion, Language, and People, are so like those of *Spain*, that we need not farther describe them. The Air is mild, and purg'd by Winds from the Atlantick. Most of the Soil is mountainous, especially in *Algarva*; so that in general it produces little Corn, but abundance of delicious Wine and excellent Fruits of the same sort as those mentioned in *Spain*. Here is store of Fowl, especially Partridges, and abundance of Hares. They have excellent Pasturage, and great Herds of black Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Hogs. In their Mountains are Mines of Gold, Silver, Tin, Lead, Iron, Allom, Quarreys of fine Chrystal, white Marble and Jasper, and some Rubies and Emeralds. They have store of Silk, Honey, and Wax for Consumption and Export, and good Fish of all sorts in their Rivers and Coasts. They export great Quantities of Salt from *St. Ubes*, and their Silver Mine at *Guacaldane* is said to produce yearly 178 Quinto's at 2674 Ducats *per* Quinto; but their chief Commerce is in what they bring home from their Colonies in *Asia*, *Africa* and *America*. Their chief Rivers are the *Tagus*, *Guadiana*, *Duro*, *Minho* and *Mondego*, most of which rise in *Spain*.

The King's Revenue is reckon'd by some at two Millions and 200000 Ducats *per annum*, and according to others at Eight Millions 900000 Livres, besides 250000, the Patrimony of the Royal Family, which is not annex'd to the Crown. The Court is very splendid and sumptuous, and has all the great Officers of State, *&c.* that are usual in other *European* Courts.

The Archbishopricks are those of *Lisbon*, *Braga*, and *Evora*; the Suffragans are *Miranda*, *Leira*, *Oporto*, *Coimbra*, *Lamego*, *Visea*, *Elvas*, *Portalegre*, *Faro* and *Guarda*, besides what they have in the *Indies* under the Archbishop of *Goa*, and in *Brasil* and *Africa*. The Kingdom is divided into the several Provinces of *Estremadura*, *Alentejo*, *Beira*, *Entre Duro* and *Minho*, *Tralos Montes* and *Algarva*.

We shall take them as they lie from North to South.

I. *ENTRE-DURO* and *MINHO* so call'd, because it lies betwixt those two Rivers. It has *Galicia* on the North, *Beira* on the South, the Atlantick on the West, and *Tralos-Montes* on the East. It is about 79 miles South and North, and 51 East and West, where broadest, but narrow on the South. It is the most Northerly and populous Province in the Nation. The Air and Soil are so good, that they contribute much to the Health of the Inhabitants, and make them prolifick, it being usual here for Women to bear 'till fifty Years of Age, and for one Family to have twenty-five Children, which is not common in so warm a Climate. It abounds with Wheat, Rye, Millet, Apples, and excellent Pastures, so that they have the best Meat in the Nation. They have also Plenty of Wine, though not so good as in other Provinces. The Country is so pleasant, that it seems to have a perpetual Spring, affords excellent Hunting and Hawking, is look'd upon by the Inhabitants as a Paradise, and *Strabo* call'd *Lusitania* a fortunate Soil. *Bleau* reckons it has 1460 Parish-Churches, 130 Monasteries, six Harbours, 200 Stone-Bridges, and above 5000 Fountains.

Places of Note are,

1. *Ponte de Lima*, on a River of the same Name; Lat. 41. 58. Lon. West 8. 48. It is Capital of its Territory, has a Bridge over the River, from whence 'tis nam'd, a sumptuous Palace, and lies in a fine Country.

2. *Viana de Foz de Lima*, at the Mouth of the River on the Coast, about 8 miles South-West from *Ponte de Lima*, is a fine Town, Capital of its Territory, well-built, has a good Harbour defended by a strong Castle, and is noted for a Trade in Wine.

3. *Valença de Minho*, upon the *Minho*, on the Frontiers of *Galicia*, 14 miles North-West from *Ponte de Lima*, is strong by Nature, has a Fort about a mile from the City, and here Passengers are search'd, that they may carry no more Money than is allow'd, to *Spain*.

4. *Caminha*, at the Mouth of the River, 10 miles further South-West, lies in a pleasant Valley, has a Harbour commanded by a Fort and a good Garrison.

5. *Braga*, 12 miles South-East from *Ponte de Lima*, a very ancient Town, famous in the time of the *Romans* for the Valour of its Inhabitants. It is the See of an Archbishop, who contends for the Primacy of *Spain* with the Archbishop of *Toledo*. He has 40000 Ducats *per Annum*. The Cathedral is large, and the neighbouring Territory abounds with Corn, Wine, and Cattle.

6. *Guimaranes*, 13 miles South-East of *Braga*, the Capital of its Territory, is a pleasant Town, has a Palace and other sumptuous Houses, and a Manufacture of Cloth and Thread, with an Exemption from Customs through the Kingdom.

7. *Villa de Conde*, at the Mouth of a River, 17 miles South-West from *Braga*, is defended by a good Fortress, and noted for Fishing.

8. *Porto*, on the North Side of the *Duro*, 13 miles South from *Villa de Conde*, is Capital of its Territory, very ancient, and suppos'd to have given Name to the Country. It has a good safe Harbour, much frequented by most Nations. The Bar is narrow, defended by Rocks and a Fort. The City is large, well-built, neatly paved, and the publick Structures fine. It is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Braga*, who has 15000 Ducats *per annum*. The Inhabitants are reckon'd about 50000. They have four Parish-Churches richly adorn'd, seven Friaries, four Nunneries, and a Jesuits College. The chief Trade is in Wine, Oil, Corn, Fruit, and Provisions. A little below it, on the other side the River, there's a Noble Convent of *Augustin* Friars, and another of *Dominican* Nuns.

II. The Province of *TRALOS MONTES* lies East from *Entre-Minho* and *Beira*, and South from *Spain*. It is 112 miles South and North, and 80, where broadest, from East to West, but is very narrow on the South. It abounds with Oil, Wine, and Cattle.

Places of Note are,

1. *Braganza*, in the North-East Corner, near the Frontiers of *Spain*, 97 miles North-East from *Braga*. It is Capital of its Dutchy, and the Patrimony of the Royal Family, is very ancient, and lies in a fruitful Plain.

2. *Miranda de Douro* lies on that River, 20 miles South-East of *Braganza*, is Capital of its Territory, lies on a steep Rock, is defended by an ancient Castle, and is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Braga*, who has 10000 Ducats *per annum*.

3. *Villa Real*, 67 miles South-West of *Miranda*, Capital of its Territory, a small and well built Town.

4. *Torre de Moncorvo*, 29 miles South-East of *Villa-Real*, Capital of its Territory, a well-built, populous, and trading Town.

5. *Pinhel*, 20 miles South of *Moncorvo*, Capital of its Territory, a small but very ancient City.

III. The Province of *BEIRA* has *Entre-Minho* and *Tralos Montes* on the North, *Estremadura* on the South, *Spain* on the East, and the *Atlantick* on the West. It is 127 miles, where longest, from South-East to North-West, and 112, where broadest, East and West, is a pleasant, well-water'd Country, produces Wheat, Rye, Millet, generous Wine, good Apples, store of Chesnuts, abundance of Cattle, and the best Trouts in *Portugal*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Coimbra*, on the River *Mondego*, 60 miles South from *Porto*. It is Capital of its Territory, a fine large City, the Seat of an University, where are 5000 Students, and of a Court of Inquisition, the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Lisbon*, who has 40000 Ducats *per annum*. Several Kings of *Portugal* have been born here, and it has been the Appanage of several of their Sons. It is divided by the River, over which there's a Bridge of 29 Arches built on another that was swallow'd up by Sand. The chief Convent is that of the Holy Cross of the Order of St. *Augustin*, whose Monks are all of Noble Extraction. It's Church is very large and rich, and here's abundance of Reliques brought from *England* when *Henry* VIII. dissolv'd the Monasteries. This City contains about 30000 People, and has 16 Colleges and Convents besides Parish-Churches. About 24 miles from hence lie the Fountain of *Cedima*, which swallows up whatever touches its Waters, as Logs, Cattle, *&c.*

2. *Aveiro*, 28 miles North-West from *Coimbra*, is Capital of its Territory, and has the Title of a Dutchy for the Family of *Alencastro*, descended from our *Lancaster* Family, and has a good Harbour and a fine Bridge over the River. The Citizens have particular Privileges, Plenty of Fish and Fowl. Small Vessels ride safe under their Walls. They

have 4000 Boats to carry Dung for manuring the neighbouring Country. There's great ſtore of Salt made in the Neighbourhood. They have three Friaries, four Nunneries, four Pariſh-Churches, and about 16000 Inhabitants.

3. *Viſeo*, 43 miles Eaſt from *Aveiro*, Capital of its Territory, has the Title of a Dutchy, and is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Braga*, who has 16000 Ducats *per annum*.

4. *Lamega*, on the North ſide of the Province, 32 miles North from *Viſeo*, Capital of its Territory, large, well-built, populous, and is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Braga*, who has 18000 Ducats *per annum*.

5. *Guarda*, 38 miles South-Eaſt from *Viſeo*, Capital of its Territory, has the Title of a Dutchy, a ſtrong Caſtle, is well fortify'd, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Lisbon*, who has 22000 Ducats *per annum*.

IV. *ESTREMADURA* has *Beira* on the North and North-Eaſt, *Alentejo* on the Eaſt and South, and the *Atlantick* on the Weſt. It is 140 miles from South to North, and 76 from Eaſt to Weſt, but is narrow on the South ſide. It abounds with Corn, Wine, Oil, Salt and Cattle, and is reckon'd the beſt Province in the Kingdom.

Places of Note are,

1. *Lisbon*, Capital of the Province and of the whole Kingdom. It ſtands on the North ſide of the *Tagus*, near its Mouth, Lat. 38. 58. Lon. Weſt 9. 25. It lies about two Leagues along the River, in form of an Amphitheatre, and incloſes ſeven Hills and Valleys. There's a Caſtle on the higheſt Hill, which commands the Town, betwixt which and the Harbour there are many ſtately Churches, Palaces, Squares with Piazzas, large and well pav'd Streets, delicious Gardens and Fountains. The King's Palace, which is adorn'd with excellent Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, lies on the Bank of the River, and is very regular and magnificent. The River is navigable 15 or 20 miles by the greateſt Ships. The Tide flows up to the Harbour the Depth of two Fathoms, and Ships of the greateſt Burthen ride in 16 Fathom Water, where they are defended from Enemies by Towers, and from the Winds by Mountains. This Port is always frequented by an infinite number of Ships with valuable Commodities from all Parts, and there's a Fair here every *Tueſday*, which makes it one of the moſt trading Cities in the World. It has been the Seat of their Kings ever ſince 1147, when 'twas taken from the *Moors*. It is alſo the Seat of the chief Parliament of the Kingdom, and of the Court of Inquiſition, and the See of an Archbiſhop. *Bleau* ſays, it is ſeven Leagues round, has 22 Gates towards the River, 16 towards the Land, and 77 Towers on the Walls. It has 40 Pariſhes, and in his time had 29000 Families and 110800 Souls beſides 300 Clergymen, without reckoning Strangers, or Foreigners. He adds, that it had 20 Monaſteries with 1360 Monks, and 18 Nunneries, containing 1830 Nuns. That in their Shambles they kill'd annually 11000 Beeves, 100000 Sheep, and 15000 Goats; ſo that the Toll on Fleſh ſold in the Market was farm'd at 55000 Ducats *per annum*. Their Archbiſhop has for Suffragans the Biſhops of *Coimbra*, *Leiria*, and *Portalegre*, beſides ſeven in *Africa* and *America*, and has 40000 Ducats *per annum*. There are many fine Villages and Gentlemens Seats in the Neighbourhood, which abounds with Vineyards, Orchards, Orange and Limon-trees. In the hotteſt Seaſons there are conſtant Breezes from the Sea in the Evening, which very much refreſh the Air.

Antas, about ſeven Leagues North from *Lisbon*, is noted for a Quarry of Stones fit for Ovens, which when once heated continue hot enough for two Days to bake, but, they ſay, loſe this Quality when tranſported.

Peniche, 37 miles North from *Lisbon*, on the Coaſt, is noted for a noble Fiſhery and a ſtrong Fortreſs.

2. *Alenquer*, 28 miles North-Eaſt of *Lisbon*, on a River that runs into the *Tagus* on the North-ſide. It is the Capital of its Territory, ſmall, but handſome, and has excellent Wine in the Neighbourhood.

3. *Santarena*, on the *Tagus*, 20 miles farther North-Eaſt, is Capital of its Territory, which abounds with Olives, Wine and Wheat. It was formerly a *Roman* Colony, and is a pretty trading Town.

4. *Tomar*, Capital of its Territory, in a fruitful, pleaſant Plain, 35 miles North-Eaſt from *Santaren*, and the Seat of thoſe call'd *the Knights of Chriſt*.

5. *Leiria*, Capital of a fruitful Territory, 24 miles almoſt North-Weſt from *Tomar*, is well-fortify'd, has a ſtrong Caſtle, and is a Biſhoprick, Suffragan of *Evora*, who has 18000 Ducats *per annum*. There's a Foreſt of Pines in the Neighbourhood, 6 Leagues in Length, which furniſhes Timber for building Ships. *Allobaſa*, in this Territory, has a Royal Abby, whoſe Abbot has Temporal and Spiritual Juriſdiction, and above 12000 Ducats *per annum*.

6. *Alcantara*, a large open Town, a quarter of a League from *Lisbon*, has a Royal Palace of admirable Situation, with fine Gardens, Grotto's, Water-works, and pleaſant Walks of Orange and Limon-trees. When the King comes hither, the poorer ſort preſent their Petitions to him by the way. Betwixt this City and *Caſcais*, about five Leagues down the River, there are ſix Caſtles; the chief, the ſtrongeſt, and moſt magnificent is *Belem*, a League and half Weſt from *Lisbon*. At a little adjacent Town the Monks of St. *Jerom* have a large Monaſtery of admirable Architecture, a ſtately Church fac'd with white Marble, and three Chapels, in which are the Mauſoleums of the Kings of *Portugal*. Moſt of the Monks Apartments are cut out of the Rock, and in the Town there are great Warehouſes of Oranges and Limons. This Caſtle is mounted with abundance of Cannon, and there's a Fort over-againſt it on the other ſide; ſo that they command the Entrance of the Harbour. Mount *Sintra*, on which it lies, abounds with Fruit-Trees and Medicinal Herbs, and the adjacent Country is the Granary of *Lisbon*. The ſecond is St. *Julian's* Caſtle, at the Mouth of the River, which has commonly 70 Great Guns and 400 Men. There's another upon an Iſland in the middle of the River, which is very ſtrong by Nature.

7. *Almada*, a League from *Lisbon*, on the other ſide the River, is noted for a Caſtle and a Fountain, whoſe Water diſſolves the Stone in human Bodies.

8. *Setuval*, or *St. Ubes*, Capital of its Territory, 24 miles South-Eaſt from *Lisbon*, at the bottom of a Bay, where there's the beſt Harbour in the Kingdom. It drives a vaſt Trade in white Salt, which is made in the Neighbourhood.

9. *Alcacer de Sel*, 30 miles South-Eaſt from *Setuval*, on the ſame River, near its Conflux with three others, has a ſtrong Caſtle on a Rock, and a great Trade in Salt and Mats.

V. The Province of *Alentejo* has the *Atlantick* and part of *Portugueſe Eſtremadura* on the Weſt, the reſt of *Eſtremadura* on the North, the *Spaniſh Eſtremadura* and *Andaluſia* on the Eaſt, and *Algarva* on the South. It is 185 miles from North to South, where longeſt, and almoſt 100, where broadeſt, from Eaſt to Weſt. It is reckon'd the largeſt Province in the Kingdom, and is ſo call'd, becauſe it lies beyond the *Tagus* or *Tejo*, with reſpect to *Lisbon*. It produces as good Wheat as any in *Europe*, and is reckon'd the Granary of *Portugal*. It abounds alſo with choice Wine and Oil, Cattle and Apples, and has ſome Quarries of Marble.

Places of Note are,

1. *Portalegre*, on the Frontiers of *Spaniſh Eſtremadura*, Lat. 39. 10. Lon. Weſt 7. 18. Capital of its Territory, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Lisbon*, who has 8000 Ducats *per annum*. It has a good Caſtle, and is encompaſſed with Walls adorned with twelve Towers. It was taken by the Duke of *Anjou* in 1704, but quitted again, as was alſo *Caſtel de Vide*, a ſmall Frontier Town, 10 miles to the North, ſtrong by Situation.

2. *Elvas*, about 18 miles South of *Portalegre*, Capital of a Territory on the *Spaniſh* Frontiers, famous for excellent Oil. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Evora*, who has 10000 Ducats *per annum*, ſtands on a Mountain near the River *Gaya*, and is defended by a ſtrong Caſtle and new Works added in the laſt Century, when it held out againſt the *Spaniards* four Months, 'till the *Portugueſe* aſſembled an Army, forc'd the Trenches, and obliged them to raiſe the Siege in 1659. The *French* and *Spaniards* attempted to bombard it in 1706, but without Effect. *Onguela*, 12 miles North, has an impregnable Caſtle, and a Fountain that kills all Creatures that drink of it, except Frogs.

3. *Eſtremos*, about 28 miles Weſt of *Elvas*. It is fortified by an old Caſtle, and new Works. Here are ſeveral fine Structures of ſpeckled Marble, and among others a Tower built by *Dionyſius*, King of *Portugal*, which reflects the Beams of the Sun at a great diſtance, and is very beautiful to the Eye. It is noted for Quarries of Marble in its Neighbourhood, and for curious Earthen Ware of a delightful Scent. There is a Fountain near it, which dries up in the Winter, but flows ſo in Summer, as to drive a Mill not far from its Riſe, and the Water is of a petrifying Nature.

4. *Avis*, 20 miles North-Weſt of *Eſtremos*, ſtands on a Hill waſh'd by a River of its own Name. It is famous for an Order of Knights of this Name, inſtituted by *Alphonſus* I. after his Victory over the five *Mooriſh* Kings, of which Order the King of *Portugal* is Grand Maſter. It is defended by a Caſtle, and is the Seat of the Order.

5. *Villa Vicioſa*, about 14 miles South-Eaſt from *Eſtremos*, in a fruitful Plain, which abounds with Cattle, has Silver Mines, and Quarries of Green Stone. There is a fine Palace and Gardens here belonging to the Royal Family. It was beſieged in vain by the *Spaniards* in 1665, and is noted for the deciſive Victory obtained near it in the Plain of *Montesclaros* over the *Spaniards* by the Count of *Schomberg*, which eſtabliſhed the Crown of *Portugal* on the *Braganza* Family.

6. *Evora*, 30 miles South-Weſt from *Eſtremos*, Capital of its Territory, 6 miles South-Eaſt from *Lisbon*, is large, rich, and populous, and reckoned the ſecond Town of the Kingdom. It is the See of an Archbiſhop, has an Univerſity and a Court of Inquiſition. The Place was taken by Don *John* of *Auſtria* in 1663, and retaken the ſame Year by the *Portugueſe* after a compleat Victory over the *Spaniards*. It lies in a fruitful Plain, where there are Silver Mines, and is encompaſſed with woody Mountains.

7. *Beia*, 38 miles South of *Evora*, the Capital of its Territory, not large, but well fortified. It was formerly a Colony of the *Romans*, who adorned it with many Structures, ſome of which ſtill remain. It lies in a fruitful Plain, which produces generous Wine, has a noble Caſtle, and the Title of a Duchy. It is noted alſo for wholſome Baths, and for a Lake in the Neighbourhood which roars like a Bull at the approach of a Storm.

VI. The Kingdom of *ALGARVA* has *Alentejo* on the North, *Andaluſia* on the Eaſt, and the *Atlantick* on the South and Weſt. It is the leaſt of all the Provinces, being but 33 miles from North to South, and but 82 from Eaſt to Weſt. The chief Product is Figs, Almonds, Olives, and Grapes, which yield excellent Wine; and on the Coaſt they have ſtore of Pilchards, Tunnys, Shell-fiſh, *&c.*

Places of chief Note are,

1. *Lagos*, Capital of its Territory, Lat. 37. Lon. 9. Weſt. It is a ſmall Town with a Caſtle and a Harbour at the bottom of a little Bay, noted for Tunny-fiſhing. The Walls are built on a Rock.

2. *St. Vincent*, a Town on the Cape of that Name, 15 miles South-Weſt of *Lagos*. It is one of the moſt famous Capes in *Europe*, and was call'd *Sacrum Promontorium* by the *Latins*.

3. *Taveira*, Capital of its Diſtrict, 50 miles Eaſt from *Lagos*, is Capital of the Kingdom of *Algarva*, has a commodious Harbour, reckon'd one of the beſt in *Portugal*, and defended by a good Fortreſs.

4. *Faro*, 18 miles South-Weſt from *Taveira*, has a good Harbour, is noted for Tunny-fiſhing, and is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Evora*, who has 15000 Ducats *per annum*.

ITALY

Distinguished according to the Extent of all the States, Kingdomes, Republicks, Dukedoms, Principalities &c. that do at present Divide it.

Most Humbly Inscribd to the Right Hon.ble the Earl of Strafford Kn. of the most noble order of the Garter &c.

Revised by I. Senex.

THE ISLAND OF SICILY

Miles 60 in a Degree

PART OF GERMANY

SWITZERLAND

DUTCHY OF SAVOY

PRINCIPALITY OF PIEDMONT

PROVENCE

DUCHY OF MILAN

DUCHY OF MANTUA

DUCHY OF PARMA

DUCHY OF MODENA

THE STATE OF VENICE

DUCHY OF CARNIOLA

SCLAVONIA

CROATIA

TURKISH EMPIRE

GR. DUKEDOM OF TUSCANY

FLORENCE

THE STATE OF THE CHURCH

Ancona

Ombria

Spoleto

Sabines

Patrimony

Campagna d Roma

Abruzzo

Terra d Lavor

Capitanata

Molise

Terra d Bari

Terra d Otranto

Basilicata

Principality of Salerno

NAPLES

North Calabria

South Calabria

GULF OF TARANTO

GULF OF VENICE

ISLES OF LIPARI

ISLAND AND KINGDOM OF SARDINIA

ISLAND AND KINGDOM OF SICILY

Valle d Demona

Valle d Mazara

Valle d Noto

VALLEY OF DEMONA

VALLEY OF MAZARA

VALLEY OF NOTO

THE ADRIATICK SEA

THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Bonaparte

Elba I.

Gorgona I.

Capraria I.

Meloria

Pianosa I.

Monte Christo

Giglio I.

Elba

Pomo I.

Melpilo I.

Issa I.

Gozo I.

Comino I.

Lipari I.

Stromboli

Panaria

Salina

Filicuri

Alicuri

Vulcano

Volcano

Euphemia

Squillace

Malta

Lampedosa

Pantalaria

Gulf of Gaeta

Gulf of Salerno

Gulf of Policastro

Gulf of Catanzaro

Gulf of Catania

Gulf of Lo Drino

Gulf of Durazzo

Longitude East from London.

English computed Miles

Italian Miles

I. Harrow delin. et Sculp.

A NEW MAP OF SAVOY and PIEDMONT

From the latest Observations

Publish'd by I. Senex



Most humbly Inscribed to Chaloner Turner Esq.

LA FRANCHE COMTE

LES SUISSES

LE LAC DE GENEVE

LE DUCHE DE SAVOYE

BARONIE DE VAUD

COMTE DE GENEVOIS

BAILLAGE DE CHABLAIS

BAILLAGE DE GEX

BAILLAGE DE GENEVOIS

BAILLAGE DE CHAMPAGNE

BAILLAGE DE FAUCIGNY

BARONIE DE FAUCIGNY

BARONIE DE PAYS

BARONIE DE GEX

BARONIE DE VAUD

MARQUISAT DE SALUCES

COMTE DE MAURIENNE

DUCHE D'AOUSTE

COMTE DE TARENTAISE

MARQUISAT DE SUSE

VALLES DE SESIA

COMTE DE VERCEIL

EVEQUE DE VERCEIL

EVEQUE D'IVREE

MARQUISAT DE CEVA

COMTE DE TENDE

COMTE DE NICE

PRINCIPAUTE DE PIEMONT

MARQUISAT DE SALUCES

MARQUISAT DE CEVA

COMTE DE NICE

COMTE DE TENDE

COMTE DE VINTIMILLE

PRINCIPAUTE DE PIEMONT

TURIN

A Scale of British Miles 60 to a Degree

0 10 20 30 40

The Mediterranean Sea

I. Harris Fecit.

40 6 20 40 7 20 40 8 20 40 9 Longitude East from London

47 40 20 46 40 20 45 40 20 44 43

ITALY.

ITALY, including the Dutchy of *Savoy*, lies betwixt Lat. 37. 45. and 46. 20. ſo that the Length from North-Eaſt to South-Weſt is about 910 *Italian* miles. The greateſt Breadth from the Frontiers of *Savoy* to thoſe of *Germany*, is near 400; but the greateſt Breadth in other Places is not above 185. It lies in the 5th, 6th, and 7th Climates, ſo that the longeſt Day in the North is about 15 Hours, and in the South but 14 and a half. It has part of *Swiſſerland* and *Germany* on the North, the *Mediterranean* on the South, part of *France* and the *Mediterranean* on the Weſt, part of *Germany* and the *Adriatic* Sea on the Eaſt.

The Air in general is very healthful, tho' in ſome Parts towards the South it is very hot. The Soil is very fertile, eſpecially in excellent Fruit of all ſorts; and in ſome Places they have Plenty of Rice, Corn, Oil, very good Wine, and abundance of Mulberries, which feed many Silk-worms, and makes the Silk one of the greateſt Manufactures of the Country. Its chief Rivers are the *Po*, the *Adda*, the *Adige*, the *Arno*, and the *Tyber*; and the chief Lakes are thoſe of *Como*, *Guarda*, and that call'd *Major*. The chief Mountains are the *Alps*, which ſeparate *Italy* from *France*, *Savoy*, *Swiſſerland* and *Germany*, and the *Apennines*, which run thro' the Country from North-Weſt to South-Eaſt.

Italy is poſſeſſed by many Sovereigns; the chief are, the Emperor, the Pope, the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, the Duke of *Savoy*, the Republics of *Venice* and *Genoa*, the Dukes of *Parma* and *Modena*, and the ſmall Republic of *Lucca*. The Language is an Idiom of the *Latin*, and very ſmooth and pleaſant, eſpecially the *Tuſcan*. The People are generally of a middling Size, their Viſages thin, and their Complexion a little tawny. They are reckon'd witty, prudent, politic, fit for Arts, Sciences and Trade; but are charged with being given to Diſſimulation and Revenge. They are very paſſionate in their Amours, and accounted jealous even to Madneſs. They have little of the old *Roman* Spirit for War, tho' they are fit enough for Arms, when they apply themſelves to it, either by Land or Sea. The famous *Columbus*, and *Americus Veſpucius*, were both *Italians*. And even in latter Ages they have bred great Generals, as the famous *Andrew Doria* of *Genoa*, the Marquis of *Spinola*, the Duke *Alexander* of *Parma*, and the Count *De Montecuculi*. They excel in Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting. Their Women are handſome enough, witty and amorous, which makes their Husbands look ſtrictly after them, and occaſions their preferring Strangers to their own Countrymen, when they can have their Choice.

The Religion of the Country is that of the Church of *Rome*; and they have Courts of Inquiſition to hinder the Progreſs of any others; tho' the famous *Vaudois* were ſome of the earlieſt that declined Communion with that Church, and, according to ſome good Authors, were never entirely ſubject to it. *Jews* are tolerated in many Places. Here are more Biſhopricks than in any Country of *Europe*, the Kingdom of *Naples* alone having more than all *France*. The Popes have found it their Intereſt to multiply them, that they might thereby have the Aſcendant in what they call General Councils, as they had in that of *Trent*. Their Archbiſhops are thoſe of *Rome*, *Piſa*, *Florence*, *Sienna*, *Fermo*, *Urbino*, *Ravenna*, *Bologna*, *Genoa*, *Turin*, *Milan*, *Aquileja*, *Venice*, *Naples*, *Capua*, *Salerno*, *Amalfi*, *Sorento*, *Conza*, *Acerenza*, *Tarento*, *Brindes*, *Otranto*, *Bari*, *Trani*, *Nazareth*, *Barletto*, *Manſredonia*, *Lenciano*, *Chieti*, *Benevento*, *Roſſano*, *Coſenza*, *St. Severino*, *Reggio*, *Palermo*, *Meſſina*, *Montreal*, *Cagliari*, *Oriſtagui* and *Saſſari*, which contain a vaſt number of Biſhopricks, tho' ſome of theſe Metropolitans are without Suffragans. The chief Univerſities are, *Bologna*, *Rome*, *Padua*, *Sienna*, *Piſa*, *Turin*, *Naples* and *Salerno*.

Italy is commonly divided into *North* and *South*. We begin at the *North*, and firſt with *Savoy*, which, tho' not properly in *Italy*, we chuſe to deſcribe it here, becauſe it joins to the Principality of *Piedmont* in *Italy*, which belonging alſo to the Duke of *Savoy*, we think it proper to deſcribe his Dominions together.

The North Part of *Italy* contains the following Dominions.

I. *The Dutchy of* SAVOY

HAS *Burgundy* and the Lake of *Geneva* on the North, part of *France* on the Weſt, part of *Swiſſerland* and *Piedmont* on the Eaſt, and *Dauphine* on the South. It is about 102 miles South and North, and about 50 where broadeſt Eaſt and Weſt. It is reckon'd one of the principal Dutchies in *Europe*. The Dukes have call'd themſelves Kings of *Cyprus*, ſince *Lewis* of *Savoy* married the Heireſs, about 1450. The preſent Duke was made King of *Sicily* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, but has reſinquiſh'd it to the Emperor, and has the Title of King of *Sardinia*.

The Air is cold, becauſe of the Mountains, which are almoſt always covered with Snow. Many of their Valleys and Hills are fertile in Corn, Wine, Fruit and Paſturage; but in other Parts it is 13 Months betwixt ſowing and reaping their Rye, and ſometimes it is entirely loſt in the Snow. Their other Corn are Oats and Peaſe. Here are large Flocks of Cattle of all ſorts; ſo that they export Hides, Fleſh, Wool, Butter and Cheeſe. They have plenty of wild and tame Beaſts and Fowl. They have a ſort of Hares that are white in Winter, and aſh-coloured in Summer. Their Lake-Fiſh are excellent, and preferred to thoſe of their Rivers. Here is abundance of Fir, Oak and Pitch Trees, Walnuts and Cheſnuts. They have Salt-pits and Fountains, and make ſtore of Powder about *Mountmellian*. In the Valley of *Aouſt* they have Sand for making Chriſtal-Glaſs. The Water of *Chamberry* and *Annecy* is reckoned ſo good for dying, that Merchants prefer the Silk dyed with it to any other. The Blood of their Mountain Goats, and the Fat of their Monkeys, are reckoned good againſt many Diſeaſes.

It is divided into ſix Parts, as follows, and they are ſubdivided into Juriſdictions call'd *Mandemens* or *Bailiwics*.

1. The Dutchy of GENEVA, which is the North-Weſt Part. The chief Town is *Annecy*, on the North End of a Lake of the ſame Name, Lat. 46. 3. Long. 6. 19. 27 miles South of *Geneva*; it is a pleaſant, well-built Town, the Seat of a Court of Juſtice, the See of a Biſhop, and the uſual Reſidence of the titular Biſhop of *Geneva*. It has ſeveral handſome Churches, beſides the Cathedral, and divers rich Monaſteries. Four Canals run thro' the Town from the Lake, which makes it clean. It has a Caſtle and Walls, but not ſtrong. The Lake is about 12 miles long, and 4 where broadeſt.

2. The Dutchy of CHABLAIS, lies Eaſt of the Dutchy of *Geneva*, along the Lake, and is divided into ſeveral Mandemens and Bailiwics. The chief Town is *Thonon*, on the Bank of the Lake, 25 miles Eaſt of *Geneva*. It is well built, inhabited by ſeveral Perſons of Quality, has 2 Monaſteries, and a Collegiate Church. The adjacent Country is fruitful, pleaſant, and has many Gentlemens Seats.

3. The Barony of FOSSIGNY, lies South of *Chablais*. Here is a Mountain always covered with Snow and Ice, which continuing from Age to Age, becomes like Chriſtal, poliſhes as well, and being powder'd and mix'd with Wine, is good againſt ſeveral Diſtempers. It is ſo high as to be ſeen at *Lyons*, tho' 40 Leagues diſtant. The chief Places are, 1. *Bonneville*, the Seat of a Judge, defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, 20 miles South-Eaſt of *Geneva*. 2. *Cluſe*, a ſmall, but ſtrong Town, 15 miles South-Eaſt of *Bonneville*. 3. *Salanches*, 11 miles South-Eaſt of *Cluſe*, the largeſt Town of the Barony, and famous for its Market.

4. The Dutchy of SAVOY PROPER, South from the Dutchy of *Geneva*. The chief Places are, 1. *Chamberry*, the Capital of the whole, Lat. 45. 35. Long. 6. about 58 miles South-Weſt of *Geneva*. It was formerly the Seat of the Dukes, has a Parliament, or Court of Juſtice, a Chamber of Accounts, and lies in a pleaſant Plain, ſurrounded by ſeveral Hills. The Streets are ſtreight, with Piazzas to cover the People from Rain. It depends upon the Biſhop of *Grenoble*. Their chief Church has a Dean and 22 Canons, who depend upon the Biſhop of *Grenoble*. Here is a *Jeſuits* College, and ſeveral Monaſteries. The Town is defended by a Caſtle, and has been ſeveral times taken by the *French*, ſo that it is not ſo populous, rich and ſplendid as formerly. The Inhabitants are troubled with Swellings in their Jaws, occaſioned by their Waters being mix'd with melted Snow. In the Neighbourhood are thoſe called *Alpine* Mice, about the ſize of a Cat, with ſhort Legs, rough Hair, Mouths and Ears like a Squirrel: their Fleſh is wholſome, and good againſt ſeveral Diſeaſes. 2. *Aix*, Capital of a Marquiſate on the Eaſt of the Lake of *Bourget*, 10 miles North-Eaſt of *Chamberry*, much frequented becauſe of its Mineral Waters and Hot Baths, impregnated with Allom and Sulphur. The Baths were built by the Emperor *Gratian*, and there are *Roman* Inſcriptions about the Town, which ſhew its Antiquity. 3. *Montmellian*, a ſmall Town, 12 miles South-Eaſt of *Chamberry*, noted for its ſtrong Citadel on a Rock, which was reckoned one of the moſt impregnable Places in *Europe*, and one of the Keys of *Savoy*, till demoliſhed by the *French* in 1705. 4. *Miolans*, another Fortreſs, on a ſteep Rock.

5. The County of TARANTAISE, Eaſt of the Dutchy of *Savoy*. The chief Town *Mouſtiers*, is 26 miles South-Eaſt of *Montmellian*: It is the See of an Archbiſhop, divided by the *Iſere*, over which there is a Stone Bridge. There is no Acceſs to the Town but betwixt narrow Paſſes among Brooks and Precipices.

6. The County of MAURIENNE, lies South of *Tarantaiſe*, is the oldeſt Title of the Houſe of *Savoy*: It contains 100 Pariſhes, but thinly inhabited, and for moſt part by poor People. The North Part is mountainous, but in the South they have Wine, Corn, and excellent Saffron. The chief Places are, 1. *St. John de Maurienne*, 21 miles South-Weſt of *Mouſtiers*, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Vienne* in *Dauphine*. There are ſome Mauſoleums of the Dukes of *Savoy* in the Cathedral. The Town is populous and well built, but not walled. 2. *Lanebourg*, a Village at the Foot of Mount *Cenis*, noted for furniſhing Travellers with Mules and other Neceſſaries to paſs the Mountain, which is very high, and in ſome Places covered with Pines and Firs from Top to Bottom, which make the pleaſanteſt Grove that can be formed by Nature or Art. The Paſſage, tho' high, is not unpleaſant, for the Precipices are not very perpendicular: the Aſcent is 4 miles, and there is a large Plain on the top, with a Lake near the Road, where the Duke of *Savoy* has a Houſe for his Diverſion, and another in the Lake for his Devotion. Here is an Inn for Paſſengers, an Hoſpital for ſuch as fall ſick by the way, and a Burying-place for ſuch as die. The Deſcent is 2 miles, and there are Men, who carry Paſſengers in wooden Chairs on two Poles down the ſame.

II. *The Principality of* PIEDMONT

IS the chief Part of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Dominions, and gives Title to his eldeſt Son, has part of *Savoy* and *France* on the Weſt, the Dutchy of *Milan* and part of the Republic of *Genoa* on the Eaſt, *Swiſſerland* on the North, and the *Mediterranean* on the South. It is 170 miles South and North, and 74 where broadeſt Eaſt and Weſt. The Name

is

is derived from its Situation at the Foot of the Mountains. Tho' ſome part of it be mountainous, it is in general as fruitful and pleaſant as any part of *Italy*, has abundance of Corn, Wine, Fruits, Meat wild and tame, Cheeſe, Butter, Hemp, Flax and Metals, ſo that no Country of its Dimenſions yields a greater Revenue to its Prince. The Inhabitants export Corn, Cattle of all ſorts, Hemp, Rice, Cheeſe, Wine, Iron-work, Paper, Cloth and Raw Silk. It contains about 50 Earldoms, 15 Marquiſates, many rich Lordſhips, 8 Biſhopricks, 20 large Abbacies, and a vaſt number of rich Benefices. It is uſual for Gentlemen here to have from 6 to 15000 Ducats *per Annum*; and there is no Place in *Italy* where Caſtles and Villages are more frequent and large. This Country is divided as follows,

(I.) Into the Dutchy of AOUST, which ſome reckon part of *Savoy*. It lies Eaſt of *Tarantaiſe*, conſiſts of 8 large Valleys, and the Inhabitants ſpeak both *French* and *Italian*. It gives Title to a younger Son of *Savoy*. Here are hot Baths, but of difficult Acceſs, and plenty of Coal, Lime-ſtone and Marble.

Places of Note are,

1. *Aouſt*, at the Conflux of the *Doire* and *Bauteggio*, 38 miles North-Eaſt of *Mouſtiers*: It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Mouſtiers*, was a *Roman* Colony, and has the Remains of an Amphitheatre, and other *Roman* Structures, with two or three Palaces, one of them the Biſhop's. The *French* took it in 1704.

2. *St. Remi*, 49 miles North-Eaſt of *Mouſtiers*, a Town at the Foot of *Great St. Bernard*, from whence there is an Aſcent of 3 Leagues into the *Valais*.

3. *Donas*, noted for a way of above 200 Steps cut out of the Rock, by which *Hannibal* is ſaid to have entered *Italy*.

4. *Bart* or *Barde*, 10 miles North-Weſt of *Ivrea*, on the top of a Mountain, betwixt the *Doire* and *Valeſa*, a good Fortreſs, taken alſo by the *French* in 1704.

(II.) PIEDMONT PROPER, or Province of TURIN. Places of Note here are,

1. *Turin*, the Capital of the Principality, Lat. 44. 33. Long. 8. 5. It is one of the fineſt Cities in *Italy*, for the Magnificence and Regularity of its Buildings, the Beauty of its Streets and Squares, the Number and Sociableneſs of its Inhabitants, and all Commodities of Life. The Duke's Palaces are of noble Architecture, and their Apartments ſtately. Other remarkable Structures are, the Prince of *Carignan*'s Palace, the two Convents of the *Jeſuits*, which are the fineſt in the City, the Chappel of what they call the *Holy Handkerchief* that wiped our Saviour's Face, the Convent of the *Minorites*, the Citadel, which is every where countermined, the Royal Square before the Duke's Palace, and that of *St. Charles*. Moſt of the Streets of the new Town have Piazzas on both ſides. The Cathedral and other Churches are magnificent, richly painted, gilt and adorned. The Shops are well furniſhed, and here are noble Academies for Riding, Dancing, and martial Exerciſes, provided with the beſt Maſters. The Duke's Palace is nobly painted, and he has a choice Collection of rare Manuſcripts, Medals, Vaſes, *&c.* The Ducheſs's Cabinet in the new Palace, and the curious Bathing-place above it are full of original Pictures in Miniature of all the Great Ladies in *Europe*. The City is regularly fortified after the modern way, and the Citadel excells in Strength and Beauty. It is the See of an Archbiſhop, and has an Univerſity. The Old Town is irregular, the Streets narrow and crooked, and the Houſes mean, but has a Caſtle of a Pentagone Form, with a Park 5 or 6 miles round, encompaſſed with Rivers, and has Woods, Lakes, Fountains, and all ſorts of Game. There were delightful Walks of Oaks on the Ramparts, but deſtroyed during the laſt Siege by the *French*. The Avenues to the City are very pleaſant, as is the Walk of Elms to the Banks of the *Po*, about a mile long, where lies the noble Palace of *Valentin*, richly furniſhed, and the Duke's fine Country-houſe *La Venerie Royale*, about 2 miles and a half North-Weſt of the City, is ſtately and ſumptuous. This City will be ever famous in Hiſtory for the Duke and Prince *Eugene*'s raiſing the Siege, and defeating the *French* Army before it in 1706, after they had over-run his Dominions. The Invention of Oil-Cloth, and the firſt printing in *Italy* is owing to this City. The *Ros ſolis*, and other Liquors made here, are much eſteemed in *France*, and elſewhere.

2. *Chivas*, 19 miles North-Eaſt of *Turin*, near the Conflux of the *Morgo* and *Po*, a ſtrong Town, which made a noble Defence before it was taken by the *French* in 1705. Some Fiefs belonging to the Pope lie in the Neighbourhood.

3. *Carignan*, a ſmall City, which gives Title of Prince to a Branch of the Family, 7 miles South of *Turin*.

(III.) The Marquiſate and Valley of SUSA, Weſt from *Turin*. The only Place of Note is *Suſa*, the Capital, 29 miles North-Weſt of *Turin*, at the Foot of the *Alps*, on the River *Doria*. It is very ancient, has a Triumphal Arch in Honour of *Auguſtus*, and other Antiquities. It is important by its Situation, and has been ſeveral times taken by the *French*, who diſmantled it in 1704.

(IV.) The Province of CARMAGNOLE, lies South of *Turin*, and is reckoned part of *Saluces*, tho' out of its Boundaries. The chief Town is *Carmagnole*, on the Eaſt ſide of the *Po*, 18 miles South-Eaſt of *Turin*, a ſtrong Place.

(V.) The Province of the five Valleys of the VAUDOIS, lies South-Weſt from that of *Suſa*. It is a ſmall Country, not above 30 *Piedmonteſe* miles long, 50 of which make a Degree, and 13 where broadeſt, and is ſeparated from *Dauphine* by the *Alps*. It is divided, 1. Into the Valley of *Pragelas* or *Cluſon*, which lies furtheſt North. 2. That of *St. Martin*, South of *Cluſon*. 3. *Perouſa*, Eaſt of *St. Martin*. 4. *Luzern*, South of *St. Martin*. And, 5. *Angrogna*, betwixt *Lucern* and *Perouſa*, tho' ſome don't reckon this a diſtinct Valley. Their chief Fame is, that they are the Country of the ancient *Waldenſes*, now called *Vaudois* or *Barbets*. The late learned Dr. *Alix* has ſufficiently proved, in his Remarks upon the ancient Churches of *Piedmont*, that they had their Name from the Valleys they inhabited, and held the true Chriſtian Doctrine long before *Peter Valdo* of *Lyons*, who begun to appear againſt the Church of *Rome* about 1160. *Æneas Sylvius* and *Reinerius*, with others of their Enemies, commend them for their Piety, and particularly for their being well verſed in the Scriptures. We can't inſiſt upon the ancient Perſecutions they ſuffered under the Name of *Waldenſes* and *Albigenſes*: The curious Reader may find that at large in Mr. *Fox's Book of Martyrs*, *Illyricus's Catalogus Teſtium Veritatis*, *Perrin's Hiſtory of the Old* Waldenſes *Leger*, and *Morland's Hiſtory of the Valleys*, and Dr. *Bray's Papal Uſurpation and Perſecution*; by which it appears, that they themſelves and their Doctrine have been ſpread at times over moſt Parts of *Europe*.

Their laſt Perſecution was by the preſent Duke of *Savoy* and *Lewis* the Fourteenth of *France*, who put him upon it, particularly in 1686, when they invaded them on all ſides; but they made ſuch a noble Reſiſtance, as obliged thoſe two Powers to come to a Treaty, and feign a Peace; after which they ſurpriſed thoſe poor People, before they could reaſſemble, and killed and took above 10000 of them. The Remains gave the Duke of *Savoy* ſo much trouble by their brave Defence, that he offered them leave to depart, which they willingly agreed to; but of 8 or 10000 Men, Women, and Children, ſcarce one third came to *Swiſſerland*, the reſt having periſhed by Want and Hardſhip. About 1689, 4200 of them that had been diſperſed, aſſembled, and returned to their Country in Arms from *Swiſſerland*, having forced their Way through the *French* and *Savoyard* Troops; and in 1690, after the Duke had entred into the Grand Alliance, he was perſwaded by King *William* of *Great Britain* to recall the reſt, and reſtore them to their Privileges. The Duke making a ſeparate Peace with *France* in 1696, he baniſhed them once more; but in 1703, when he broke with *France* again, he recalled them, and ſince that time they have enjoyed their Liberties.

Places of Note in this Country are, the Towns which give name to the Valleys, but otherwiſe not remarkable, except

Pignerol, about 22 miles South-Weſt from *Turin*, once ſo well fortified, that it was reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt Fortreſſes in *Europe*, till the *French*, who had taken it, reſtored it by Treaty in 1696, but demoliſhed the Fortifications.

(VI.) The Province of IVREA, North-Eaſt from *Turin*, has no Place of Note but *Ivrea* the Capital, 35 miles North-Eaſt of *Turin* upon the *Doria Baltea*. It was a *Roman* Colony, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Turin*, noted for excellent Cheeſe, and was very ſtrong till diſmantled by the *French* in 1704.

(VII.) The Province of VERCEIL, North-Eaſt of *Ivrea*, is fruitful, but has no Place of Note, except

Vercelli, or *Verceil*, upon the River *Soſia*, 51 miles North-Eaſt of *Turin*. It is very ancient, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Milan*, and was made very ſtrong, becauſe of the Importance of its Situation, till taken and diſmantled by the *French* in 1704.

St. Ja, or *Agatha*, a ſmall fortified Place, lies 15 miles Weſt of it.

(VIII.) The Province of BIELE, is North of *Verceil*, and has only a ſmall Town its Capital, 17 miles North-Eaſt of *Ivrea*.

(IX.) North-Eaſt from hence lies the Province or Principality of MASSERAN, a Fief belonging to the Pope.

The chief Towns are,

1. *Maſſeran*, 21 miles North-Weſt of *Verceil*; and,

2. *Creveceur*, a good Town with the Title of a Marquiſate, 7 miles North of *Maſſeran*.

(X.) MONTFERRAT Duchy lies South of *Verceil*, is pleaſant, and abounds with Corn, Wine, Game, and Fruit of all ſorts. It was formerly divided into *Mantuan* and *Savoyard Montferrat*, but by the Treaty of *Utrecht* in 1713, was all given to the Duke of *Savoy*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Caſal*, on the *Po*, 46 miles North-Eaſt of *Turin*, formerly one of the ſtrongeſt Places in *Europe*, till diſmantled by the *French*, who reſtored it to the Duke of *Mantua* in 1695. The Town is populous and well built, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Milan*.

2. *Pont de Stura*, an important Paſs on the *Po*, 6 miles Weſt of *Caſal*.

3. *Trin*, a fortified Town, 12 miles North-Weſt of *Caſal*.

4. *Creſcentino*, a ſmall fortified Place over-againſt *Verrue*, on the other ſide the *Po*.

5. *Acqui*, on the *Bormio*, 13 miles South-Eaſt of *Aſte*, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Milan*, noted for its Mineral Waters and Baths, which are much frequented.

(XI.) The County of ASTE, lies Weſt of *Montferrat*, and the North Part is encloſed by it on two ſides.

The cheif Places are,

1. *Aſte*, the Capital near the River *Tanaro*, 35 miles South-Eaſt of *Turin*, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Milan*, large, populous, well-built, and for the number and largeneſs of its Palaces equal to the beſt Towns in *Lombardy*. It is divided into three Parts, well fortified after the modern way, and defended by a Citadel and Caſtle. Its Territory abounds with Hills, Groves, ſpacious Fields, Corn and Honey.

2. *Verrue*, on the South ſide of the *Po*, 27 miles North-Eaſt of *Turin*. It was reckoned impregnable, and held out againſt the *French* in 1705, till reduced to Rubbiſh. The Governour blew up all the Fortifications but the Dungeon, to which he retired, and was at laſt forced to ſurrender with his Garriſon, Priſoners of War. There is a ſtrong Fort in the Neighbourhood, called *Guerbignan*.

3. *Nice de la Paillé*, 12 miles South-Eaſt of *Aſte*, a fortified Town and conſiderable Paſs.

(XII.) The Marquiſate of CEVE, South of *Montferrat*, 36 miles South-Eaſt of *Carmagnole*, has no Place of Note but *Ceve* on the *Tanaro*, its Capital, a ſmall neat Town with a Harbour on the River, defended by a ſtrong Fort on a Rock.

(XIII.) The Province of QUIERS, Eaſt of *Turin*. The Capital of the ſame Name lies 6 miles Eaſt of that City, formerly a very conſiderable free Town, but now decayed, and noted only for a Manufacture of Tirſhan, and a Grain for Dying, produced in the Neighbourhood.

1. *Villa Nova d'Aſte*, a fortified Town 16 miles Eaſt of *Turin*.

2. *Moncalier*, 4 miles South of *Turin*, noted for a Pleaſure-Houſe belonging to the Duke and ſeveral others of the Nobility.

(XIV.)

(XIV.) The Province of CHERASCO, South of *Quiers*. *Cheraſco*, its Capital, is 10 miles South-East of *Carmagnole*, is a fortified Town, with a Citadel, noted for a Treaty betwixt the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Mantua*, and for its fine Trouts taken in the *Tanaro* near it.

(XV.) The Province of FOSSANO, South from *Cheraſco*, abounds with Corn, Paſturage, and Cattle. *Foſſano*, the Capital on the River *Ceſſo*, 6 miles South-West of *Cheraſco*, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Turin*, and defended by a good Caſtle.

(XVI.) The Province of SAVILLAN, West of *Cheraſco*. The Capital *Savigliano*, 13 miles South-West of *Carmagnole*, is very pleaſant, has a fine Caſtle and Monaſtery, and induſtrious Inhabitants.

(XVII.) The Marquiſate of SALUCES is West of *Savillan*, pleaſant and fruitful, though mountainous. The River *Po* riſes here at the Foot of Mount *Vilo*. It belonged to *France*, but was given to the Duke in exchange for other Lands. *Saluces* the Capital, 7 miles from *Savigliano*, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Turin*. Here is a magnificent Cathedral, and an ancient Caſtle, which defends the Town.

(XVIII.) The Valleys and Principality of BARCELONETE is West of *Saluces*, South of *Dauphine*, and North of *Provence* and the County of *Nice*. It is about 30 miles East and West, and 22 South and North, has many Mountains and Valleys, but no Town of Note, except *Barcelonete*, 11 *Piemonteſe* miles South-East of *Embrun* in *Dauphine*. This Principality was quitted to *France* by the Treaty of *Utrecht* in exchange for *Feneſtrelles*, *Oulx*, *&c.* in the Province of the five Valleys.

(XIX.) The County of BEUIL or BOGLIO is South from *Barcelonete*, is about 22 miles ſquare, has no Place of Note but a Town of its own Name, a large open Burrough 10 miles North-East of *Glandeves* in *Provence*.

(XX.) The County of NICE, is South-East from *Barcelonete*, and East of *Bevil*, and Part of *Provence*. It is 22 *French* Leagues long, and 11 broad, mountainous, has little Corn, but Plenty of Wine and Oil. Here are many Places ſtrong by Nature and Art, and Paſſes ſo ſtraight, that a few Men may defend them againſt Thouſands.

Places of Note are,

1. *Nice*, or *Nizza*, on the Bank of the *Mediterranean*, in a pleaſant Plain at the Foot of the *Alps*, Lat. 43. 4. Long. 7. 24. about 4 miles West from *St. Laurence* in *Provence*, is very ancient, has the Remains of an Amphitheatre and other *Roman* Antiquities, is beautiful, populous, well fortified, has a ſtrong Citadel, and is reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt Places in *Europe*. The Houſes are high, the Streets ſtreight, the Inhabitants courteous, and fit for Arts and Arms. It is the See of an Archbiſhop, Suffragan of *Embrun*. It has been ſeveral times taken by the *French*, who demoliſhed the Fortifications in 1706. The Cathedral is neat, with a rich Chappel belonging to the *Jeſuits*. Here is alſo a fine Palace, beautified with Relievo's in Marble, and richly furniſhed. The Harbour was commanded by the Citadel and neighbouring Forts, but the Anchorage is not good. Here are many Houſes upon the adjacent Mountains, which form an agreeable Proſpect from the Sea.

2. *Villa Franca*, about 4 miles North-East of *Nice*, is a ſmall Town with a good Harbour and Anchorage. Ships ride ſafe under the Mountains, and are defended by two Forts and a Citadel; but it has been ſeveral times taken by the *French*, and laſt in 1705.

(XXI.) The County of TENDE lies East from *Nice* on the other ſide the *Alps*, and here the *Appennine* Mountains begin. It has no Town of Note but *Tende*, at the Foot of the *Appennine*, 28 miles North-East of *Villa Franca*, a ſmall Town, but defended by a ſtrong Caſtle. The Country produces good Corn, White Wine, Cattle, Honey, Manna, Agaric and Turpentine.

(XXII.) The Province of CONI, is South of *Tende*. It abounds with Cheſnut-Trees (among which they ſow their Corn) Vineyards, and pleaſant Meadows. *Coni* the Capital is 15 miles South of *Savigliano*, is ſmall, but well fortified, and has a ſtrong Caſtle on a neighbouring Hill.

(XXIII.) The Province of MONDOVI is East of *Coni*; it abounds with Wine, Corn, and Cheſnuts. *Villa Nova de Mondovi*, the Capital, lies near the *Appennine* Mountains, 7 miles East of *Coni*, is large, fine, well-peopled, ſtrong, defended by a noble Caſtle, and reckoned the ſecond City in *Piedmont*. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Turin*, and has an Univerſity. They pretended to Independency, and joined with the neighbouring Country againſt the Duke in 1698, but were reduced, and the chief Revolters executed.

(XXIV.) The Principality of ONEGLIA, East of *Mondovi*, and incloſed by the Dominions of *Genoa*, above 26 miles long, and 8 broad. It abounds with Wine, Oil and Fruit. *Oneglia*, the Capital, lies on the Coaſt, about 40 miles East of *Villa Franca*, is a populous and trading Town. The *French* bombarded it in 1692, but it was repaired ſince.

III. *The Republick of* GENOA

LIES along the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean*, almoſt in form of a Creſcent, has the County of *Nice* on the West, the Dominions of *Tuſcany* and Republick of *Lucca* on the East, *Milan* and *Parma* on the North, and the *Mediterranean* on the South. The greateſt Extent East and West is about 117 miles, but the Breadth unequal, the greateſt North and South not being above 30. It is divided into the Weſtern and Eaſtern Coaſt. The Country is for moſt part Mountainous. The chief Product is Oranges, Limons, Fruit, and excellent Wine, but little Corn. The Want of which is ſupplied by the Iſland of *Corſica*, which is ſubject to them. It is again divided into the Dominions of the Republick and thoſe of other Princes incloſed by them. The Dominions of other Princes on the West Coaſt are,

I. MONACO, a Principality belonging to the Family of *Grimaldi*, about 10 miles long and 3 broad. *Monaco* the Capital is 10 miles East of *Nice*, a ſmall Town well fortified, defended by a Caſtle, and has a good Harbour. There are only two little Towns more belonging to it. The Prince has been under the Protection of *France* ſince 1641, and is Duke of *Valentinois* in that Country.

II. The Principality of ONEGLIA belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*, already deſcribed.

III. The Marquiſate of FINALE, which belonged to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, but was ſold to the *Genoeſe* by the preſent Emperor in 1713. It is about 6 miles long, and only noted for its Capital *Final*, 6 miles West of *Noli* on the ſame Coaſt. It is a little Town well built and fortified, has a ſtrong Caſtle on a neighbouring Mountain, and a ſmall Harbour with good Anchorage, and about a Mile from it is *La Marine de Final*, a large Town defended by two Forts.

In the Dominions of the Republick on the West Coaſt are,

1. *Vintimiglia* 16 miles North-East of *Monaco*, a neat Town with a Caſtle and Harbour, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Milan*.

2. *St. Remo*, 11 Miles East of *Vintimiglia* has a good Harbour, and its Territory abounds ſo with Oranges, Limons and other Fruit, that it is called the *Paradiſe of Italy*.

3. *Albenga*, 20 miles North-East of *St. Remo*, formerly a conſiderable Town till deſtroyed by the *Piſans*. It has a commodious Harbour, and is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Genoa*; but the Air is bad.

4. *Noli*, 15 miles North-East of *Albenga* on the Coaſt, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Genoa*.

5. *Savona*, 6 miles North-East from *Noli* on the Coaſt, is reckoned the ſecond Town of the Republick, and is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Milan*.

6. *Genoa*, Capital of the Republick, 28 miles North-East of *Savona*, Lat. 44. 16. Long. 9. It lies on the Bank of the Sea, partly in a Plain and partly on ſeveral Hills at the Foot of the *Appennine*. It is very ancient, encompaſſes the Harbour like an Amphitheatre, and is juſtly called *Genoa the Stately*, becauſe of its magnificent Buildings. It affords a delicate Proſpect from the Sea, and looks as if it were built on ſeveral Stories, becauſe of the gradual riſing of the Hills. It is divided into the Old and New Town. The Streets of the Old Town are ſo crooked and uneven, that thoſe of Quality are forced to paſs them in Litters or Calaſhes, inſtead of Coaches. The Houſes are generally 6 or 7 Stories high in the lower part, the Streets large, the Houſes magnificent, and adorned with Marble. That called the *New Street* has 10 Palaces, ſo ſtately and large, that they are fit to entertain Great Princes and their Retinues. Their chief Churches are 5, and very magnificent. The Revenue of the City is reckoned at 1200000 Crowns *per Annum*, and many of the Citizens are rich. The Palace where the *Doge* and ſome of the Senators reſide, is very large, and their Arſenal contains Arms for 40 or 50000 Men. They have an Academy called *Gli Adormentati*. The City conſiſts of 32 Pariſhes and is the See of an Archbiſhop. The Town has a double Fortification, which reaches on both ſides to the Shore. The innermoſt incloſes the Town, and the other the riſing Ground about it. The Harbour is large and deep, but much expoſed to the South-Weſt Winds. There is a little Harbour within the great one for their Galleys, and three Moles for the Security of their Ships: One of them was built after the *French* bombarded the City in 1684, to ſecurre them from the like Inſults; and that part of the Town which was deſtroyed by the *French* Bombs is rebuilt more ſtately than before. At the Mouth of the Harbour there is a Watch-Tower of extraordinary Height. and on the other ſide a Lanthorn, to direct Ships by Night. Here is a Company of Bankers who lend Money to the Public and others on good Security. The chief Suburb is *St. Peter d'Arena*, in which there are ſtately Buildings. This City is extremely ſubject to ſcorching Heats in Summer, which makes them build their Houſes high and the Streets narrow. Their chief Trade is in Velvets, Points, Gloves, Confections, Anchovies, and ſeveral Sorts of Fruit. The Government monopolizes the Trade of Wine and Corn, ſo that the Taverns and Inns muſt buy their Wine from the Cellar of the State, and the Bakers buy their Corn from their Granary. The Trade of this City is much decayed, ſo that the Generality of the Citizens are poor.

The Eaſtern Coaſt is alſo divided into the Dominions of the Republick, and thoſe incloſed by them. The chief Places of the former are,

1. *Rapallo* on the Gulph of the ſame Name, 22 miles South-East of *Genoa*, noted for the excellent Oil produced in its Territory.

2. *Seſtri*, a pretty Town on a Cape, 10 miles South-East from *Rapallo*.

3. *Porto-Fino* on the Gulph of *Rapallo*, 13 miles South-East of *Genoa*, is a large Town defended by a Caſtle on a Rock, and has a well-frequented Harbour.

4. *Spezza*, or *La Specia*, a large Town at the bottom of a Gulph of the ſame Name, 30 miles South-East from *Rapallo*.

5. *Porto Venere*, 25 miles South-East of *Rapallo*, noted for a good Harbour on the Weſt ſide of the Gulph of *La Specia*, defended by a Fort.

The other Dominions on this Coaſt are,

1. The Marquiſate of *Brugnetto*, ſo named from its Capital, 28 miles South-East of *Rapallo*. It is a Fief of the Empire, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Genoa*.

2. *Torriglia*, a ſmall Town with the Title of a Marquiſate, is alſo a Fief of the Empire.

3. *Vergagne*, a ſmall Town well fortified with a ſtrong Caſtle, has the Title of a County, and depends alſo on the Empire.

The Iſland of CORSICA belonging to the *Genoeſe*, we chuſe to deſcribe it here with the reſt of their Dominions. It lies 65 miles South from their Coaſt, and 60 West from that of *Florence*, betwixt Lat. 41. and 43. and Long. 9. and 10. It is 110 miles South and North, and 45 where broadeſt East and West. It is every where of difficult acceſs, and encompaſſed with ſteep Rocks. The Inland Parts are alſo Mountainous,

except toward *Tuscany*, where it is more Plain, and produces good Corn and Fruit. Their other Product is excellent Wine, Oil, Figs, Rosin, and Honey, but the latter somewhat bitter, because the Bees feed upon Box, which abounds here. They have Mines of Allum, Iron, Salt-Pits, abundance of Chrystal, and a sort of Precious Stone peculiar to this Island, named *Catochites*, which is clammy like Gum. The Air is not very wholsom, and much of their Soil is sandy and rocky. They have sprightly Horses, and abundance of Sheep and Black Cattle, large hunting Dogs, and an Animal called Mufflers, peculiar to this Island and *Sardinia*. It resembles a Hart in Colour and Size, has Horns like a Ram, so hard and firm, that they throw themselves down from the Rocks upon them without receiving any Hurt. These Creatures are very swift, and prove very good Meat. The Inhabitants are ignorant, fierce, clownish, idle, and revengeful, but good Soldiers, and were so noted for Robbery, that the Pirates named *Corsairs* were so denominated from them.

Places of Note are,

1. *Bastia*, the Capital, near the North-East Corner of the Island, Lat. 42. 35. Long. 8. It is the Seat of the Viceroy, the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Genoa*, has a good Harbour and a strong Citadel.

2. *Nebio*, 5 miles West from *Bastia*, formerly considerable, but now only the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Genoa*.

3. *Calvi*, a small Town on the West side of the Island, upon a Gulph of the same Name, 36 miles South-West of *Bastia*. It is the Residence of the Bishop of *Sagona*, Suffragan of *Pisa*, and has a strong Citadel.

4. *Sagona* lies 28 miles South-West from it, but is ruinous.

5. *Corte*, in the Center of the Island, 30 miles South-East from *Calvi*, has a strong Castle on a Rock of difficult access, and is the Residence of the Bishop of *Alteria*, which lies East of it, but deserted because of its bad Air.

6. *Ajazzo*, on a Gulph of the same Name in the West side of the Island, 31 miles South-West from *Corte*, is pretty populous, has a good Harbour defended by a Fortress, and is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Pisa*.

6. *Porto Vecchio*, a large Town near the South-East Corner of the Island, 36 miles South-East from *Ajazzo*, is a large Town with a good Harbour.

7. *Bonifacio* on the South Point of the Island, 16 miles South of *Porto Vecchio*. It is the best Town in the Country, has a tolerable Trade and a safe Harbour.

8. *Cupraja*, or *Caprea* Island, 23 miles North-East of *Corsica*, is 18 miles round, and has a Town and Castle to curb the Pyrates, which abound in these Seas.

IV. *The Dutchy of* MILAN

HAS the Dominions of *Genoa* on the South, *Swisserland* on the North, *Piedmont* on the West, and the Dominions of *Venice* and Duchy of *Parma* on the East. It is very irregular in its Form. The greatest Length from South to North is 120 miles, and the greatest Breadth from East to West is 100, but it is much indented both ways. It had formerly Dukes of its own, who made a great Figure in History, and has been subject to many Revolutions of Government. It belongs now to the Emperor, and is one of the finest, most fruitful and populous Duchies in *Europe*. Its annual Revenue is computed at 4 Millions of Livres. It abounds with Corn, Wine, Flax, Rice, Fruit and Cattle, and has many Rivers, of which the *Po*, the *Tesin*, *Adda*, and *Sessia* are the chief. It is divided into the following Territories,

I. MILANESE PROPER. Places of Note are,

1. *Milan*, the Capital, Lat. 45. 22. Long. 9. 15. It is very ancient, lies in a pleasant Plain watered by the River *Aulon*, with several other Rivers and Canals; one of them is 20 miles long, supplied with Water from the *Adda*, and another from the River *Tesin*, which contribute much to its Strength and Trade. It is 10 miles round, and one of the most magnificent, populous, and trading Towns in *Europe*. *Bleau* makes it the largest in *Italy* next to *Rome*. It is of a round form, divided into 6 Wards, is said to contain 300000 Inhabitants, has 11 Collegiate Churches, 200 others, 71 Parishes, 120 Schools, 30 Colleges of Regular Monks, 8 of Regular Clerks, 36 of Nuns, and 32 for Discipline, which with others amount to 238. The Suburbs are large, some of them equal to great Towns, and well fortified. This Town has undergone above 40 Sieges, been taken above 22 times, and 3 or 4 times ruined, particularly in 1662, by the Emperor *Frederick* I. who razed and sowed it with Salt, because they carried his Empress through the Town on an Ass, with her Face towards the Tail, which they made her hold in her Hand. It is inhabited by many Persons of Quality, who have sumptuous Palaces; and 100 Gentlemens Coaches have been seen at one Church at a time. The Houses in general are stately, the Squares large and fine, the Streets broad and neat, and it has Artists and Tradesmen enough to serve all *Italy*. The Citadel is a regular Hexagon, well fortified, reckoned one of the strongest and largest in *Europe*. It resembles a City, has many Palaces, Streets, Markets and Alleys. The Ditches are filled with deep Rivers, and faced on each side with Brick. The Magazine in the Duke's Palace which lies in the City, is so well stored with Arms as becomes the greatest Prince. Here are many Inscriptions and other Monuments of Antiquity. Their Academy is very ancient; and *Virgil* is supposed to have studied here. The City has 10 Gates, and the other most remarkable Structures are, 1. The Cathedral belonging to their Archbishop. It is 250 Cubits long, 130 broad, and of a proportionable Height; and, according to some Authors, they have been at work upon it above 300 Years, but 'tis not yet finished, nor is ever like to be, because the Priests delay it on purpose to get Legacies and Gifts from the People. The Workmanship is preferred to that of St. *Peter* at *Rome*, though it is much less. It has 160 Marble Pillars valued at 10000 Crowns each. It is built of unpolished Marble; and, according to the Plan, is to have 1400 Marble Statues as large as the Life. That Part where Mass is said according to the Rites of St. *Ambrose*, is noted for extraordinary Paintings; among others, that of St. *Bartholomew* flead alive, for which *Lewis* XIV. offered 500000 Livres, but was refused. The *Ambrosian* Library here is reckoned to contain 14000 Manuscripts, and 72000 printed Books. Adjoining to this is the Academy of Painting, where there are many curious Pieces, and other Rarities, 2. The Hospital for those infected with the Plague is so magnificent, as might serve the greatest Prince for a Palace. It is a Square, and has 4 Galleries with 92 Chambers each, so contrived, that the Sick from their several Apartments see the Mass at the Altar in the middle of the Square, under a Dome supported by 4 Columns. The Revenue is 50000 Crowns *per Annum*, and 4000 Sick and Poor are maintained in it. 3. The Town-House. 4. The Palace of the Archbishop, who is always to be a Cardinal. 5. The Closet of Rarities, which belonged to a late Canon of the Cathedral, are worth a Traveller's View. The chief Trade of the Town is in Lace, Embroidery, and Works of Steel and Chrystal, in which they are very expert.

II. The PAVESAN, South of *Milan*, abounds so with Corn and Fruit, that it is called the Garden of the *Milanese*. *Pavia*, the Capital, is 28 miles South of *Milan* on the *Tesin*, over which there is a fine Bridge. The Situation is pleasant. It is the See of a Bishop, who depends immediately on the Pope, and is reckoned one of the richest in *Italy*. Over-against the Cathedral is a Brass Statue on Horseback said to be that of *Antoninus Pius*. It has never recovered its ancient State, since taken and sacked by the *French* in 1527, out of Revenge for the Defeat of their King *Francis* I. who was taken near it in 1525. It has an ancient University, some Colleges, and other Publick Buildings.

III. The LODESAN, South-East of *Milan*, abounds with Pasturage and Cattle, and is noted for excellent Cheese. *Lodi*, the Capital, on the *Adda*, is 22 miles South-East of *Milan*, large, well-built and fortified, and the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Milan*.

IV. The CREMONESE, East from *Lodesan*, has Plenty of Corn, Wine, Fruit and Flax. *Cremona*, the Capital, is 26 miles South-East of *Lodi*, on the North side of the *Po*. There is a Canal from it which runs thro' the City, fills its Ditches, and forms a Communication with the *Oglio*. It is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Milan*. The Cathedral is a noble Structure, besides which there is a Collegiate Church and 3 Monasteries. The City is large and well built, the Streets wide and streight, the Air good, and the Situation pleasant; and they have an University, but the Town is neither rich nor populous. It is noted for a noble Exploit of Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* in 1702, when he surprized it by Night, and carried off the Mareschal *de Villeroy* Prisoner, though the *French* Garrison was much more numerous than Prince *Eugene*'s Troops.

V. COMASCO, or the COMESAN, lies North of *Milan*. *Como*, the Capital, is 15 miles North of *Milan*, at the South-End of the Lake of that Name. It is considerable, strong and populous, and the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Aquileja*. The Lake is 30 miles long, 3 broad, and divided into two Branches at the South End. It abounds with Fish, especially Trouts. The River *Adda* runs through it. The Banks in some Places are covered with Woods, and afford good Hunting. There is a Fountain near it, which, *Pliny* says, ebbs and flows three times a day.

2. *Bellona*, a small Town of good Trade near the Lake, North-East of *Como*.

3. *Fort de Fiente*, 48 miles North-East of *Como*, a Fortress where the *Adda* falls into the Lake.

VI. The County of ANGHIERA, South-West of *Milan*, noted for excellent Wine. *Anghiera*, the Capital, is 30 miles South-West of *Milan*, near the Lake *Major*, or *Logarno*, anciently called *Lacus Verbanus*. It is about 40 miles long, and 7 broad, has several Islands, receives many Streams, besides the River *Tesin* that runs quite through it, and abounds with good Fish of several sorts.

2. *Ugogna*, Capital of the *Ugognese*, a small Town with a strong Castle, 36 miles North-West of *Anghiera*.

3. *Arena*, a small strong Town, 10 miles North-West of *Anghiera* on the other side the Lake.

VII. The VALLIES OF SESSIA, West of *Anghiera* are 9 or 10 in number, but no Place of Note except *San Majolo*, a small but well fortified Town.

VIII. The NOVARESE, betwixt *Milan* and *Piedmont*. *Novara* the Capital, 28 miles West of *Milan*, is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Milan*, remarkable for Sieges and Battles in the Neighbourhood, and for the Birth of *Peter Lombard*, called Master of the Sentences.

IX. VIGERANES, or VIGENAVASCO, South-East of the *Novarese*. The Capital *Vigerano* or *Vigevano*, is 25 miles South-West of *Milan*, near the *Tesin*, is very pleasant, has a strong Castle on a Rock, and is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Milan*.

X. The LOUMELINE, South from *Vigenavasco*. *Valencia*, or *Valenza*, the Capital, is 25 miles West of *Pavia*, a small Town, but well fortified, taken and retaken several times in the late Wars.

XI. The ALEXANDRIN, South of the *Loumeline*. *Alexandria*, the Capital, is 28 miles South-West of *Pavia*, on the Frontiers of *Montferrat*. It was called *Alexandria de la Paglia*, (*i. e.* of Straw) by Emperor *Frederic*, in contempt of Pope *Alexander* III. in whose Honour it was built. It has sustained many Sieges, is divided by the River *Tanaro*, enjoys many Privileges granted by Popes, and is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Milan*.

XII. The TORTONESE, East from the *Alexandrin*. The Capital, *Tortona*, 15 miles East of *Alexandria*, is ancient, the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Milan*, and defended by a strong Castle.

XIII. The Territory of BOBBIO, South of the *Pavesan*. The Capital, *Bobbio*, lies in a pleasant Plain, 32 miles South-East of *Pavia*, and is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Genoa*.

V. *The Dominions of* VENICE *in* ITALY

ARE 180 miles East and West, and about 90 where broadeſt South and North, but the Breadth very unequal, being much indented in the middle by the Dioceſe of *Trent*. The Revenues of this Country are computed at 8 Millions and 240000 Ducats *per Annum*. It is divided into the following Provinces or Juriſdictions.

I. BERGAMASCO, which lies East of *Milan*, is 45 miles South and North, and 30 East and West. It has Plenty of Corn, Wine, Cheſnuts, Iron, and Quarries for Mill-ſtones. *Bergamo*, the Capital, is 27 miles North-East of *Milan*, well fortified, has a Caſtle on a Mountain, which commands the neighbouring Height, and has a Proſpect for 30 miles into the *Milaneſe*. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Milan*, has many fine Houſes and Streets, and furniſhes moſt of *Italy* with Boatmen. The Inhabitants are troubled with Swellings in their Jaws, occaſioned by bad Water. It is as large as *Milan*, but nothing ſo populous. It has five Suburbs, from whence they aſcend to the City by Stairs.

II. CREMASCO, South of *Bergamaſco*, is 15 miles South and North, and 7 East and West. *Crema*, the Capital, lies 25 miles South-East of *Bergamo*, a ſtrong Town, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Bologna*, but not large nor neat.

III. The BRESCIAN, East of *Bergamaſco*, has Plenty of Corn, Wine, and Iron Mines, is 70 miles South and North, and 35 East and West. *Breſcia*, the Capital, is 22 miles North-East of *Crema*, on the Rivers *Mela* and *Garzo*, which run through it. It is a large, ſtrong, populous, trading Town, defended by a Caſtle on a Rock, has many fine Churches, Palaces, Squares, and large Streets well paved, and kept clean by the Streams which run through them. It is the See of a Biſhop, who has the Title of a Duke, Marquis, and Count, and is Suffragan of *Milan*. In the Cathedral they pretend to have *Conſtantine's* Oriflame, which, they ſay, is a Blue Croſs of unknown Matter. The Inhabitants are rich, well clad, and ingenious. Here are many noble Families, ſaid to be deſcended from the ancient *Romans*. The Palace of Juſtice is very ſtately, and over-againſt it a Portico 500 Paces long, full of Armourers Shops. The Fire-Arms made here are eſteemed all over *Italy*.

2. *Chiari*, 12 miles West of *Breſcia*, a ſmall but ſtrong Town, noted for withſtanding the *French* in 1702, and for a Victory obtained near it by the Imperialiſts over the *French* and *Spaniards*.

IV. The VERONESE, East of the *Breſcian*, 80 miles South and North, and 32 East and West. It has Plenty of Wine, Corn, Fruit, and Cattle, Oil, Wool, Silk, and Marble Quarries of ſeveral Colours. The *Adige* and Lake of *Garda* ſupply them with good Fiſh. *Verona*, the Capital, is 40 miles South-East of *Breſcia*, a very ancient Town, lies pleaſantly on the *Adda*, which runs through it, and has four ſtately Stone Bridges. It is commanded by two Caſtles, but the other Fortifications neglected. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Aquileja*; and beſides the Cathedral has ſeveral fine Churches. An Iſland in the middle of the City, is the beſt inhabited part. The Streets are narrow and ill kept, the Houſes low and unequal, and their Balconies loaded with Flower-Pots. Here are ſeveral magnificent Tombs of their ancient Lords the *Scaligers*; but the moſt remarkable Monument of Antiquity is a noble Amphitheatre built in honour of *Auguſtus*. The Cabinet of Rarities belonging to Count *Maſcardo* is worth a Traveller's View.

2. *Peſchier*, 14 miles North of *Verona*, a ſmall City well fortified on the River *Menze* that comes out of the Lake *de Garda*.

3. *Garda*, 20 miles North-West of *Verona*, on the East ſide of the Lake, to which it gives Name, is alſo a fortified Town. The Lake is 35 miles South and North, and in ſome Places 14 miles broad. The *Venetians* brought their Gallies hither from the *Adriatic*, and defeated the *Milaneſe* in a Naval Fight. It abounds with Eels, Trouts, and other Fiſh, particularly one named *Carpione*, that can ſcarce live any where elſe.

V. The PADUAN, East of the *Veroneſe*, 35 miles South and North, and 28 East and West, is reckoned one of the beſt Countries in *Italy*. *Padua*, the Capital, lies 32 miles South-East of *Verona*. It is very ancient. *Livy*, who was born here, ſays, it was built 430 Years before *Rome*. It is reckoned the Mother of *Venice*, is regularly fortified, about 8 miles round, has much waſte Ground and many empty Houſes, the Inhabitants are reckoned about 40000. Moſt of the Streets have Piazzas, which make them dark and narrow. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Aquileja*, and the Seat of a *Podeſta*, or Governour, ſent from *Venice*, mentioned by old Authors as a very rich Town; and ſome think it has had a Communication with the Sea, becauſe Maſts and Anchors are often found when they dig for Wells. This Place was famous for the Study of Phyſic; but the Univerſity is ſo much decayed now, that there is but one College of ten made uſe of. The moſt remarkable Structures are, 1. The Town-Hall 256 Foot long and 86 broad, of curious Architecture. 2. That which they call the Tomb of *Antenor* the *Trojan*, their Founder. 3. The *Mons Pietatis*, where they have a Stock of 40000 Crowns for the Poor, who borrow on Pawns. If the Sum be ſmall, they pay no Intereſt; if large, they pay 5 *per Cent*. The Stock is always kept entire, and the Profits divided among the Poor. 4. The Cathedral, which has 100000 Crowns *per Annum*, with their other Churches and Monaſteries, are magnificent, particularly the Church of their Patron St. *Anthony*, where, they ſay, are his Reliques. It has 6 Cupolas covered with Lead, and his Chappel is very rich and noble, ſupported by 12 Marble Pillars, with a Legend of his Miracles betwixt them. The Church and Convent of the Black Friers vies with moſt in *Europe*, and has a large Square before it, where thoſe of Quality make a Tour with their Coaches in the Evening. 6. The Ruines of a noble Amphitheatre, which Dr. *Brown* thinks the World can't match. The Palace of Juſtice, where there is a Monument of *Livy*, and his Head of Marble, with an Inſcription. Here is a pleaſant Proſpect from the Walls of the City into a Plain Country, reſerved for Corn, no Trees are ſuffered to be planted within ſome Miles of the Walls; and the Neighbourhood has good Hunting, Fiſhing, and Fowling. There is a Communication betwixt this City and *Venice* by the River *Brent*, on which lies *Ponte Molino*, where they have 30 Mills together, and there is a noble well contrived Sluice to keep in the Water, and make Flaſhes for the Veſſels that trade upon the River. At *Abano*, 4 miles South-West of the City, are hot medicinal Fountains, with others of the ſame nature in the Neighbourhood; and at *St. Bartholomew's*, 11 miles from *Padua*, there is a vaſt number which flow from a Rock by winding Streams.

2. *Eſte*, *Eſt*, or *Ateſta*, an ancient Town 9 miles South-West of *Padua*, which gives name to the illuſtrious Family of *Modena*, and others in *Italy*.

VI. The VINCENTIN, betwixt the *Paduan* and *Veroneſe*, is 40 miles South and North, and 33 East and West, and ſo fruitful, that it is called the Garden of *Venice*. It abounds with Wild Fowl, Cattle, Mulberry-Trees and Silk, Deer, Goats, Boars, Corn, Butter, Cheeſe and Wool, and their Wine is reckoned the beſt in *Italy*. Here are alſo Mines of Silver, Quickſilver, Copper, Lead, Iron, Vitriol and Sulphur, Quarries of Marble, and ſeveral other Stones, and excellent White Potters Clay. It has 122 large Villages, reſembling Towns, 14 Rivers, and 5 Lakes that abound with Fiſh. *Vicenza*, or *Vincenza*, the Capital, is 10 miles North-West from *Padua*, ſaid to be one of the oldeſt Towns in *Europe*. It is encompaſſed by an old Wall, and lies betwixt ſeveral ſmall Rivers. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Aquileja*. The Cathedral, the Biſhop's Palace, and the Town-houſe are noble. Here are alſo the Ruins of a Theatre, an Amphitheatre, and Triumphal Arch. It is about four miles round, was formerly much ſtronger, and might be made impregnable. It is divided into 15 Wards and 15 Pariſhes, has 29 Monaſteries of both Sexes, 11 Hoſpitals, and 6 Oratories. Their chief Magiſtrates are three Noble *Venetians*, and the Government is much like that of *Venice*.

2. *Maraſtica*, 10 miles East, is a very good Fortreſs.

VII. The POLESIN DE ROVIGO, lies South of the *Paduan*, is 20 miles South and North, 50 East and West, and abounds with Corn, Paſturage and Cattle. The Capital, *Rovigo*, 13 miles South-West of *Padua*, is a ſmall, but ſtrong well built Town, ill peopled and dirty, though the See of the Biſhop of *Adria*, Suffragan of *Rome*.

VIII. The Marquiſate of TREVISANA, lies North from the *Paduan*. It is fruitful in Corn and Wine, and the chief Trade is in Maſts for Ships, and Fire-wood.

Places of Note are,

1. *Trevigio*, or *Treviſa*, the Capital, on the River *Sile*, 30 miles North-East from *Padua*, and 22 North-West of *Venice*. It is rich, well built, divided by the River which fills its Ditches, and makes it almoſt impregnable.

2. *Ceneda*, 15 miles North-East of *Treviſa*, a ſmall but populous Town, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Aquileja*.

3. *Saravalle*, 2 miles North-East from it, is a very pleaſant Town, the uſual Reſidence of the Biſhop, and the adjacent Country abounds with good Wine, Oil, Fowl, Fiſh, Game, Lakes and Woods.

IX. The FELTRIN, reckoned Part of the Marquiſate, lies North from it on the Borders of *Trent*. It produces Corn, Wine, and Iron Mines, of which the Inhabitants make great Profit. *Feltre*, the Capital, is 18 miles North-West from *Treviſa*, an ancient Town, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Aquileja*, noted for *Julius Cæſar's* ſtaying here ſome time, and making the following Diſtich upon it:

Feltria perpetuo nivium damnata rigore,
Atque mihi poſthac haud adeunda, vale.

importing, that he would never come near it more, becauſe the Country was always covered with Snow.

X. The BELLUNESE, reckoned alſo part of the Marquiſate, lies North of the *Feltrin*. The Capital is *Belluno*, 9 miles North-East of *Feltre*. It is ſmall, but populous, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Aquileja*.

XI. The CADORIN lies North from the *Belluneſe*, is a ſmall Country, and noted becauſe the Inhabitants are exempted from all Taxes, on account of their Fidelity to the *Venetians* in the 15th Century. The Capital is *Pieve di Cadore*, 18 miles North of *Belluno*.

XIII. FRIULI lies East from the *Belluneſe* and *Caderin*, is 52 miles South and North, 45 East and West, including that part of it poſſeſſed by the Houſe of *Auſtria*. It produces Wine, Corn, Fruit, Iron Mines and Silk. Places belonging to the *Venetians* here are,

1. *Palma Nova*, on the Frontiers of *Carniola*, 10 miles West from *Goritz*, thought to be the largeſt regular Fortification in *Europe*, and the great Bulwark of the *Venetian* State on this ſide. It has a ſexangular Piazza in the Center, from whence there is a Proſpect of the 3 Gates and 6 Streets; and in the middle of the great Bridge croſs the River, which runs by the Town, there is a Draw-bridge ſo artfully made, that a Centinel by touching a ſmall Piece of Iron with his Foot, can draw it as he ſees occaſion. The *Venetians* have cut a large Canal from this Town to the Sea, by which it may be ſupplied on all occaſions. They have made it the ſtronger, becauſe it was the Road by which the *Huns* and *Turks* formerly made Incurſions into their Dominions.

2. *Udina*, about 17 miles North from *Palma Nova*, is the largeſt and beſt peopled Town of the Country, contains about 15000 People, but is ſhort of *Palma Nova* for Strength and Beauty.

3. *Gradiſca*, a ſmall, but ſtrong Town, 6 miles South-West from *Goritz*, built in the 15th Century to ſtop the Incurſions of the *Turks*.

4. *Pont a Fel*, or *Ponteba Veneta*, lies on the Frontiers of *Carinthia*, 13 miles North from *Udina*. It has a Bridge over the River *Fela*, the middle of which is the Boundary betwixt that Country and the *Venetian* Territories; and there is another Town of the ſame name on the North ſide of the Bridge, which belongs to the Emperor. The *Venetian* Town is very well fortified.

5. *Grada*, a ſmall Town in an Iſland on the Coaſt, by ſome called *New Aquileja*, was the Seat of the Patriarch over the neighbouring Iſles, who aſſumed the Title of Patriarch of *Aquileja*, till it was removed to *Venice*;

Venice; ſo that it is now only the See of a Suffragan. Others mention *Porto Gruaro* in this Country, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Aquileja*. Many of the former Inhabitants of that Place are removed hither.

XIII. The Duchy of VENICE lies from the Mouth of the *Liſonzo* to that of the *Adige*, and contains all the Iſles in the Lakes or Marſhes of *Venice* and the *Maran*, and all that Quarter towards the Gulph, from *Carvaxera* to *Grada*, and ſeveral Iſles about the City. It is about 80 miles long, but the Breadth unequal.

Venice, the Capital, lies Lat. 45. 22. Long. 12. 50. about 32 miles Eaſt from *Padua*. It ſtands upon Iſlands, commonly ſaid to be 72, but *Miſſon* and other late Travellers make them 200. The Bridges over the Canals are reckoned 450, and the *Gondola's*, or plying Boats for Paſſengers, from 10000 to 15000, there being ſcarce a Street to which there is not a Paſſage by Water. The Buildings are generally lofty and beautiful eſpecially on the Grand Canal, over which the Bridge called *Rialto* exceeds all the reſt, is built of white Marble, and conſiſts of one Arch 95 foot long and 24 high. It has two Rows of Shops and ſmall Houſes covered with Lead. It is founded on 10000 Piles of Wood, which are ſaid to have coſt 250000 Ducats. This Canal runs through the middle of the City, and among the Houſes upon it, there are 200 fit for Princes. The Streets are generally narrow and crooked, but well pav'd and very clean. Some make the Inhabitants 300000; but *Miſſon* ſays, not above 140000, the number being much leſſened ſince the Decay of their Trade by the Diſcovery of the Paſſage to the *Eaſt Indies* by the Cape of *Good Hope*, before which it was the Mart for all *Eaſt India* Commodities ſpent in *Europe*. Some make it 8 miles round, but *Miſſon* only 5. They have 72 Pariſhes, 54 Monaſteries of Men, 25 of Women, 18 Chappels, 18 Hoſpitals, 53 Squares, 124 Markets, 140 Palaces, 160 Public Fountains, but few of them good, ſo that they ſave Rain-Water in their Ciſterns, or bring freſh Water from the Continent. They have 27 Public Clocks, 114 Towers with Bells, 66 Courts of Juſtice, 56 Statues of Braſs, 10 of Horſes, and 10 Gates of the ſame Metal. The Palaces of the Nobility are not ſpacious but handſome, well contrived, and founded on Piles of Wood. The moſt remarkable Places are, 1. The Square of St. *Mark*, the Glory of the City. It is very large, encompaſſed with magnificent Houſes, and forms a ſort of Croſs. The leſſer Square looks to the Sea, is 280 Paces long, and 100 broad. The Key is flanked with large hewn Stone, and has ſeveral Stairs. Here are 2 very high Columns of Marble of one piece, 60 Paces diſtant, and upon one ſtands the winged Lion of St. *Mark*, made of Braſs, and upon the other the Statue of St. *Theodorus* their firſt Patron. Betwixt thoſe Columns and the Key lies a Galley always ready armed. The Ducal Palace lies towards the Eaſt ſide, with one Wing of the new Inns of Court, which is a magnificent Structure of two Rows of Pillars and Arches above one another, and Balluſtres with Statues on the top. The other part of this noble Structure incloſes one ſide of the great Square. Another part joined to the curious Porch of St. *Geminien's* Church, makes the other end. The old Inns of Court makes the third ſide, and has a Library with rare Greek Manuſcripts. The Portal of St. *Mark's* Church, with the contiguous Palace, makes the fourth ſide. Under the Inns of Court are Piazzas with many rich Shops. Over-againſt the Portal of St. *Mark's* Church are 2 Pedeſtals of Braſs, on which 3 high Maſts are fixed for the Standards of the Republic on ſolemn occaſions. One place of this Square is called the *Broglio*, where the Nobility meet every day and cabal about Elections; for though all be done by Ballot, they make their Parties, but in ſuch modeſt and covert Terms, as elude the Law. The Palace of St. *Mark* is a large ſquare Structure, has one Front to the Sea, and another to the Square; both have two Galleries one over another, with Marble Arches of fine ancient Architecture. The third Front over-againſt that which looks to the Square is of modern Architecture, with 2 rows of Pillars and Arches one above another, has 6 great Gates of noble Workmanſhip; the chief Gate, which joins to St. *Mark's* Church, is of ancient Architecture, adorned with many Figures. The Palace is very magnificent, and has many noble Apartments for the Doge and the ſeveral Councils and Courts, a ſmall Arſenal with Arms for 1000 Men, the Fire-Arms ready charged, and the Swords and Pikes ſo ordered, that by pulling a String they fall down in order, ready to be taken up for the Security of the Doge and Senate, in caſe of any Plot or Surprize. The Treaſure is kept here in great Iron Cheſts under 3 Locks and Keys, committed to 3 Procurators, and muſt not be opened unleſs all be preſent, on pain of Death. The Furniture and Painting of the Palace are anſwerable to its Magnificence. The Church of St. *Mark* is an ancient, ſolid, large Structure, which has 5 Domes covered with Lead. The Front has 5 great Gates, with many Columns of Porphyry and fine Marble; and over all there is a Gallery with Balluſtres along the Front. Over the chief Gates are 4 Pedeſtals, with ſtately Horſes of Gilt Braſs, of incomparable Workmanſhip, ſuppoſed to be thoſe uſed by *Nero* to put in the Chariot of the Sun, when he triumphed over the *Parthians*. The Moſaic Work, and other Paintings of the Church, are very fine. There is a rich Treaſury here, part of which belongs to the Republic and part to the Church. That of the Church conſiſts of Reliques, Precious Stones, Veſſels and Crowns. It is held ſacred, and the Keys are kept by a Procurator of St. *Mark*. They pretend to have the Body and the Original Goſpel of that Evangeliſt. Here are alſo 12 Golden Corſlets, and 12 Golden Crowns of great Weight, all adorned with Precious Stones; 6 great Rubies, the largeſt of which is 6 Ounces; the Crown or Cap worn by the Doge at his Inauguration, is ſet with Jewels and Pearls of unknown Value. Here are many other things of vaſt Price, which we cannot inſiſt upon. St. *Mark's* Steeple is one of the greateſt Ornaments of the City; it ſtands by itſelf, is ſquare, built of Bricks, and 25 Foot broad on each ſide: It is 180 Foot high to the great Marble Corniſh, from whence the Town may be ſeen: From the Bells to the top of the Steeple it is 160 Foot more, ſupported by Columns, which have another Corniſh and Pyramid over them, covered with Plates of gilt Copper. On the top of all, there is an Angel of the ſame Metal 3 Fathom high, with his Wings extended and pointing to the Comer from whence the Wind comes. The Walls of the Steeple are double, and betwixt them is a winding Paſſage, by which one goes eaſily up to the Bells without Stairs. From this Steeple there is a noble Proſpect of the City, Gulph and Iſlands. In ſhort, the Situation of this City is the moſt extraordinary of any in the World. All the outer Houſes being founded on Piles in the Water, it looks like a City riſing out of the Sea. The Spires of the Churches are ſeen 30 miles, and the nearer one comes, the more raviſhing is the Proſpect; for the leſſer Iſlands, which are all built, look like ſo many floating Towns. The City is not fortified, but ſo ſtrong by Situation, that they reckon it impregnable. It is 5 miles from the Continent, and the Entries of the Canals are ſo defended by Forts, that no great Ships can come nearer than the Harbour of *Malamocco*, 3 miles from the City, and the ſmall Inlets for leſſer Veſſels, beſides being guarded by Forts are ſo difficult, that none but their own Pilots dare venture upon them. It is defended from the Sea by a Land-Bank of 40 miles, called the *Lido*, which ſeparates the Gulph from their Canals, and lies 5 miles from the City. It has 6 or 7 Inlets, or ſmall Harbours, 2 of them only capable of Veſſels of Burden. The Town is divided into 6 Quarters, being 3 on each ſide the great Canal, and the People divided into 2 Factions, the *Caſtellani* and *Nicolotti*, from 2 of the Quarters; and once a Year they fight a Battle with their Fiſts, which raiſes ſuch an Animoſity betwixt the two parts of the City, as one would think it impoſſible for them to live in Union, eſpecially ſince the Nobles take part with the Mob of their reſpective Quarters, and ſometimes lay aſide their Gowns and take a ſhare in the Scuffle. They make it only a Diverſion, but the common People carry their Reſentment ſo high, that they won't marry with one another. When they fight, matters are ſo diſpoſed, that they may engage with equal Numbers and Advantage upon the Bridge. They meet in the middle; the firſt Ranks begin with Boxing, and are ſo preſs'd by thoſe behind, that they climb over one another's Backs to get at their Enemies, which occaſions many on both ſides to be thrown over the Bridge, where Boats are ready in the Canal to ſave them. Lives are ſometimes loſt in this ridiculous Scuffle, which would end in a general Uproar, but that the Council of Ten take care to prevent it in time. They that beat the other off the Bridge, are the Victors, rewarded by thoſe of their Quarter with Wine and Money, and make Public Rejoicings for ſeveral Days; whereas the conquered Party are aſhamed to be ſeen, and frequently ſhut out by their Wives, who call them Cowards. The Senate countenances this Cuſtom, that they may be ſure of one of the Parties in caſe of any Tumult or Inſurrection; and the Quarter of the *Nicolotti*, which abounds with Fiſhermen, Watermen, and the like, who are beſt at Boxing, generally carry the Victory. We can not inſiſt upon their Carnivals and other Diverſions, in which they exceed all other *Italians*. The *Jews* have a particular Quarter and a Synagogue allowed them, and are diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by Scarlet Hats faced with Silk. The Air here is ſharp in Winter, becauſe it lies near the *Alps*, and is good in the main, though their Seaſons be inconſtant, for the People are generally of a good Complexion, and not troubled with Coughs in Winter. They are well ſupplied with Proviſions from the Country by their Canals, where their Tides are regular twice a Day, though they are ſcarce ſo regular any where in the *Mediterranean*, or at the Mouth of the Gulph. The chief Trade of the City is in Treacle, Paper, Salt, Turpentine, Point, Silks, Currants, Looking-glaſſes, Drinking glaſſes, and Soap; and 'tis much advanced by the Fall of the greateſt Rivers of *Italy* into their Gulph, as appears by the Map. The Sand and Earth which the Rivers have carried down, have filled up 5 miles of the *Lagunes*; for ancient Authors ſay, that *Venice* lay formerly 10 miles from the Continent.

It is reckoned the ancienteſt Republick in *Europe*, and their Senators accounted as good Politicians as any in the World. Their Doge, who is their Prince and Mouth, repreſents a King in Habit and State, but has ſcarce the Shadow of his Power. He is choſen by Ballot, and all Public Tranſactions are in his Name. The Great Council conſiſts of 600 Nobles, who muſt prove their Deſcent, and that they are above 20 Years of Age. They are ſummoned by the Counſellors of the Seignory to the great Hall of St. *Mark's* Palace, and muſt bring no Fire-Arms with them on pain of Death. The Gates are kept ſhut, and they are guarded by the Workmen of the Arſenal, commanded by the Procurators of St. *Mark*. When any Poſts are vacant, the Council chuſes 36 of their own number to fill them. The College conſiſts of 26, *viz.* the Doge, his 6 Counſellors, 3 of the chief Criminal Judges, 6 Grand Sages, 5 from *Terra Firma*, and 5 of the Orders. Here the Doge appears in his great Majeſty, for they repreſent the Body of the State, and give Audience to Ambaſſadors, *&c.* This Council has Power to ſummon the Senate, from whom they receive their Orders.

The Senate has the Sovereign Authority, determine War and Peace, appoint Ambaſſadors, *&c.* and conſiſt of 120 choſen by Ballot annually on the Great Council. They chuſe the College, and examine their Reſolves. Nothing is treated of in the Senate till it has paſſed the College, ſo that the Senate has only a deliberative Vote.

The Council of Ten enquires after Criminals, and is ſo much hated by the Nobles, that they have ſeveral times attempted to aboliſh it, but without Effect; for their Politicians reckon this Council the chief Corner-ſtone of the State, and a conſtant Watch for preſerving their Liberty. They are choſen annually by the Great Council, and chuſe 3 of their number every Month, to receive Informations and Accuſations from Spies, *&c.* and communicate them to their Collegues, who, if they believe the Witneſſes, put the Accuſed in Priſon, and accuſe them to the Great Council, without allowing them any Defence. If the Three diſagree among themſelves, they muſt have recourſe to the Council of Ten; but if they agree, they may put the Doge himſelf to Death without acquainting the Senate. They have People to keep an Account of all the Actions of the Nobles and other great Families, frequently uſe People ſeverely, without letting them know what they are accuſed of; and if any body ſpeak ill of the Government, they run the riſque of being put into a Sack and drowned.

The Counſellors of the Doge can do without him, what he can not do without them. They conſult what is to be propoſed to the Senate or Great Council, may call them on extraordinary Occaſions, and, when the Doge is ill, the oldeſt Counſellor takes his Place.

The 6 Grand Sages are choſen out of the wiſeſt Men in the Republic. They direct all that is to be treated in the Senate, and may aſſemble them when diſpatch is required. Three of them and of the Doge's Counſellors are only changed at a time, that matters may not be truſted to them who want Experience. They preſide a Week about, and the Preſident receives Petitions and Memorials, and propoſes Things to the Senate. The 5 Sages of the *Terra Firma*, are choſen from among thoſe who have acquired Experience in Public Poſts. The 5 Sages of the Orders,

Orders, are young Men admitted to the College to gain Experience, have no Vote, but may ſtand up uncovered and propoſe their Opinion. We have not room to inſiſt on further Particulars, as the ſeveral Degrees of their Nobility, the Procurators of St. *Mark*, Knights, *&c.* nor on their Eccleſiaſtical and Military Government; but the main of it ſeems to be wiſely contrived, though in ſome part very arbitrary. They keep the Clergy out of all Councils and Publick Offices, leſt their Dependence on the Pope ſhould make them betray the Secrets of the State; and for the like reaſon their Nobility are not allowed to converſe privately with Ambaſſadors or their Servants; and their Clergy and Court of Inquiſition are kept in an entire Dependance on the State.

The Arſenal is one of the moſt glorious Things here. It is 2 miles round, ſeparated from the City by a Canal, incloſed with Walls, and ſtrongly guarded. The Gallies and other Veſſels are kept here with great Care; and in their Magazine are 20000 Canon of all ſizes, Arms and Rigging for 100 Gallies, and 10000 Men. They can ſpeedily put to Sea 40 Gallies and 10 Galleaſſes. The Arſenal has 3 great Squares that communicate with one another, is governed by three Nobles who reſide there, and are changed once in three Years. The Workmen imployed here are ſubject to a Maſter-Workman, called the Great Admiral, who by his Merit acquires the Honour to govern the great Veſſel called the *Bucentaur*, when the Doge performs the Ceremony of Marrying the Sea, by throwing in a Gold Ring, a Cuſtom they have obſerved ſince Pope *Alexander* III. gave them the Title of Lords of the *Adriatic*, when their Fleet defeated that of Emperor *Frederic* II.

One of the great Blemiſhes of the City and Government is, their allowing of Courteſans as publickly as at *Rome*; and it is ſo far from being thought a Crime, that the Nobles protect them; and Mothers get Concubines for their Sons, to prevent their being poxed by Common Women, or endangered by Amours with the Wives and Daughters of ſuch as would reſent it. Nor are their Clergy or married Men aſhamed of the Practice. This occaſions a conſtant Jealouſie, ſo that Ladies of Quality ſeldom go abroad without two grave Matrons; and their Daughters are kept in Monaſteries, never ſeen abroad but in Diſguiſe, and their Suitors are ſcarce allowed to ſee them till the Day of Marriage.

2. *Murano*, about 3 miles North-Eaſt of *Venice*, upon one of the largeſt and beſt peopled Iſlands, is about 3 miles round, and noted for making the beſt *Venice* Glaſſes.

3. *Torcella*, on an Iſland of the ſame Name, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Venice*, and 7 miles North from it.

4. *Caorle*, in an Iſland of the ſame Name, is alſo the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Venice*, and about 18 miles North-Eaſt of it.

5. *Chiozza*, a Town with a good Harbour, 14 miles South-Eaſt of *Venice*, and the See of a Biſhop, one of its Suffragans.

6. *Brondelo*, a large Town in an Iſland of the ſame Name, 17 miles South-Eaſt of *Venice*.

XIV. ISTRIA lies on the other ſide the Gulph, oppoſite to the Duchy of *Venice*. It is divided betwixt the Houſe of *Auſtria* and the Republic, about 50 miles where longeſt and broadeſt. In ſome Places they have Wine but no Corn. Their chief Trade is in Cattle and Salt. Places of Note belonging to the *Venetians* here are,

1. *Capo d'Iſtria*, a little Town on a ſmall Iſland in the Gulph of *Trieſte*, about 65 miles North-Eaſt of *Venice*. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Aquileja*, and the Seat of the *Venetian* Governour. It is defended by a Caſtle, ſtrong by Situation, and of difficult acceſs, when the Drawbridge, by which it communicates with the Continent, is drawn up.

2. *Cita Nuova*, about 20 miles South-Eaſt of *Capo d'Iſtria*, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Aquileja*, and has a Harbour; but ill inhabited, becauſe of its bad Air.

3. *Parenzo*, 26 miles Eaſt of *Capo d'Iſtria*, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Aquileja*, has a good Harbour; but the Air being bad, it is inhabited chiefly by Watermen, who are very expert in the Gulph, and particularly in the *Lagunes* of *Venice*.

4. *Oſero*, or *Orſera*, 30 miles North-Eaſt of *Capo d'Iſtria*, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Zara* in *Dalmatia*, gives name to a neighbouring Iſland, encompaſſed with inacceſſible Rocks.

5. *Pola*, 44 miles South of *Capo d'Iſtria*, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Aquileja*, and the Seat of a *Venetian* Governour, who reſides in the Citadel. It has a Bay and good Harbour, was a *Roman* Colony, and has the Remains of an Amphitheatre and Triumphal Arch.

VI. *The Duchies of* PARMA *and* PLAISANCE, *or* PIACENZA,

LIE Eaſt from *Milan*, South from the *Cremoneſe*, North from *Genoa*, and Weſt from *Mantua* and *Modena*. They are 57 miles Eaſt and Weſt, and 42 where broadeſt South and North. They abound with good Wine, Fruit, Cattle, the beſt Cheeſe in *Italy*, Cheſnuts, Roots without Stems or Plants, called *Tubera Terræ*, which are diſcovered by Pigs, and reckoned provocative. Here are alſo Mines of Copper and Silver, and fine Wool. *Parma* was made a Duchy by Pope *Paul* III. for his Natural Son *Peter-Lewis Farneſe*, in 1540; ſo that the Duke is a Vaſſal of the See of *Rome*, and pays it 10000 Crowns *per annum*. The Revenue is about 600000 Crowns, and he is reckoned able to raiſe 5000 Men.

Places of Note are,

1. *Parma*, on a River of the ſame Name, 28 miles South-Eaſt from *Cremona*. It was a *Roman* Colony, made ſubject to the See of *Rome* by Pope *Julius* II. is pleaſant, the Houſes low, and the Streets large and ſtreight. There are 3 Bridges betwixt the City and Suburbs. It is well fortified, the Duke's Palace noble, richly furniſhed and painted, and has fine Gardens, Grotto's, Water-works and Stables. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Bologna*. The Cathedral is ſtately, and ſeveral of their Churches very ſumptuous. Here is an Univerſity and a large College, called that of the Nobles, where Scholars of all Nations may take their Trials for the Order of *Malta*. Here is alſo an Academy of Wits, called *Innominati*, becauſe they would rather be Learned than accounted ſo. The City is 3 miles round, has a ſtrong Citadel, many of their Palaces are ſumptuous. Here is a Theatre, which exceeds thoſe of *Paris* and *Venice*. It is ſo contrived, that the leaſt Whiſper may be heard thro' the whole. The Benches are raiſed in form of an Amphitheatre, and they can fill the Pit with Water 3 foot deep, in which they place little gilt Boats, that with Illuminations make a very pretty Shew.

2. *Plaiſance*, 27 miles North-Weſt of *Parma*, is Capital of its Duchy, which includes the little Dominions of *Buſſetto* and *Landi*. It is a very ancient City, 5 miles round, and has many ſtately Houſes and Squares, in one of which are the Brazen Statues of the famous *Alexander* Prince of *Parma*, who was General and Governour of the *Netherlands* for *Philip* II. of *Spain*, and of his Son and Heir Prince *Ranuccio*, who was impriſoned in the Caſtle of *St. Angelo*, and condemned to die, for wearing forbidden Arms, but reſcued by the Intrigue of his Uncle the Cardinal *Farneſe*. The Town is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Bologna*, has an ancient Caſtle, and a ſtrong Citadel and Univerſity, but is ill-inhabited, and has little Trade.

3. *Borgo St. Donino*, Capital of the Marquiſate of *Buſſetto*, 18 miles South-Eaſt from *Plaiſance*, is the See of Biſhop, Suffragan of *Bologna*, and has nothing remarkable in it but a large Street and a College.

4. *Buſſetto*, which gives name to the Marquiſate, a ſmall but pleaſant City, 8 miles North of *Borgo St. Donino*.

5. *Bardi*, in the Dominion of *Landi*, 22 miles South-Weſt of *Parma*, a ſmall well fortified Town with a good Caſtle, where the Prince ſometimes reſides.

VII. *The Duchy of* MANTUA

HAS the Dominions of *Venice* on the North and Weſt, the *Cremoneſe* and *Parmeſan* on the Weſt, the *Modeneſe* on the South, and the *Ferrareſe* on the Eaſt. The Form is very irregular, being much indented by the neighbouring Dominions. It is 48 miles South Eaſt and North-Weſt, and 40 where broadeſt Eaſt and Weſt. It abounds with Corn, Paſturage, and Cattle, and in ſome Places with Wine and Fruit, and is divided into ſeveral Diſtricts, under the names of Duchies, Counties and Principalities. It had formerly Dukes of its own, but being a Fief of the Empire, and the laſt Duke proſcribed for his Adherence to *France*, it is now under the Emperor.

Places of Note are,

1. *Mantua*, the Capital, 17 miles South of *Verona*, in the middle of a Lake or Marſh, formed by the River *Mincio*, which makes the Air unwholſom in Summer. It is ſaid to be more ancient than *Rome*, has a conſiderable Trade by the River *Mincio*, and communicates with the neighbouring Country through the Marſhes, by a Cauſeway of 300 Paces towards *Cremona* on the South-Weſt ſide, and by two others on the North ſide of 5 or 600 Paces, with Draw-bridges and Forts at the End of each. It is encompaſſed by a Wall, and defended by a ſtrong Citadel. The Lake is 5 miles long, and one of the Bridges called *Pont de Molini*, becauſe it has 12 Mills in its Arches. The Streets are ſpacious, ſtreight, and well kept. The Town is 4 miles round, but not populous in proportion. It has 8 Gates, 3 Suburbs, 18 Pariſh-Churches, and 40 Convents. Many of their Churches are ſtately, the Town-houſe noble, the Duke's Palace large and commodious, contains 550 Rooms, has a noble Hall of Antiquities, and a Cabinet of Curioſities, both well furniſhed. The Palace was extraordinary rich, till plundered by the Imperialiſts in 1630. Here are many other Palaces belonging to Noblemen, who were once ſo numerous, that they had 600 Coaches in the City. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Rome*, and noted for the Birth of the Poets *Virgil* and *Taſſus*. There are ſeveral noble Country Seats, which belong to the Duke in the Neighbourhood, with fine Stables, Gardens, Water-works, *&c.*

2. *Goito*, 11 miles North-Weſt of *Mantua*, a fortified Town, frequently taken and retaken in the laſt Wars.

3. *Luzara*, 15 miles South from *Mantua*, famous for a Battle in 1702, betwixt Prince *Eugene* and the *French* under the Duke of *Anjou*, now King of *Spain*. Both ſides pretended to the Victory, though Prince *Eugene* certainly carried it.

4. *Guaſtalla*, 18 miles South-Weſt of *Mantua*, gives Title of Duke to a Branch of the Family, and has a fine Palace.

5. *Novellara*, 10 miles South-Eaſt from *Guaſtalla*, is Capital of its County, which gives Title to a Branch of the Family, and has a fine Caſtle, where the Prince reſides.

6. *Sabioneta*, Capital of its Duchy, 18 miles South-Weſt of *Mantua*, gave Title of Duke to a Branch of the Family, and is a ſtrong Town with a good Caſtle.

7. *Bozolo*, 20 miles South-Weſt from *Mantua*, is a large Town with a Caſtle, the Reſidence of its Prince, a Branch of the Family, and is Capital of the Principality.

8. *Caſtiglione delle Stivere*, 20 miles North-Weſt of *Mantua*, Capital of its Principality, is ſmall, but ſtrong, well peopled, and has a beautiful ſtrong Caſtle, the Reſidence of its Prince, who is alſo a Branch of the Family.

9. *Solferino*, 4 miles North-Eaſt from *Caſtiglione*, a large Town with a fine Caſtle, the Reſidence of its Prince, another Branch of the Family.

Borgoforte and *Oſtiglia*, both on the *Po*, the former 9 miles South from *Mantua*, and the latter 22 South-Eaſt, are fortified Towns that were ſeveral times taken during the late Wars.

VIII. *The* MODENESE

INCLUDES the Duchies of *Modena*, *Mirandola* and *Reggio*, with the Principalities of *Correggio*, *Carpi*, and Marquiſate of *Scandiano*. It is altogether 60 miles South and North, and 35 Eaſt and Weſt, where broadeſt. The Duke is a Feudatory of the Empire, to which he pays 4000 Crowns *per annum*; and the Revenues of *Modena* and *Mirandola* are computed at 380000 Crowns *per annum*. The Country abounds with Corn, Wine, Oil, Figs, and all ſorts of other Fruit, and is in general very pleaſant.

Places of Note are,

1. *Modena*, 43 miles South-Eaſt of *Mantua*, is an ancient Town, was a *Roman* Colony, and has ſuffered much by ancient and modern Wars. It lies in a fruitful, pleaſant Plain, is the Seat of the Duke, who has a neat Palace, well adorned and furniſhed. Here is a noble Cabinet of

Curioſities, and a ſtrong Citadel. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Bologna*, but is neither rich nor populous. There are Piazzas on each ſide the Street, but dirty and ill kept. The Family is very ancient, deſcended from that of *Brunſwic*, and has frequently matched into the greateſt Families of *Europe*. Our late King *James* the Second's Queen was a Daughter of this Family.

2. *Baſtia*, a fortified Town in an Iſland of the *Panaro*, 10 miles North-Eaſt of *Modena*.

3. *Finale di Modena*, another little well fortified Town on an Iſland of the ſame River, 19 miles North-Eaſt of *Modena*.

4. *Mirandola* had formerly Dukes of its own, that made a great Figure in Hiſtory; particularly *Johannes Picus*, and his Son *Johannes Franciſcus*, were noted for Learning. The Town lies 21 miles North-Eaſt of *Modena*. It is Capital of its Duchy, has ſuffered much by War, and particularly in the laſt with the *French* when they took it, but at length quitted it. The adjacent Country abounds with Corn and Wine.

5. *Concordia*, South from *Mirandola*, a fortified Town, and Capital of its County.

6. *Reggio*, 26 miles North-Weſt of *Modena*, Capital of its Duchy, lies in a fine Country. It is handſome, populous, has fine Churches, Convents, Palaces, and a ſtrong Citadel. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Bologna*, and has a good Trade in Spurs, Works of Ivory and Wood, Shrines, Agnus Dei's, *&c.*

7. *Bercello*, 27 miles North-Weſt from *Reggio* on the *Po*. It is a ſtrong Town, and was taken and retaken by the *French* and Imperialiſts in the laſt Wars.

8. *Carpi*, Capital of its Principality, 9 miles North-Weſt of *Modena*, is very ſtrong, has a good Citadel, an independent Collegiate Church, and was taken and retaken by the *French* and *Germans* in the late Wars.

9. *St. Martin d'Eſt*, 20 miles North-Weſt from *Modena*, is a pleaſant Town with a Caſtle, the Reſidence of a Prince, who is a Branch of the Family of *Modena*.

10. *Scandiano*, and, 11. *Correggio*, are of little Note, but for giving Names to their reſpective Diſtricts.

SOUTH ITALY.

IT contains the reſt of this Country, and is divided into the following Dominions.

I. *The Great Duchy of* TUSCANY, *or* FLORENCE,

HAS *Genoa* on the North-Weſt, *Parma*, *Modena*, *Bologna*, and *Romagna* on the North, others of the Pope's Dominions on the Eaſt, and the *Mediterranean* on the South. Its greateſt Extent from South-Eaſt to North-Weſt is 142 miles, and the greateſt Breadth Eaſt and Weſt 86; but it includes other petty Dominions, of which in their Place. Some part of the Country is mountainous, where there are Mines of Copper, Iron, Silver, and Allum, Quarries of fine Marble, Alabaſter, and Porphyry. In other Places it abounds with pleaſant Hills and Valleys, which produce Plenty of Wine, Oranges, Limons, Olives, and other Fruits, and ſtore of Corn and Graſs. It has alſo Mineral Waters, good againſt many Diſtempers. The chief Commodities of the Country, beſides thoſe already mentioned, are Wool, Flax, Saffron, Serges, Woollen Cloth, Silks, Tapeſtries, Gilt Leather, Earthen Ware, and Perfumes.

Places of Note are,

1. *Florence*, Capital of its Duchy, which comprehends moſt of North *Tuſcany*. The Town is 50 miles from *Modena*, Lat. 43. 42. Long. 11. 31. It is very ancient, and has undergone many Changes by Foreign and Civil Wars. It came under the Family of *Medicis* about 1410, who are now Hereditary Dukes. The Great Duke's Revenue is reckoned at 2 Millions of Crowns, and his Treaſury is ſaid to be very rich, ſo that he is able to raiſe 40000 Foot, 3000 Horſe, and to equip 2 Galleaſſes, 12 Galleys, and 20 Men of War upon occaſion. His Court is very ſplendid, becauſe of his numerous Train of Nobles, Officers, *&c.* but his Government is arbitrary, which would ſoon make the Country poor, only that he and his Nobles encourage Trade and Traffick themſelves. Moſt of the Gentlemen ſell their own Wines by retail through a Hole in the Wall of their Cellars, at which their Servants receive the Flasks and Money. There are ſome hundred Acres of Vineyards within the Walls of the City, which is very pleaſant, and lies at the beginning of a great Plain, which is bounded on all ſides by charming Hills, that riſe up inſenſibly to the higheſt parts of the *Appennine* Mountains; and among thoſe Hills are ſo many fine Villages, Gentlemens Seats, Gardens, Groves, and Woods of Olives, that they reſemble the *Elyſian* Fields of the Poets. It is reckoned 6 or 7 miles round, has 44 Pariſhes, 56 Nunneries, 24 Convents, of Monks, and 37 Hoſpitals. One of them for 900 Orphans, has 70000 Crowns *per annum* Revenue. Some reckon 152 Churches, 18 Halls belonging to Merchants, 72 Courts for Juſtice of all ſorts, 17 Palaces, 4 Bridges, 7 Public Fountains, 160 Public Statues, 6 Columns, and 2 Pyramids. The Inhabitants are reckoned from 80 to 100000. The chief Strength is in 3 Caſtles, one of which has Arms for 30000 Men. The Streets are neatly paved, and the Palaces reckoned the neateſt in *Italy*. The Duke's Palace is very magnificent. There is a Loadſtone at the great Gate, ſaid to weigh 5000 Pounds. Several of the Galleries and other Rooms are full of ancient and modern Curioſities. Thoſe of moſt value are kept in an Octogonal Room 24 Foot in Diameter, and covered with an arched Dome, the inſide of which is overlaid with Mother of Pearl. The Floor is paved with Marble of ſeveral Colours and fine Workmanſhip, the Walls hung with Velvet beautified with coſtly Ornaments, and the Windows are of Chryſtal. We cannot inſiſt on Particulars, but, among other things kept here, are the famous Diamond of *Florence*, that weighs 113 Carats, and is valued at 150000 Crowns, with a vaſt Collection of Precious Stones, admirably well wrought, and a vaſt number of Antique Pieces, with choice Pictures and Statues. The Gallery of the old Palace is a ſtately Pile, adorned with the Pictures and Statues of his own Family, and others of the greateſt Princes in *Europe*. His Armoury is large, filled with foreign Armour of great Value. Among others, a Fowling-Piece with a Barrel of Gold, a Piſtol with 5 Barrels, ſo ſhort as to be put into a Hat and diſcharged at once, on pretence of ſaluting an Enemy; another with 18 Barrels, for defending a Room. Here are 5 Cabinets full of Curioſities, among which are Veſſels of Precious Stones, valued at 200000 Crowns; an Ebony Cabinet with ancient Medals, valued at 500000 Crowns; a Table inlaid with Precious Stones, reſembling Birds, Flowers, *&c.* in their native Colours; worth 100000; and a great ſquare Room full of Gold and Silver Plate ſet with Precious Stones. There is a long Gallery from the Old Palace to the New, which runs over the River and the tops of ſeveral Houſes. The Duke's Gardens are extraordinary fine, but we can't inſiſt upon them. His Library is reckoned one of the beſt in *Europe*, and his Stables noble, well ſtored with fine Horſes, and near them a Garden with Dens for Wild Beaſts. Here is alſo an Univerſity and an Academy called *La Cruſca*, who by their famous Dictionary, which coſt them 40 Years in compoſing, have much enriched and refined their Language, which is now reckoned the pureſt in *Italy*. It is the See of an Archbiſhop. The Cathedral is 490 Foot long, and 380 high to the top of the Croſs on the Globe. It is covered on the outſide with poliſhed Marble of diverſe Colours, chequered, and paved in the ſame manner within, and adorned with fine Paintings of all ſorts. In ſhort, it is one of the moſt exquiſite pieces of Architecture in the World, and the Cupola for Height and Compaſs exceeds all in *Italy* but St. *Peter's*. The Church of St. *Laurence* has the Tombs of the Duke's Family, and a Chappel which, when finiſhed, will be one of the moſt rich and ſtately in the World. They have been above 70 Years at work upon it. It is Octogon; the Roof a ſpacious Cupola, with Niches in the ſides for the Statues of the Great Dukes. The inſide is covered with Jaſper, Agat, Lapis Lazuli, *&c.* wrought into various Figures, which make a glorious appearance. Here is alſo a Library, famous for ancient *Latin* and *Greek* Manuſcripts. The *Florentines* are reckoned witty, brave and frugal, but ridiculouſly jealous. *Machiavel*, *Boccace*, *Americus*, *Veſpucius*, and other Great Men, were born here. Among others, the famous *Johannes Picus de Mirandola* and *Jerom Savonarola*, both of them great Enemies to the Corruptions of the Church of *Rome*, and the latter endowed with a Prophetical Spirit, by which he foretold the Reformation and many Calamities, which ſoon after fell upon *Italy*. Here is a good Trade in Taffetas and other Silk Stuffs.

2. *Treſoli*, 3 miles North from *Florence*, formerly a great City, and famous for the Reſidence of the Augurs, but now only remarkable for being the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Florence*, and ſome Remains of Antiquity.

3. *Piſtoria*, or *Piſtoi*, 20 miles North-Weſt of *Florence*, a well-built Town, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Florence*.

4. *Prato*, 10 miles North-Weſt of *Florence*, one of the ſtrongeſt Forteſſes in *Italy*, and very pleaſant, has alſo a Cathedral, but the See united to *Piſtoria*.

5. *Poggio Imperiale*, 18 miles South of *Florence*, one of the Great Duke's fineſt Seats, and noted for the curious Cloſet and Oratory of *Charles* the Fifth's Natural Daughter, who was Ducheſs of *Florence*.

6. *Emproli*, 7. *St. Miniato*, 8. *Colle*, 9. *Monte Pulciano*, 10. *Cortone*, and, 11. *Borgo St. Sepulchro*, in this Duchy, are only noted for being the Sees of Biſhops, Suffragans of *Florence*. *Cortone* is pleaſant, well-built, and ſuppoſed to be older than *Rome*.

12. *Pietra Mala*, a Village 25 miles North of *Florence*, noted for an extraordinary Phænomenon, *viz.* a clear Flame that riſes up from a ſtony Way near it, without any viſible opening in the Ground.

13. *Arezzo*, or *Aretium*, 37 miles South-Eaſt of *Florence*, is well built, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Florence*, noted for the Birth of the Poet *Aretin*, called the Scourge of Princes, becauſe of his Satyrs; and of *Guido* the Muſician, a *Benedictine*, who invented the Muſical Notes *Ut*, *Re*, *Mi*, *Fa*, *Sol*, *La*.

1. The PISAN lies upon the Coaſt, South-Weſt of *Florence*, is one of the beſt Countries in *Tuſcany*, and has a great Trade in Cork, of which there is an entire Foreſt betwixt it and *Leghorn*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Piſa*, the Capital, upon the River *Arno*, near the Coaſt, 40 miles South-Weſt of *Florence*. It is very ancient, and ſo large that it is reckoned the ſecond in *Tuſcany*. The Streets are broad, ſtreight, well pav'd, and the Houſes generally well built; but the neighbourhood of *Leghorn* has drawn away moſt of its Inhabitants and Trade, and many removed to avoid the Duke's arbitrary Power. It is the See of an Archbiſhop, who is Primate of *Corſica*, has an Univerſity, and is the Reſidence of the Knights of the Pope and Martyr St. *Stephen*, the only Order in *Tuſcany*. The Cathedral is very ſtately, has Gates of Braſs, with the Hiſtory of our Redemption curiouſly engraven upon them. The Baptiſtery is 180 Foot round, the Church is lined with Marble, ſupported by 70 Pillars of the ſame, the Walls hung with red Velvet, the Roof richly gilt, the Altars very ſtately and finely painted, and on each ſide of the great one are Inſcriptions, with an Account of the great Victories and Exploits of the Citizens. Near the Church there is a round Steeple with 153 Steps, that inclines 15 Foot on one ſide, which ſome aſcribe to Art, and others to the ſinking of the Foundation. Near this Steeple lies the *Campo Santo*, or Burying-place, which is an oblong Square filled with Earth brought from *Jeruſalem*; and, they ſay, it conſumes a Corpſe in 48 Hours. It is incloſed, and has a broad Portico well painted, and under it a Decree of the City, ordering the Citizens to wear Mourning a Year for the Death of *Julius Caſar*. Here is an Aqueduct which conveys the Water by 5000 Arches into the Town from Hills 5 miles diſtant. The Water is ſo good, that it is carried in Flasks to *Florence*. The neighbouring Country has ſtore of Corn and Wine.

2. *Leghorn*, 12 miles South from *Piſa*, on the Coaſt. The old Town, *Liburnus*, was famous for building thoſe ſwift Ships, called by the *Romans*, *Liburnicæ Naves*. The new Town is encompaſſed with handſome Fortifications. The Houſes are of equal Height, and moſt of them painted on the outſide. It is frequented by Merchants of all Nations, becauſe a free Port, and drives a conſiderable Trade, eſpecially by its Bank. The chief Commodities here are, Cotton, Silk, Allum, Roman Anniſeed, Coffee, Drugs, Levant Goods, Oil and Wine. The Cuſtoms of the Port and City are one of the chief Branches of the Duke's Revenue. The Air was formerly unwholſome, but is much better ſince the Marſhes were drained by a Canal of 14 miles, cut from hence to *Piſa*, which carries Boats of great Burden. There is a large Piazza in the City, with a noble Statue of Duke *Ferdinand* I. The Harbour is noble, and within the great one is a leſſer for the Galleys. The firſt is ſecured by a Mole, has a Lanthorn with 7 Lights, and is defended by a Caſtle, near which lies the Tower for Gunpowder in the Sea. The *Greeks* have a Church, and the *Jews*, who are 5000, have a Synagogue here.

3. *Volterra*,

3. *Volterra*, 20 miles South-East of *Leghorn*, a very ancient City, and one of the first *Roman* Colonies in *Hetruria*, now only noted for the See of a Bishop, Suffragan to *Rome*. The adjacent Country is fruitful, abounds with Mineral Waters, and Quarries of fine Stone.

4. Sixteen miles North-West from hence lie the *Aquæ Volaterranæ*, now called *I Bagni al Morbo*, near the Town of *Mont Cerbero*; they are small Lakes of a vast Depth, from whence Water continually bubbles up 8 Foot deep, and falls down again with great Noise. It issues forth such Steams of Sulphur, as, *Bleau* says, kills Birds that fly over them; and when Meat is cast into them, it is thrown up again in a trice with the Flesh boiled off from the Bones.

5. *Citta del Sole* is a pretty strong Town, and Capital of that called *Romagna Floremina*, 40 miles North-East of *Florence*.

6. *Pont Remuli*, Capital of the *Val de Magra Florentina*, most of which belongs to the Great Duke as a Fief of the Empire. It has a good Castle, and is well fortified.

7. *Pietra Sancta*, Capital of its Lordship, 25 miles North-West from *Lucca*, is a small Town, well built, and the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Pisa*.

II. The Duchy of SIENNA lies South from *Florence*, and East from *Pisa*.
Places of Note are,

1. *Sienna*, the Capital, 45 miles South-East of *Leghorn*, and 30 South from *Florence*. It is very ancient, but the Situation incommodious, because it stands on high and low Ground. The Air is good, the Houses well built, the Streets neat, the Water excellent, and the *Tuscan* Language is taught and spoke here in Perfection, which makes the Town much frequented. It was the Head of a Republic for several Ages, is the third City of *Tuscany*, the See of an Archbishop, whose Cathedral is stately, of ancient Architecture, and faced with Marble within and without. The Roof Azure sprinkled with Stars, and the Pavement of Mosaic Work, with several Histories of the Old Testament. Here are the Images of all the Sybils, with their Characters and Prophecies, and a Series of the Popes. The Monasteries of the *Dominicans* and the *Cordeliers*, with the Palaces and Fountains of this City, are very magnificent. Here is a Place made in fashion of a Shell, that can easily be filled with Water from Fountains, to represent Naval Fights. The Houses round it are uniform, with Piazzas under them. Here is an Academy with a *Jesuits* College, and a Citadel built on a Hill, besides 15 or 20 square Towers for Defence of the City.

2. *Massa*, *Grossetto*, *Monte Alcino*, *Pienza*, *Foana*, or *Sovana*, and *Chiousi*, are only noted for being the Sees of Bishops in this Duchy, Suffragans of *Sienna*.

The Territories belonging to others within the Country of *Tuscany* are,

I. The Republic of LUCCA. It lies in the North Part, East from *Genoa*, is 25 miles South and North, and 27 East and West, and is under the Emperor's Protection.
Places of Note are,

1. *Lucca*, the Capital, 10 miles North-West from *Pisa*. It is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Pisa*, but exempted from his Jurisdiction. It lies in a pleasant Plain, near the River *Serchio*, encompassed with rich and well inhabited Hills. It is 3 miles round, fine, populous, adorned with stately Churches and Palaces, and has a great Trade in Silks, Silk Stuffs, and Olives, which are much esteemed. The Fortifications are regular, well lined, and have 12 Bastions. The Government is purely Aristocratical. Their chief Magistrate, called *Gonfalonier*, or Standard-Bearer, assumes the Title of Prince, but they call him only His Excellency. He is changed every two Months, and has 240 Nobles under him, who are divided into two parts, and govern by turns half a Year about. He lives in the Public Palace with his 9 Counsellors, has a Table at the Public Charge, and after 6 Years is capable of being chose again. The Publick Revenues are 100000 Crowns *per annum*, and 'tis said they can raise 15000 Foot and 3000 Horse, and that on pressing Occasions they can arm 30000 Men. They have a considerable quantity of Arms in their Arsenal for so small a State, kept in very good Order. A great many of their chief Families removed to *Geneva* upon the Reformation. They have only two or three more large Towns, one of them called *Via Reggio*, 10 miles West from *Lucca*, with a convenient Harbour, defended by a Tower.

II. The State DELLI PRÆSIDII lies betwixt the *Siennese* and the *Mediterranean*, is about 27 miles East and West, and 15 South and North. The *Spaniards* reserved this part by Treaty in 1554.
Places of Note are,

1. *Orbitello*, 50 miles South-East from *Sienna*. It lies in a Lake near the Sea, with which it communicates, and is so well fortified, that it has been frequently besieged in vain.

2. *Porto Hercole*, a large Town with a Harbour on the *Mediterranean*, 6 miles South-East from *Orbitello*, defended by a good Castle.

3. *Porto Sancto Stephani*, another Town with a Harbour and Fortress built on a Height, 10 miles West of *Porto Hercole*.

4. *Talamone*, a small Town, with a Harbour naturally fortified by Mountains, which defend its Avenues from *Leghorn*.

III. The Principality of PIOMBINO lies along the Coast betwixt the *Siennese* and *Pisan*. It is 20 miles long, and 10 where broadest, but most of it narrow, being indented with a large Bay. *Piombino*, the Capital, is a strong Fortress with a Harbour, 47 miles South-East from *Leghorn*. It is subject to its own Prince, but the *Spaniards* reserved a right of keeping a Garrison here.

IV. The Domain of the House of CIBO lies East from *Genoa*, is about 10 miles long, and 10 broad. The Family of *Cibo* is ancient, and has produced very Great Men, though their Dominions are small.
Places of Note here are,

1. *Massa*, Capital of its Duchy, 21 miles North-East of *Piombino*, a small Town well built, defended by a good Citadel, and adorned with a fine Palace, where the Prince resides.

2. *Carara*, Capital of its Principality, 5 miles North-West from *Massa*, at the Foot of the Mountains whence the White Marble is dug that is so much esteemed all over *Europe*.

V. The Marquisat DE FOS DI NUOVO lies North-West from *Massa*, is of small extent, belongs to the ancient Family of *Malespina*, and has a Town of its own name 8 miles North from *Cazara*, small, but populous, and defended by an ancient Castle.

VI. We come next to those on the Coast of *Tuscany*, where we have, 1. *Gorgona*, 36 miles West of the Coast of *Tuscany*; it belongs to the Duke, is about 10 miles round, and has a small Town defended by a Fort. 2. *Elba*, which lies 10 miles West of the Coast, betwixt it and *Corsica* is 20 miles long, and 8 where broadest, but much indented by Bays. 'Tis about 40 miles round, and has many Iron Mines.
The chief Places are,

1. *Porto-Longone*, on the South-East side of the Island, a small Town with a good Harbour, defended by a strong Fortress on a Rock, where the King of *Spain* has a Garrison, tho' the Place belongs to the Prince of *Piombino*.

2. *Porto-Ferrajo* in a Bay on the North-West side of the Island, has a good Harbour and a strong Citadel, where the Duke of *Tuscany*, who holds it in Fee of the Crown of *Spain*, has a strong Garrison.

3. *Pianosa* Island lies South-West from *Elba* 11 miles, belongs to the Duke of *Tuscany*, but is of little Note.

4. *Giglio*, 45 miles South-East of *Pianosa*, and 6 West from *Porto Hercole*; the Coast of *Tuscany* is 25 miles round, and subject in Spirituals to the Abbot of *Trefontana*, near *Rome*.

II. *The Dominions of the* POPE

HAVE those of *Venice* on the North; *Mantua*, *Modena* and *Tuscany* on the North-West; *Naples* on the East and South-East; the *Mediterranean* on the South-West, and the *Adriatic* on the North-East. They are much indented by the neighbouring Dominions, so that the Form of them is irregular. The greatest Extent from South-East to North-West, is about 240 miles, but the breadth very unequal, the greatest from East to West being about 92. They are divided as follows.

I. The FERRARESE, which lies South from the *Paduan*, and East from the *Bolognese* along the *Adriatic*. It is 64 miles East and West, 50 miles where broadest, but in other Places not above 15. It has plenty of Corn, Flax and Hemp, but is low and marshy, and suffers frequently by the Inundations of some Branches of the *Po* that run thro' it.
Places of Note are,

1. *Ferrara*, an ancient City, 31 miles South-East of *Padua*. It was one of the most considerable in *Italy*, while possess'd by the Princes of *Este*, but is much decay'd since it fell under the Pope; so that though it be large and handsome, it is ill Peopled, and has more Houses than Inhabitants. The Churches and Palaces are still magnificent, particularly that of the ancient Dukes where the Pope's Legat resides. Here is a strong Citadel built to curb the Inhabitants, but the other Fortifications were much neglected till the last Wars in *Italy*. It is a Bishop's See, Suffragan of *Rome*, has a stately Cathedral and an University formerly of Reputation, but now reduced to a College of Jesuits. Here are no other Places of Note but *Commachio*, 30 miles South-East from *Ferrara*, the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Ravenna*, and Capital of its District, to which the House of *Este* lays claim. The Air is unwholsome for want of draining the Marshes, so that it is inhabited only by a few Fishermen.

II. The BOLOGNESE lies betwixt *Modena*, *Ferrara* and *Romagna*, is 40 miles East and West, and 24 South and North.
Places of Note are,

1. *Bologna* the Capital, 23 miles South-West of *Ferrara*, an ancient City, formerly a Roman Colony, and afterwards Capital of a Republic. It is the second Town of the Ecclesiastic State, one of the largest, best Peopled, and finest in *Italy*. Is it surnam'd the *Fat*, because of its fruitful Territory, which abounds with Corn, Wine and Wax; has been govern'd by a Cardinal Legat sent from the Pope since 1409. and they are allow'd an Envoy at *Rome*. Their University was formerly one of the most considerable in *Europe*, and was established in 423. This Town is the See of an Archbishop, who has the Title of a Prince of the Empire. The Houses are for the most part of Stones and Brick plaister'd over. The Streets pretty streight. The Senate-House is one of the noblest and neatest in Christendom. Here are many fine Palaces and private Houses, with noble Squares, excellent Fountains and high Towers: That of *Asinelli* is 376 foot high. This Town is noted for the best Sausages in *Europe*, Soap, Lace, Crapes and Silks. They have 400 Mills for their Manufactures, and make considerable Profit by selling their little Dogs. The Cathedral is noted for the Tombs of Cardinals and other great Prelates, and has a noble Library second to few in *Europe*. They pretend to a Manuscript of the Bible, writ in white Skins by the Prophet *Esdras*, so far as his own time. Their largest Church is that of St. *Petronius*, in the Pavement of which is *Cassini*'s Meridian Line drawn in Copper, 220 foot long. Here are several other stately Churches and Monasteries. The Pope's Palace in the middle of the Town is very noble and richly furnished: the Front of the Square has a Gallery with Marble Balluster the whole length of it; and over them a curious Brass Statue of Pope *Paul* V. of a gigantic size. The Streets have Piazza's on both sides, and the City is so large, that it gave convenient Entertainment to the Emperor *Charles* V. with all the Princes and Ambassadors that attended him, with the Pope and 15 Cardinals, when the Emperor was Crown'd here in 1529. This City lies at the foot of the *Appennine Hills*, which on the South side are covered with Olives, Vines, Figs and other Fruit-trees of all sorts. On the other side it is encompass'd with pleasant Fields that abound with Corn, Flax, Hemp, &c. and fine rows of Trees, especially Mulberries, which feed multitudes of Silk-Worms. The shining *Bononia* Stones are found in a Hill 3 miles from the City.

2. *Bentivoglio*. 10 miles North-East of *Bologna*, noted for giving the Title to one of the ancientest Families in *Italy*, and for the Cruelty of Pope *Julius* II. in 1509. who commanded all the Houses of its Lord, *John Bentivoglio*, to be demolish'd, and several of his Children to be murder'd, when he chased him from the City.

3. *Fort Urban*, 10 miles West from *Bologna*, a Fortress built by Pope *Urban* VIII. for defence of the Ecclesiastical State on that side.

III. Romagna, or Romandiola, East of the *Bolognese*, is 75 miles East and West, 40 South and North, very pleasant, and abounds with Corn, Wine, Oil, Figs, other Fruit-trees of all sorts; fine Woods, Hills, Meadows, Springs and Salt-Mines, which are its chief Riches.

Places of Note are,

1. *Ravenna* the Capital, 31 miles South-East of *Bologna*. It is so ancient, that some ascribe its Foundation to *Tubal*. It was the best Harbour the *Romans* had on the *Adriatic*; and tho' the Sea be now retir'd 3 miles from it, the Iron Rings to which the Ships were fasten'd, and the Ruins of a Watch-Tower and Beacon still continue. It was the Residence of several Emperors and their Exarchs, or Lieutenants, but has never recover'd its Lustre since taken and sack'd by the *French* in 1512. So that it is ill Peopled, the Houses mean, and their Churches ruinous. It is the See of an Archbishop, the Cathedral noble, and its Nave supported by 56 Pillars of Grecian Marble. Here are 6 other fine Churches, and in that of St. *Vitalis* there is a Pillar scarce to be match'd any where else, *because it seems to contain* all manner of precious Stones. In the great Square are several Columns and Statues. The Plains from which the Sea has retir'd, are now among the fruitfullest in *Italy*.

2. *Cervia*, 11 miles South-East from *Ravenna*, in a marshy Ground, with many Salt-Pits and Eeles, of which the Inhabitants make great Profit. It is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Ravenna*, but ill Peopled, because of the bad Air.

3. *Rimini* the old *Ariminum*, 7 miles South-East of *Cervia*, a Roman Colony, much beautified by *Augustus*, who built their Bridge and Triumphal Arch, Amphitheatre and Pharo's, the Remains of which are still to be seen. The Town is decayed since the ruin of their Harbour, and the retiring of the Sea. There are still some fine Houses, Palaces and Churches, and 2 Squares, in one of them a Marble Pedestal, with an Inscription signifying, That *Cæsar* harangued his Soldiers here; and in the other a Marble Fountain of curious Workmanship. It is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Ravenna*, and noted for a Council called by *Constantius*, which favour'd the Arians. The neighbouring Plains abound with Corn, Wine, Olives, Figs, *&c.*

4. *Sarcina*, 18 miles South of *Cervia*, noted for the birth of *Plautus*, when it was a considerable City, but now a mean Village, tho' the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Ravenna*.

5. *Cesena*, 5 miles South-West of *Rimini*, is the like, and defended by a Castle on a Hill. Mr. *Lassels* says, that near this Town he saw a Stone with an Inscription containing the Decree of the Roman Senate, forbidding any Officer or Soldier to pass the *Rubicon* without their Consent on pain of Treason; a sufficient Proof that the River *Pisatello* in the neighbourhood is the ancient *Rubicon*.

6. *Bertinoro*, 18 miles South-West of *Cesena*, the ancient *Forum Trueminorum*, is the See of a Bishop, defended by a Citadel on a pleasant Hill that abounds with Vines.

7. *Forli*, the old *Forum Livii*, 10 miles South-West of *Ravenna*, is a handsome Town, in a fruitful and pleasant Plain, and the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Ravenna*.

8. *Faenza*, the old *Faventia*, 14 miles South-West of *Ravenna*. It suffered much by old and modern Wars, but is still a handsome Town, the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Ravenna*, and has a good Trade in Earthen-Ware and whitening Thread. The Neighbourhood abounds with millions of little Flies, that shine by Night like Glow-Worms, with a Light in their Tails; they are thought to be *Pliny*'s *Cicindelæ*, and *Aristotle*'s *Lampuridæ*.

9. *Imola*, *Forum Cornelii*, 9 miles North-West of *Faenza*, an ancient, populous and pleasant Town, the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Ravenna*.

IV. The Dutchy of Urbino lies South-East of *Ravenna*, is 66 miles East and West, and 55 South and North; had formerly Dukes of its own, Pope *Urban* VIII. bought it of the last for 100000 Ducats. It is unwholsome and barren, except of good Figs with which it abounds.

Places of Note are,

1. *Urbino*, 40 miles South-East of *Ravenna*, is the See of an Archbishop, and noted for the Birth of the famous Painter *Raphael*, and of *Polidore Virgil*, who wrote the *English History*. It is small, but very populous, has many fine Houses, and a noble Palace where their Dukes resided. The Pretender to the *British* Crown stayed here some time in 1718.

2. *Urbanea*. 3. *Cagli*. 4. *Fossombrone*, in this Dutchy, are only noted for being Sees of Bishops, Suffragans of *Urbino*.

5. *Fano*, 16 miles North-East of *Urbino*, on the Coast of the *Adriatic*, had its Name from a Temple of Fortune, built in Remembrance of the Victory which the *Romans* gain'd over *Asdrubal*, when they killed 50000 *Carthaginians*. Here is a Triumphal Arch still entire.

6. *St. Leo*, Capital of the County of *Montefeltre*, a strong Fortress on a high Mountain, 30 miles West of *Urbino*. 7. *Penna de Billi*, a large Town. 8. *Gubio* or *Eugubium*. And, 9. *Senegaglia*, Capital of its Vicariat, a Port Town well fortified and built; are the Sees of Bishops, Suffragans of *Urbino*.

10. *Citta de Castra*, Capital of its County, well fortified and peopled, is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Rome*.

11. *Pesaro*, Capital of its Lordship, 29 miles North-East from *Urbino*, on the Coast of the *Adriatic*, is the largest Town in the Dutchy of *Urbino*, well built, and one of the most flourishing belonging to the See of *Rome*. It is well fortified after the old Fashion; has a Bridge over the River *Faglia*, handsome Houses, and is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Urbino*, who has a magnificent Cathedral and Palace; Provisions are cheap here, but the Air bad in Summer, and very dangerous in *July* and *August*.

V. The Republick of St. Marino, North from *Urbino*, is about 10 miles round. It has been a free State since *A. C.* 600. St. *Marino* the Capital, 12 miles North of *Urbino*, is a small City on a steep Mountain, very strong by Situation, there being a dreadful Precipice on one side, defended by 3 Towers; and on the other there are 2 Ascents from the Suburbs to the City, one of them winding, by which a Coach may come to the Gates, the other very steep. The Streets are narrow and the Houses mean. They have 2 Monasteries within the Walls, one in the Suburb, and another of the *Servites*, a mile from the Town, which has its own Bishop. The Government is by a Council of Forty five, 15 of them Gentlemen, 15 Tradesmen, and 15 Countrymen. They continue for Life, and are supplied by others chosen of the same Rank. They elect two Consuls every half Year, and two thirds of the Votes carry the Choice. They have 9 Villages, 4 or 5 Castles, 8 Corn-Mills, and 2 Powder-Mills in their Jurisdiction. They are under Protection of the Pope. Their Arms are 3 Towers on a Mountain, with this Motto, *Libertas Perpetua*, Perpetual Liberty. They have a weekly Market in the Suburb at the Foot of the Hill, where 5000 Hogs are sometimes sold in a day. They have 4 annual Fairs, where many Herds of Cattle are sold, and they demand only *6 d. per* Drove, be it great or small, to the great disgust of neighbouring Princes, whose Customs are thereby much lessened. They have no Black Cattle, but abundance of Sheep and Goats, and *Muscatella* Wine. They muster their Troops at St. *Bartholomew* Fair, which are 1500, and the whole Inhabitants of the Republic 7000.

VI. The Perusin, South of *Urbino*, is 30 miles East and West, and 28 South and North, abounds with good Corn and Wine.

Places of Note are,

1. *Perusa*, the Capital, 39 miles South-West of *Urbino*, is ancient, suffered much in the War betwixt *Augustus* and *Mark Anthony*, and afterwards. It is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Rome*, and has a well-frequented University. It always affected a Republican Government, till Pope *Paul* III. built a Citadel to curb the Inhabitants.

2. *Lake Thrasimene*, or *Plestina*, now the Lake of *Perusa*, 7 miles West of the Town, famous for *Hannibal*'s Victory over the *Romans* near it, *A. U. C.* 537. It is 7 miles long, 7 broad, abounds with excellent Fish, that yield the People great Profit, and has *Castiglione del Lago*, a pretty Town, 14 miles West of *Perusa*, and another called *Possignano*, 11 miles North-West from them, on its Banks.

VII. The Orvietan, South and South-West of the *Perusin*, 30 miles East and West, and 24 South and North, is pleasant, and abounds with Corn and Wine.

Places of Note are,

1. *Orvieto*, a large City on a high Hill, 30 miles South of *Perusa*, near the *Faglia*, the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Rome*, has one of the finest Cathedrals in *Italy*, is naturally strong, being surrounded by high Rocks, and famous for its Antidote against Poyson, from hence called *Orvietan*.

2. *Bagnarea*, 5 miles East, the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Rome*.

3. *Aquapendente*, so called by reason of the Waters that flow from a Mountain on which it stands, and run into the *Paglia*. It is the See of a Bishop removed from *Castro*, destroyed by Pope *Innocent* X. and large, but neither rich nor populous. A mile below it there is a fine Bridge over the *Paglia*, called *Ponte Gregoriano*.

VIII. Castro Duchy, South of the *Orvietan*, is about 9 miles South and North, and 6 East and West. Pope *Innocent* X. took it from the Duke of *Parma*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Castro*, a strong Town, till ruined by that Pope in 1649, because they killed the Bishop he sent them.

2. *Castle Farnese*, 2 miles North-East, a small Town, so named from the Family of *Farnese*, formerly Princes of the Country.

3. *Tuscanella*, formerly a great City that gave name to *Tuscany*, now a ruinous Village.

4. *Montalto*, a small Town with a Harbour, on the River *Flora*, that falls into the *Mediterranean* 3 miles below it.

IX. Ombria, Umbria, or the Duchy of Spoletto, North-East from *Castro*, is 65 miles East and West, and 47 North and South. It is divided into Marshes, Hills and Plains. The Product is Corn, Wine, Oil, Figs, and other Fruit. The People are reckoned the most Warlike in *Italy*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Spoletto*, 27 miles South-East of *Perusa*, an ancient and formerly a considerable Town. It has the Remains of some old *Roman* Structures, was formerly a Republic, has now a Governour from the Pope, is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Rome*, but has nothing remarkable except the Cathedral, a strong Castle, and an old Aqueduct.

2. *Foligne*, or *Fuligno*, 16 miles North-East of *Spoletto*, a rich, populous and trading Town. The Traffic is chiefly in Cloth, and Lace of Gold and Silver, and Silk Manufactures.

3. *Assisio*, or *Asino*, 15 miles North-West of *Fuligne*, the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Rome*, and noted for the Corpse of St. *Francis*, the Founder of the *Franciscans*, which is kept here, but the Pope forbids it to be shewn to any body.

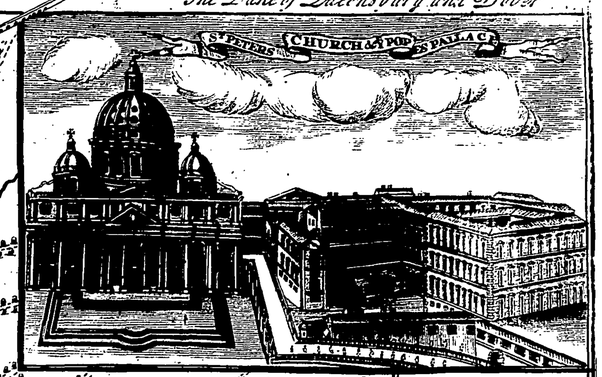
4. *Narni*, 15 miles West from *Spoletto*, the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Rome*, but ill peopled, noted for an Arch of 170 Foot wide near it, being one of the four which made a Communication betwixt the Mountain of *Spoletto*, and another of the same Height in the way to *Perusa*, supposed to have been the Work of *Augustus*.

5. *Cesis*, *Ceſi*, or *Cesium*, 8 miles North-East from *Narni*, noted for a Cataract in the River *Velino* in the Neighbourhood, which, *Athanasius Kircher* says, is the most famous in *Italy*. It falls like a Bow from Rocks 300 Foot high into a deep Whirl-pool, with such a Noise as stuns those near it, and is heard in a calm Night at 5 miles distance. The Waters are dashed against the Rocks with so much Force, that they form a continual Shower, and, when the Sun shines, a constant Rainbow. The Water is of a petrifying Quality. He thinks it has some Communication with *Mons Æolius* near it, which he describes thus. It lies betwixt the Castle of St. *Gemini* and *Terni*, is a Chain of Hills 8 miles long, East and West, formed by huge Rocks, wonderfully placed above one another. From the Crannies of these Mountains issue vehement Gusts of Wind, especially in Summer, when the Inhabitants bring those Winds by Canals into their Cellars to cool their Wines, and preserve their Fruit, and those of Quality have them so contrived, that they let in what quantity of Wind they please. The Winds blow only in the Summer Months, 4 Hours before Noon, and 4 Hours after, and are more or less strong, according to the Heat of the Day. The Surface of the Rocks is full of Holes and Chinks, into which if any thing be thrown, it makes a great Noise.

A NEW MAPP OF ROME SHEWING ITS ANTIENT AND PRESENT SCITUATION

Most humbly Inscribd To His Grace The Duke of Queensbury and Dover





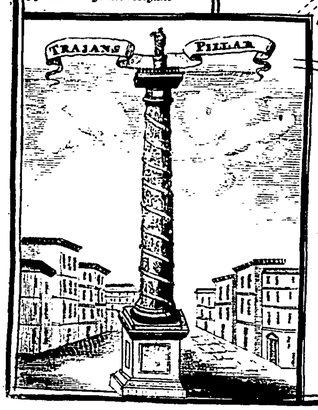
AN ALPHABETICALL TABLE

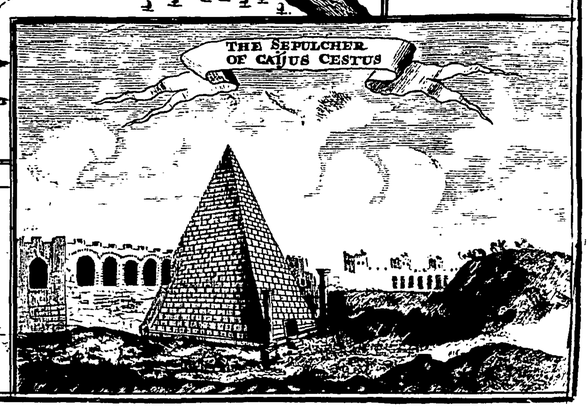
of the Churches, Parishes, Monasteries, Convents, Oratories, & Fraternities in ROME.

1. S. Andrea a Catabarbi.
2. Andrea d. S. M. Portarum.
3. Andrea de Scopis Sarsina.
4. Andrea in the Vale PP. Theat.
5. Andrea Collegia Soriæ.
6. Andrea Agnati in Latrum.
7. Andrea Catabarbi de Neofitis.
8. Anima de Germani de Cubicularij.
9. Anima de Cubicularij in Arcubio.
10. Anima de Palgrimari P. Borgo.
11. Anna de Fiamin: d'Arcadia.
12. S.ta Anastasia P. Sancta Sanctorum.
13. S.ta Annunziat: Orat: d'Spiti.
14. Antonij Abbat: Hospitr.
15. Antonij de Padua Portugues.
16. Appollinaris Collegij Germanor.
17. Appollinaris, Monach. Adsert. Orat.
18. Apostolor. Portæ Angelica.
19. Athanasij Collegij Greco.
20. Benedicti in Pigna.
21. Bernardini a Orat: d'Francis.
22. Bibliotheca Sancta Sanctorum.
23. Brigidæ a Piazza Farnesij.
24. Calisti a Termis P. Nunz.
25. Carthi a Fontain.
26. Caterinæ de Funari.
27. Caterinæ de Siena.
28. Caterinæ a Monte di Magnoli.
29. Cosmi e Damiani Parr: Collegij.
30. Chiara Mon.s de Chiara.
31. Ciprotti Monti Francis.
32. Claudij a Lauro et Magni.
33. Clementis de Laterano.
34. S. Croce a Monte Citorio.
35. S. Croce Longaro.
36. Dominici s. Domin:
37. Eligij de Ferrara.
38. Francisci S. P. Rotundo.
39. Francisci de Speechi Terre.
40. Francisci a Ripa P. Min:
41. Francisci in Stimi Cognat.
42. Gallicanor. de Sabina.
43. Giacomo (Giacomo) Mitelli Incurabile.
44. Giacomo de Spagna Minona.
45. Giesu (Jesus) Casa Professa.
46. Giesu Maria P. P. Rotas.
47. Giovanni Laurent. P. Pisarini.
48. Giovan (John) Laterani.
49. Giovan in Fonte Bapt: Constantino.
50. Giovan de Collato Confrat: de Mise.
51. Giovan de Fiorent: Parroc: P. Pont.
52. Giovan de Genoej: Trastevere.
53. Giovan in Mercatello.
54. Giovan de Bologn: P. Regola.
55. Giovan Malan Trast:
56. Giovan Colanna Metropr: Benedet:
57. Giuseppe (Joseph) di Falegnam: Exter.
58. Giuseppe Capella Casa Al: Carm:
59. Girolamo di Carita Fatore Augt:
60. Giuliano in Banchi P. Farnese
61. Gregorio (Gregory) a Ponte
62. Gregor: P. Cubicularij
63. Grigi: de Monet Regalis
64. Holmi (Holmi) de Ord: Amatore
65. Homobono de Satori
66. Ignatij di Casa di Jesu
67. Illuro: Mag.co Francis:
68. Ima Gl. Assumt. Parr:
69. Leonardo de Colmedoli
70. Laurenso (Laurence) in Damaso
71. Lorenzo in Miranda Spedali
72. Lucia Filiaco Fiorent: de Carceri
73. Lucia de Chiavica d'Confession
74. Lucia in Selci M. Augustin
75. Maria d'Angeli a Termine
76. Maria in Aquiro Rotar:
77. Mar: in Campo Santo Teutoni
78. Mar: in Cappella Trastevere
79. Mar Caritas di Pone Lateurari
80. Mar: d'Carmine Confrat: Trast:
81. Mar: di Carmine Confrat: P. Moni
82. Mar: di Im-Concet P. Capuch:
83. Maria d'Consolation Hospit:
84. Mar al Sasso S. Jam: Incuren:
85. Mar: in S. John Riform:
86. Mar in Grotta Finta Parrochia
87. Mar: di Horto P. Trastevere
88. Mar: Imperatr: Lateran
89. Mar: Liberat: in Campo Vaccin
90. Mar: Maggiore Basil: Colleg:
91. Mar: d. Miracoli S. Orst
92. Mar: Mar: Carmel
93. Mar: in Monserrato Parrocha
94. Mar: in Monte Carmelitani
95. Maria d'Ospo di Melchini
96. S. Maria d'Pitta Hospit: Pitæ
97. Maria d'Pante Parroch
98. Maria Purificat de Nas Obra
99. Maria Purificat Monti chiara
100. Maria Purificat Congr: Ital. Mort:
101. Maria del Portic: d. Schuitz
102. Maria Regina Cel. Mona: Carm
103. Maria Rotunda Panthion
104. Maria Sanctæ Perfrancelli
105. Maria Dolori: d. Mod. Augustin
106. Maria del Suffragio Confrat: Pont
107. Maria in Via Lata P. Regina Pacis
108. Maria in Via Confrat: Collana
109. Maria Egiziaca Congr: Fort: Verule
110. Maria Magdalen de Pazi Carm
111. Maria Miracoli d. PP. Minister
112. Mar: in Vallicella P. Filippo
113. Milit: Corridore Castelli
114. Nicolo (Nicolas) a Calcare Parr
115. Nicolo de Incoronati Pisa
116. Norberto PP. Premonstrat:
117. Paolo (Paul) d. Ripetta 3 Ord
118. Pietr: Confrat: Confrat: d'Fiorent:
119. Pietro (Peter) Vatican: Basilica
120. SS Quarante P. Prefuiver:
121. Rocco Religios: Eccl. Mona:
122. Rosalia P. Cappuccinor:
123. Saba in Aventine Ripa
124. Salvatore (Saviour) d. Sorte Parr
125. Salvat: Imag: Natis. March:
126. Salvat: Incurab: d. Morb:
127. Salvat: in Onda Comm: Part:
128. Salvat: al Pont: Rotz P. Trinit:
129. Salvat: a Scalis S. in Laterano
130. SS. Sacram: Cantera Titoli:
131. SS. Sacram: Mi. Cappuc:
132. Sergio e Bacco d'Rutini:
133. Silvia in S. Gregorio
134. Spirito in Sassia Hospit:
135. Stefano (Stephen) d. Cacco Militia
136. Steffo d. gli Indiani P. Rotas
137. Steph: d'gli Vngheri P. Borg:
138. Tirgilio & Carm: & Font:
139. Tritoni a Lungaritini:
140. Theodori Colleg: Templ: d'Rom
141. Thomas d. Canterbery Englih Coll
142. Valentino e Ilchajri d. Mercitari
143. Vincent Anaftf. d. Cochæ Regal
144. Vitalis: Mon: S. Fran:
145. Urbano Mon: d. Cistelli

A TABLE OF THE *Churches Titular of Cardinalls*

151. Agostino d. P. Eremit. Scopoli Par:
152. Alexis P. d. Girolamo Ripa:
153. Anastas: Collegi P. Trevi
154. Angioli in Piscaria Colleg: Istrug:
155. Bibiana P. Ripa
156. Bartholi. d'Isola Temp: S. Francis
157. Bernardo alle Terme Basilic:
158. Cecilia Mon: d. Calmad: P. Tor Arg:
159. Clement d. Dominicani P. Mont
160. Cosmo & Damia Templ: Rom: Fran
161. Croce in Jerusalem & Ospiter:
162. Ildefonso Coll. D. P. Sapia:
163. Eusebi. & Mon: Celestini Par: Tri
164. Gordiano & Carm: Par:
165. Lorenzo in Damaso Coll. d. Vice:
166. Lorenzo in Lucina de Chiar. Regol
167. Marcelli: a Ponte al Corso
168. Maria d. gli Angioli Orta:
169. Maria in Aquario gli Or: inetti
170. Maria in Araceli S. Franc
171. Maria in Cosm: & Schiera: Coll:
172. Maria in Porta: in Transtiber:
173. Maria Sop. Minerv: Dom: Trini:
174. Mari: del Pace P. Lateran
175. Maria: & Exp: Erem: S. August
176. Mar: Scala d. Carm:
177. Mar: in Trafpontin: Carm:
178. Mar: in Trip: Coll: P. P. Teor
179. Pietro et Schiller: Thom: Anti:
180. Nicole in Carcere Coll:
181. Pietro Mantor: d. S. Fran:
182. Prassi d. Mont: d. Vitel:
183. Prisca Mon: Dominic: d. Bernard
184. Quatro Coronan. Mon: d. Orfan
185. Susanna d. Emitate Coll:
186. Sabina de Dom: gio Temp:
187. Sixto de P. Dominic
188. Stephi. Mon: Coll: Tom: Clun:
189. Sofanna Mon: d. d. Bernard
190. Tomas in Parione P.
191. Vita Modesto Arco Gallion





A TABLE OF THE PALLACES AND COLLEDGES IN ROME

219. Palace Accorombni R. Borgo	241. P. Colonna S. Apostoli	220. P. Farnes: d. Chiesa all. Lungara	229. P. Nunez R. Campo Mar.	238. P. Pont. Lateran. R. A.
198. Pal: Alberini in Banchi R. Pont:	218. P. Colon. in Borg Nuovi.	223. P. Falconiera Ba. S. Mare	230. P. Ospia a Campo d. Fiori	237. P. Pont. a Monte cavallo
199. Pal. Aldobrandini a Monte	217. P. Colon. dietro la Font: di Trevi	224. P. Mar. Sotto Compidoglio	231. P. S. Offizio R. Borg	235. P. Ricci Nobile d. Regina
200. Pal: Altempsi alla Polinaria	218. P. Conti. R. Campo Marzo	225. P. Annini a. d. Cavalli	232. P. Pamphilia Navona	239. P. Rocci R. Regole.
201. Pal: Altieri al Gesu Reina	219. P. Cesa in Borgo Nuovi	226. P. Monte d. Pieta R. Regola	233. P. Fabritij S. Kathrine	240. P. Sacchetti in Strad. Gulia
202. Pal: Pichonel. Degna Ad:	220. P. Palomar a Strada Felia	227. P. Mutij dietro S. Apostoli	234. P. Patron. al Gesu R. Pigna	241. P. Salusti: ad Imagera
203. Pal: Barberini a Capo di Case	221. P. Farnes: dietro Dat: a Parm.	228. P. Wert alla Chiavichetta	235. P. Pichini Pia: Farnese	242. P. Sforza Pallavicini R. Font
204. Pal: Benedittini R. Trafi:				244. P. Sforza R. Monti.
205. Pal: Borghese R. Campo Marzo				245. P. Mons Comend. S. Spirit
206. Pal: Borghesi di Pal. Famiglia				246. P. Savoi Pigna.
207. Pal: Bufalo et alberia R. Trevi				247. P. Strossi al Gesu R. Rollonn
208. Pal: Panonmagogna R. Parione				248. P. Zacherrij al Trin: d. Mont
209. Pal: Caffarelli in Campidoglio				249. P. Bonelli S. Apostoli R. Monte
210. Pal: Cancellaria R. Parione				250. P. Borromeo a S. Marcella
211. Pal: Corsi Colletti in Borg nuovi.				251. P. Spado al Corso R. Rollon
212. Pal: Capitol. Piazza Campi				252. P. Capranica Rollon.
213. Pal: Chigi al Corso R. Rollonna				
214. Pal: Colonesi S. Apostoli				

Publick Buildings and Palaces
Churches
Piazzas
Common Buildings
Gardens

A Scale of 500 Paces containing half an Italian Mile
100 200 300 400 500

A Scale of 500 Paces being half an English Mile
100 200 300 400 500 600 Feet

I Senex Recogn.
I: Harris Sculp

Noiſe. If any light thing be applied to the Mouths of thoſe Holes in Winter, it is drawn in inſtead of being blown out, and with the moſt Force when the Cold is ſtrongeſt. The Quality of the Air is ſo far from hurting the People which ſtay in thoſe Caverns, as is common to other cold Air, that it contributes to their Health; and in Summer thoſe Rocks contract ſuch a Heat by the Sun, and reflect it ſo ſtrongly into the neighbouring Valleys, that it is as hot there as under the Torrid Zone, and both Men and Cattle retire to the Houſes in the Heat of the Day.

6. *Terni*, the old *Interamnis*, is 9 miles North-East of *Narni*. It was a *Roman* Colony with great Privileges, and there is an Inſcription upon their Bridge, ſhewing, that it was built by *Pompey* the Great. It is a pleaſant, well-built, populous Town, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Rome*, and has a great Trade in Oil.

7. *Rieti*, 23 miles East from *Narni*, is a populous trading Town, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Rome*.

8. *Nocera*, 16 miles North from *Spoletto*.

9. *Todi*, 10 miles South-West of it, and 10. *Amelia*, 10 miles South-East of *Todi*, are Sees of Biſhops, Suffragans of *Rome*.

X. The Marquiſate of ANCONA lies South-East from *Urbino*, and East of *Ombria* to the Coaſt of the *Adriatic*, is 70 miles East and West, and 50 South and North.

Places of Note are,

1. *Ancona*, the Capital, on the Bank of the *Adriatic*, 50 miles East of *Urbino*. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Rome*, has the Remains of a Triumphal Arch of White Marble, built by *Trajan*, at the end of the Mole, which forms a good large Harbour, but the Entry is dangerous. Here is a Citadel which commands the Town and Harbour, but their Trade is quite ruined ſince the Town was uſurped by Pope *Clement* VII. in 1552, on pretence of defending it againſt the *Turks*.

2. *Loretto*, on the ſame Coaſt, 16 miles South-East of *Ancona*, is a ſmall well-fortified City, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Rome*. It is chiefly noted for that called the *Chappel of our Lady*, to which Papiſts go in Pilgrimage from all Parts of *Europe*. The Legend of its being brought by Angels from the *Holy Land*, firſt to *Dalmatia*, and from thence to the Place where it now ſtands, is ſo well known and ſo ridiculous, that we ſhall not inſiſt upon it, only that this Fable has brought immenſe Riches to the Place, by the continual Recourſe of Pilgrims, and the rich Preſents made to it by Princes and other Papiſts of Quality. It ſtands in the middle of a ſpacious Church, and is incloſed in a Caſe of White Marble, at half a Foot diſtance from the Houſe. This Caſe is ſurrounded with 2 Rows of White Marble Statues, by the beſt Maſters. We cannot inſiſt on the Particulars of the rich Preſents, *&c.* here, which are ſurpriſing, but cannot omit taking notice of that made by the late King *James* the IId's Queen, which conſiſts of an Angel of Gold with a Heart in its Hand of the Bigneſs of an Egg, ſet all over with Diamonds of great Value. *Miſſon* ſays, it was ſhewed him and his Company by an *Engliſh Jeſuit*, in *Febr.* 1688, who told him, that as ſoon as ſhe preſented it, ſhe conceived, and was then big with Child of a Son. The Inhabitants live chiefly by making and ſelling Medals, Roſaries, Conſecrated Beads, Images, and other things of that kind. This Place has a ſtately Church, large Revenues, Cheſts full of Money, and an Arſenal.

3. *Fermo*, on the ſame Coaſt, 13 miles South-East of *Loretto*, is large, populous, and the See of an Archbiſhop, whoſe Suffragans in this Marquiſate are *Ripa-Tronzone*, *Montalto*, *Tolentino*, and *St. Severino*, only noted as being Epiſcopal Sees.

4. *Oſimo*, 5. *Aſcoli*, 6. *Camerino*, and, 7. *Jeſi*, are alſo the Sees of Biſhops here, Suffragans of *Rome*, but noted for little elſe.

XI. The Patrimony of St. PETER lies South of the *Orvietan* and *Umbria*, is one of the leaſt of the Pope's Territories, being but 42 miles East and West, and 32 North and South, but abounds with Corn, Wine, and Allum. *Umbria*, the Duchy of *Caſtro*, and the Marquiſate of *Ancona*, *&c.* already deſcribed, are by ſome reckoned Parts of it, but wrong; for they were no Parts of it anciently. It is now divided into the *Patrimony of St. Peter* properly ſo called, the Duchy of *Bracciano*, and the State of *Ronciglione*, and ſome add, the Province of *Sabina*.

Places of chief Note are,

1. *Viterbo*, 13 miles South-West from *Orvieto*. It is Capital of the Country, and the See of a Biſhop, who depends immediately on the Pope. The Town is pretty large, incloſed with a Stone Wall, has ſeveral Palaces, and 8 or 10 ſquare old Towers, built as Places of Security during the Factions of the *Guelphs* and *Gibellines*. It ſtands at the Foot of Mount *Cyminus*, that abounds with Vines, Corn, Streams and Fountains of freſh and medicinal Waters: among others, the *Aquæ Cajæ*, ſo much commended by the Ancients. Several Popes have reſided here, and there are many ancient Inſcriptions and Writings, but their Truth is queſtioned, becauſe of the noted Impoſtor called *Annius de Viterbo*, who forged ſeveral and lodged them among Ruins, where he afterwards employed People to dig them up. There are two Medicinal Fountains in the Town, and near it lie the Ruines of the ancient *Tarquinia*, and upon a neighbouring Hill is *Caſtle Soriano*, built by Pope *Nicholas* III. and reckoned the ſtrongeſt in *Italy*.

2. *Monteſiaſcone*, 28 miles North-West of *Viterbo*, the ancient *Mons Faliſcorum*, is the See of a Biſhop, who depends immediately on the Pope, and famous for excellent *Muſcatella* Wine. In the Church of St. *Flavian* near this Place, *Miſſon* ſays, there is a remarkable Inſcription on the Tomb of a *German* Abbot or Biſhop, who, travelling to *Rome*, ſent his Servant always beforehand to ſee at what Inn he could find the beſt Wine, and ordered him where he found it to write the Word *E S T* over the Door with Chalk. The Servant liking the Wine he found at an Inn here, wrote three *Eſts* over the Door; upon which his Maſter drank ſo much, that he died ſuddenly, and the following Lines were writ upon his Tomb by his Servant, as it is ſuppoſed:

E S T, E S T, E S T; propter nimium E S T
Johannes de Fuc *Dominus meus mortuus Eſt.*

That is, *By drinking too much* Eſt, *my Maſter* John de Fuc *is dead.* This Place is alſo noted for the Marriage of the Pretender to the *Britiſh* Crown in 1719, with Princeſs *Clementina Sobieski*, Daughter to Prince *James Sobieski*, Son to *John*, late King of *Poland*, on which account her Father fell under the Emperor's Diſpleaſure, and was ordered to depart *Sileſia*.

3. *Orta*, and, 4. *Sutri*, in this Country, are the Sees of Biſhops, Suffragans of *Rome*, but of little Note elſe.

5. *Civita Vecchia*, built on the Ruines of *Centum Cellæ*, near the Mouth of the River *Mignione*, 20 miles West from *Rome*. It has a good Harbour capable of a numerous Fleet, and is the common Station of the Pope's Galleys. It has an ancient Caſtle, and was fortified by Pope *Urban* VIII. *Innocent* XII. made it a free Port in 1696, but the Air is ſo bad, that it is never like to be conſiderable.

6. *Bracciano*, 11 miles North-West from *Rome*, is Capital of its Duchy, and gave Title of Duke to the *Urſini*, one of the four chief *Roman* Families, divided into ſeveral Branches. It lies upon a Hill near a Lake of the ſame Name, 4 miles long and 4 broad. A little farther West of the ſame Lake are the famous Baths called by the Ancients *Stigliane Thermæ*.

7. *Ronciglione*, lies on the West ſide of the *Tiber*, 22 miles North-East of *Rome*. It is Capital of that State which belonged to the Duke of *Parma* till 1649, when Pope *Innocent* X. ſeiſed it by Force. It has a good Trade, and is one of the richeſt Towns in *St. Peter's Patrimony*.

8. *Magliane*, on the East ſide of the *Tiber*, 25 miles North-East of *Rome*, is Capital of the Province of *Sabina*, the Country of the ancient *Sabines*, 25 miles long and 20 broad, and fruitful in Wine and Oil. The Town is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Rome*, and always conferred on one of the oldeſt Cardinals.

XI. CAMPAGNA DI ROMA lies on the East ſide of the *Tiber*, and reaches to the Frontiers of *Naples*. This Province is governed by the Pope himſelf, but the reſt by Legats. It is 70 miles where longeſt South and North, and 47 where broadeſt East and West, but contracted at both Ends.

Places of Note are,

1. *Rome*, Capital of the Province and of all *Italy*. It lies in Lat. 41. 52. Lon. 13. We cannot inſiſt on its ancient Hiſtory and State, but refer to the many Authors who have writ upon it with Hyperbole enough, as appears by a Book publiſhed here not many Years ago by *Monſieur de Souligny*, a *French* Gentleman, entitled, *Old* Rome *and* London *compared*; wherein he undertook to prove, that *London* exceeds it in Extent, People, Riches, and many other things. Monſieur *Danet's* Dictionary gives a very particular Account of its ancient State and Government, to which we refer. Dr. *Burnet*, Mr. *Ray*, Mr. *Laſſels*, Mr. *Miſſon*, and the *Atlas Hiſtorique*, have given large Accounts of it, and from them we ſhall give the following brief Deſcription. It is 13 miles round, but does not ſeem ſo populous as *Milan*, *Venice*, or *Naples*, and has a deal of waſte Ground within the Walls. The Parts that were moſt inhabited anciently being now turned to Gardens or Vineyards, of which ſome are half a mile in compaſs. So much of its ancient and preſent State will appear by our Map, that it ſaves us the Trouble of being very particular. The Inhabitants are reckoned 120000, beſides Strangers, who are very numerous. It is generally well built, the Streets ſtraight and beautified with many Palaces, Monaſteries and Churches, about 300 in all. The *Atlas Hiſtorique* reckons the principal Churches 21, the Palaces 118, the Colleges 10, curious Gardens 18, the Ruines of ancient Palaces 8, Squares 26, Places where ancient Monuments ſtood 182, and all the remarkable Places 312. Dr. *Burnet* ſays, the *Tarpeian* Rock is now ſo low that one might eaſily leap over it, and the Shape of the Ground has not been ſo much altered on one ſide as to make us think it much changed on the other. For *Severus*'s Triumphal Arch at the Foot of the Hill is not now buried above 2 Foot within Ground; and the vaſt Amphitheatre of *Titus* not ſunk above 3 Foot under the Level. In the *Capitol* there are many noble Remains of Antiquity, but none more glorious, uſeful or valuable than the Tables of their Conſuls upon the Walls, and the Inſcription on the *Columna Roſtrata* in the time of the firſt *Punic* War. From this Place all along the *Sacred Way* there are ſuch Remains of Temples, Triumphal Arches, Porticoes, *&c.* as raiſe a vaſt Idea of what that Republic anciently was. From the Height of the Convents of *Araceli*, there is a full view of *Rome*. The vaſtneſs of their Magnificence and Luxury is to be perceived by the prodigious Amphitheatre of *Titus*, made for 85000 Spectators, by the great Extent of the *Circus Maximus*, by the Vaults where were the Waters that ſupplied the Baths of *Titus* and *Dioclefian*, and by the Baths themſelves, which are about half a mile in compaſs, have vaſt Rooms for the Bathers to ſwim in, and great Marble Pillars, all of one Stone beautifully ſpeckled. Their Temples and Porticoes are amazing, eſpecially the *Rotunda*, where the Fabric without, which is only Brick, looks as mean as the Architecture is bold; for though it riſes up in a Vault, yet at the top there is an Open of 30 Foot Diameter, which is the only Window of the Church, and fills it with Light. The Pillars of the Portico are the nobleſt in *Rome*, and the higheſt and biggeſt that can be ſeen any where, all of one Stone. The Numbers of ancient Pillars with which not only many of the Churches, but even private Houſes, are adorned, give a great Idea of the Expenſiveneſs of the Old *Romans* in their Buildings, ſince moſt of them were brought from *Greece*. Many of theſe Pillars are of Porphyry, Jaſper, and *Granate* Marble, but the greateſt number of White. Other Antiquities taken notice of by the Doctor are, the 2 Horſes in Mount *Cavallo*, the 2 in the *Capitol*, the Braſs Horſe that is ſaid to have carried *Marcus Aurelius*, the Remains of *Nero's* Coloſſus. The Temple of *Bacchus*, which is the moſt entire of all the ancient Temples; the Great Temple of *Peace*, thoſe of the *Sun* and *Moon*, that of *Romulus* and *Remus*, and the Arches of *Severus*, *Titus* and *Conſtantine*. But what exceeds all the reſt are, the many great Aqueducts brought from all Quarters at a vaſt Diſtance, ſome of them 37 miles long; which ſhews, that the Republick muſt have been vaſtly rich and induſtrious. Many Statues, Pillars, and other Antiquities of great Value have been dug up in *Rome* within theſe laſt 200 Years, ſince Pope *Leo* X. encouraged it.

The number of the Palaces is great, and every one has enough to command a Traveller's Attention; and the like is to be ſaid of their Churches and Convents, and Chappels, Obelisks, and Water-works. The Doctor ſays, thoſe of the *Aldobrandine* Palace exceeded all that he ſaw in *France* for Magnificence; that the Mixture of Wind with the Water, and the Thunders and Storms that they make, is admirable. The Doctor obſerves, that in the Gallery of the *Engliſh Jeſuits* he did not meet with the Picture of *Garnet*, among others of their Martyrs. He ſuppoſes,

they did not put it up, becauſe his Name and Crime were ſo well known; yet they had that of *Oldcorn*, who was as clearly convicted of the Powder-Plot as he, though not ſo much taken Notice of in Hiſtory. The moſt remarkable Structures now are, The Cathedral of St. *Peter* and the *Vatican*. The firſt is reckoned the nobleſt of its kind in the World; the harmony and proportion of the Architecture is admirable; the great variety of fine gilt emboſs'd Work, rare Pictures, Statues of Braſs and Marble, ſtrike the Beholders with Admiration. It was built by *Conſtantine the Great*, and 100 years in repairing, from the time of Pope *Julius* II. who began it, to *Paul* V. who finiſhed it. The adorning of St. *Peter*'s Choir alone coſt 107551 *Roman* Crowns. The length of the Church within is 594 foot, the length of the Croſs, North and South, 438; the height of the Cupola to the top of the Croſs 432, the circumference of the Cupola without 620, the diameter within 143, and the diameter of the Ball, on which the Croſs ſtands, is 8. The Portico is a large Plain, encompaſſed with a circular Piazza. Mr. *Laſſels* ſays it is capable of 200000 Men. The Piazza conſiſts of 4 rows of great Stone Pillars, ſo cloſe, that at a diſtance they reſemble a Grove of large Trees. From this Area there is an Aſcent to the lofty Porch by 24 Marble Steps, the whole breadth of the Front. There is an Obelisk in the middle that was brought from *Egypt*, dedicated to *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius*, taken out of *Nero*'s *Circus*, and placed here. It conſiſts of one Stone of ſpeckled Marble, without Hieroglyphicks, and with the Baſe is 108 foot high. It is ſupported by 4 Braſs Lyons gilt; on the top is a brazen Croſs upon 3 Mountains, with a Star over them, and there is a large Fountain on each ſide. The Frontiſpiece of the Church has 5 Gates, and as many Inlets to the Porch. The Gates on each ſide have large round Pillars of Stone, 24 foot round and 86 high. Theſe ſupport the Architrave, over which is the Balcony where the Pope is Crown'd, and from whence he bleſſes the People at *Eaſter*. And over the Balcony there are Rails, with the Statues of our Saviour and his 12 Apoſtles. The Porch is ſupported with a great number of Marble Pillars; is 299 foot long, 154 high, and 44 broad. Oppoſite to the 5 Gates of the Porch are the 5 of the Church, one of them called the *Holy Gate*, becauſe opened only in the year of Jubilee; the reſt are opened every day. The two chief ones cover'd with Braſs are 13 foot wide, and 45 high. They are curiouſly engraven with ſeveral Pieces of Hiſtory. The Pope's Bulls are fix'd upon themwhen publiſhed. The Roof of the Church is vaulted and divided into great Squares, and each Square almoſt fill'd with a gilt Roſe. It is ſupported by ſquare Stone Pillars 105 foot in compaſs, and 40 diſtant from one another. The Cupola is 170 Paces round, curiouſly painted in Moſaic, repreſenting the Heavens. It is ſupported by 4 large Pillaſters 120 foot round, each having Stairs within, and large Sacriſties for keeping Relicks. Under the Center of the Cupola ſtands the high Altar of St. *Peter*, over which there is a ſtately Canopy of Braſs, wrought about the Edge, with Vallances, and a Fringe of the ſame Metal gilt. It is ſupported by 4 Braſs Pillars of a Serpentine Form, wreath'd about with Vines of Braſs, and little Angels climbing on the Branches. The Pillars are 50 foot high, and weigh 25000 pound each. On the Corners of the Canopy are 4 large Angels of Braſs gilt; and on the middle a Globe of Braſs, with a Croſs of the ſame Metal on the top, all gilt. There are 26 Chapels in the inſide of the Church, each of which has ſomething remarkable. From the time they began to repair it, to 1654, it had coſt 40 Millions of Crowns. The moſt famous Architects and other Artiſts in the World were employ'd in it, and ſtrove to outvy one another. There is about 20000 *l. per annum* allowed for the Maintainance of it.

The Palace of the *Vatican* lies conveniently for the Pope near St. *Peter*'s Church, but loſes much of its luſtre and proſpect by its Neighbourhood. It is not an entire regular Structure, but a Compoſition of many beautiful Pieces, and contains 125000 Rooms. The *Belvedre* belonging to it is ſo called, becauſe of its delightful Proſpect, and abounds with excellent Paintings. In the Hall where the Pope gives Audience to Ambaſſadors, *Miſſon* ſays, There are Pictures repreſenting and approving the barbarous Murder of the great *French* Admiral *Coligny*, and the Maſſacre of the *French* Proteſtants, upon which Pope *Gregory* XIII. ordered Medals to be ſtruck with his own Name; on the Face, and on the Reverſe, an Angel with a Croſs in one Hand, and a Sword with which he ſeems to thruſt in the other; and this Inſcription under it, *Ugonottorum Strages*, 1572. i. e. *The Deſtruction of the Hugonots*. The Library here owes much of its Increaſe to that of *Heydelberg*, which was carried from thence by the *Spaniards* and *Imperialiſts*. It receivd alſo a conſiderable Addition by that of the Duke of *Urban*, though not comparable to that of *Heydelberg* for Pieces of Antiquity. Dr. *Burnet* ſays, the Collection of Books here is ſo great, that it fills a Man's Eye. There is firſt a great Hall, and at the End of it 2 Galleries of a vaſt length on both ſides. The *Heydelberg* Library ſtands by it ſelf, and fills one ſide of the Gallery, as the Duke of *Urban*'s does the other. Authors differ as to the number of Books and Manuſcripts. The Quarto Manuſcript of *Virgil* appears by the *Gothic* Letters and the Miniature, not to be ſo ancient as pretended; and the *German* Tranſlation of the Bible, aſcrib'd to *Luther*, appears by an extravagant Prayer in the ſame Character, to be a Counterfeit. Here are Manuſcripts of *Henry* VIII. againſt *Luther*; and a Volume of Letters which he wrote to *Anna Bullen*. The *Arſenal* of the *Vatican* contains Arms for 20000 Horſe, and as ſome ſay, for 40000 Foot.

There are 11 Obelisks in this City; that of St. *John de Lateran* is the greateſt, being 112 Foot high, 9 and half broad one way, and 9 the other. The moſt remarkable of the Columns now remaining, are thoſe of *Trajan* and *Antonine*: That of *Trajan* is of white Marble, and 140 foot high, including the Baſe. It is compoſed of 24 intire Stones, encompaſſed round with a Helical Area, in form of a Screw, which contains the Hiſtory of his War againſt the *Dacians*; has 192 Stairs within, by which one goes to the top, and 42 ſmall Windows. The Column of *Antonine* is much like it, 175 foot high, has 206 ſteps within, and 56 ſmall Windows. They have more Statues in their Palaces and Gardens, than in all *Europe* beſides. The Statue of *Paſquin* ſtands in the Center of *Rome*, where 3 or 4 Streets meets; ſo that thoſe who fix Libels upon it have a conveniency to make an eaſy Eſcape. The Anſwers are affix'd to another Statue near the Capitol, call'd *Morforio*. The Caſtle of St. *Angelo* has 4 Baſtions, call'd after the 4 Evangeliſts, and a little Arſenal, in which is kept the Pope's Triple Crown, and the prohibited Arms taken from ſuch as wore them.

The chief Commodities here are the beſt Viol and Lute-ſtrings in *Europe*, perfum'd Gloves, Combs made of Buffler's Horns; Women's Fans, Vitriol and Eſſences; and here are the beſt Maſters for Muſick, Pictures and Statues in *Europe*. The Seats and Gardens without the Town are full of curious Statues. Dr. *Burnet* mentions the *Via Appia*, and *Via Flaminia* the moſt famous Roads to *Rome*, mentioned in ancient Hiſtory. The former leads towards *Naples*, as a Cauſeway made for Foot-Paſſengers, 30 miles in extent, and 12 foot broad, all made of huge Stones, moſt of them blue; and generally a foot and half large every way. It has laſted above 18 Centuries, and is in moſt Places for ſeveral miles together, as intire as when it was firſt made. The Doctor remark'd, that the Way was level with the Earth on both ſides, and wonders that the weight thoſe Stones carry, ſhould not in ſo long a time have ſunk them under Ground; only he ſuppoſes that they were anciently raiſed a little above the level of the Ground, and that a courſe of ſo many Ages has brought them to an equality. The *Via Flaminia* is of the ſame nature, though not ſo entire, and leads towards *Tuſcany*.

The Doctor adds, That the People are generally civil to Strangers, becauſe moſt of their Subſiſtence depends upon it; ſo that a Stranger, unleſs he be very imprudent, is in no danger of the Inquiſition here. Their general Converſation is about News; for though they have none printed, all the Tranſlations of *Europe* are to be heard in the Cardinal's Anti-Chambers, with many Speculations upon them; for the *Roman* Clergy in all Nations are more large and particular in their Letters to ſuch as they correſpond with, than any other ſort of Men. He adds, concerning the Catacombs which furniſh the Papiſts with ſo many pretended Relicks of Saints, that many of the Inſcriptions found in them are more *Gothic* than *Roman*; and ſo many of thoſe Inſcriptions relate to Fables, that it is plain they are the Inventions of the Monks of latter Ages, and that the Relicks found there are no other than the Bones of the Pagan *Romans*, and thoſe too of the meaneſt ſort, as appears by two Paſſages of *Feſtus Pompeius*, who calls thoſe Places *Puticuli*, becauſe the Bodies of the Slaves were laid to rot there, without any further care about them; and that the Perſons who carried them thither, were call'd *Veſpæ* and *Veſpillones*, becauſe they carried the Corps thither in the Evening, the deceaſed being too poor for any Funeral Pomp.

Other Places of Note in *Campagnia di Roma*, are,

1. *Caſtle Gondolpho*, 18 miles South-Eaſt of *Rome*; near a Lake of the ſame Name is a Summer-Houſe belonging to the Pope, where he ſpends ſome time in Spring and Autumn, and was offered by the preſent Pope, in 1719. for the Pretender to the *Britiſh* Crown to reſide in.

2. *Albano*, 10 miles South-Eaſt from *Rome*, the Remains of the ancient *Alba Longa*, noted for excellent Wine, and the Ruins of an old *Mauſoleum*, thought to be that of *Aſcanius*; is the See of a Biſhop who depends on the Pope, and muſt be one of the 6 oldeſt Cardinals.

3. *Valletri*, the ancient *Velitræ*, 16 miles South-Eaſt from *Rome*, formerly a ſtrong Town, and the Birth-place of *Auguſtus* and his Predeceſſors It is handſome, well inhabited, and is the See of a Biſhop, who is alſo Biſhop of *Oſtia*, and uſually Dean of the Cardinals.

4. *Tivoli*, the old *Tibur*, 20 miles North-Eaſt from *Rome*, upon a high Hill, reckoned the moſt beautiful Situation in *Italy*. The Hill is covered with Olives for 5 or 6 miles; and from hence there is a Proſpect of *Rome*, and the neighbouring Country. It is the See of a Biſhop who depends on the Pope, and has many Remains of Antiquity. Mr. *Ray* ſays, That within 5 miles of it lies the Sulphur River, which is blue and of a nauſeous ſmell. The Channel in which it runs is incruſted with a whitiſh kind of friable Matter, formed in many Places like Sugar-plums, called the Confections of *Tivoli*. Here are many fine Palaces, particularly one belonging to the Duke of *Modena*, and reſerved for the Cardinals of his Family. The Gardens are reckoned the fineſt in *Italy*, and have a famous Caſcade near the Den of the *Sybil*, which was called *Tiburtina*. The Water is let into the Gardens from the *Aino* through a Rock cut on purpoſe. Here is a noble Repreſentation of old *Rome* in Perſpective, delicious Groves of green Trees in the middle of Winter, cool Groves and Grotto's in Summer, and artificial Repreſentations of all ſorts of Birds chirping upon Trees with their natural Notes, Organs which play by Water-works, and a Girandola of Dragons ſpouting up Water in a terrible manner.

5. *Paleſtrina*, 10 miles South-Eaſt of *Tivoli*, near the Ruins of the ancient *Præneſte*, famous for its Temple of Fortune, where the *Sortes Præneſtinæ* were kept. The Ruins of ſeveral old Works and Subterraneous Paſſages, through which *C. Marius* attempted to Eſcape, when Beſieg'd by *Sylla*'s Lieutenants, are ſtill to be ſeen here. It is the See of a Biſhop who depends on the Pope, and is uſually one of the oldeſt Cardinals.

6. *Freſcati*, 10 miles Eaſt from *Rome*, the Remains of the ancient *Tuſculum*. Here is a noble Proſpect of the Seats of Cardinals and other great Men; and it is the See of a Biſhop who depends on the Pope, and is uſually one of the 6 old Cardinals. Near this Place lies the *Villa Aldobrandina*, called the *Belvedre* of *Freſcati*, pleaſantly ſituate on the ſide of a Hill, with fine Gardens and Water-works, by which Organs and other Muſical Inſtruments play very harmoniouſly; and of the ſame Water-works is form'd a *Girandola*, which perfectly imitates Thunder, Hail, Rain and Miſt.

7. *Terracina*, 53 miles South-Eaſt of *Rome*, the ancient *Anxur*. It has the Remains of many ancient Buildings; had a good Harbour and Medicinal Fountains; but is now ill inhabited, becauſe of the bad Air of the neighbouring Marſhes. It is the See of a Biſhop, united to that of *Piperno*, and depends immediately on the Pope. Within 3 miles of this Town there is an ancient Wall, which is the Boundary betwixt *Naples* and the *Eccleſiaſtic State*

7. *Nettuno* on the Coaſt, 32 miles North-Weſt of *Terracina*, formerly a good Harbour, but now almoſt deſerted, becauſe of the bad Air of the *Palus Pontina*.

9. *Oſtia*, at the Mouth of the *Tiber* on the Eaſt ſide, 10 miles South from *Rome*; a famous Harbour in the time of the *Romans*; but now ill inhabited, becauſe of the bad Air. It is the See of a Biſhop, united to that of *Velitræ*, and always given to the Deacon of the Cardinals, who Crowns the Pope, and is next to him in Dignity.

Other Towns in this Diſtrict are, 1. *Anagni*, 35 miles Eaſt from *Rome*. 2. *Ferentini*, 30 miles South-Eaſt. *Alatri*, 50 miles Eaſt. 3. *Veroli*, 8 miles Eaſt of *Alatri*, formerly conſiderable Towns, but now ruinous,

ruinous, and noted only for being the Sees of Biſhops. 4. *Colonna*, 12 miles Eaſt from *Rome*, noted for giving Name and Title to that ancient Family which has produced many great Men, who claim to be Conſtables of *Rome*, and have had many Controverſies with the Popes for adhering to the Emperor's Intereſt. It is divided into ſeveral Branches, who have the Titles of Dukes and Princes.

III. *The Kingdom of* NAPLES.

HAS the Eccleſiaſtical State on the Weſt and North-Weſt, the *Gulph of Venice* on the North-Eaſt, the *Mediterranean* on the South-Weſt and South-Eaſt, and is divided from *Sicily* by a narrow Strait on the South-Weſt Corner. It is about 360 miles from South-Eaſt to North-Weſt where longeſt, but it is much indented by the Dominions of the Church on the North-Weſt, and by the Gulph of *Taranto*, &c. on the South-Eaſt. The greateſt breadth from South-Weſt to North-Eaſt is about 170 miles, but 'tis alſo much indented that way by ſeveral Bays. It is the largeſt Dominion in *Italy*, and divided into ſeveral Principalities and Provinces, of which in their Place. The Air in general is very good, and the Country ſo plentiful of Corn, Wine and excellent Fruits of all ſorts, that other *Italians* who envy them, call it a Paradiſe inhabited by Devils; for they charge the Inhabitants with Ignorance, Lazyneſs, Diſſimulation and Uncleanneſs. But others ſay they are very brave, generous, bountiful and civil to thoſe who hit their Humour. Beſides the Commodities above-mentioned, it produces Flax, Hemp, Annice-Seed, Iron, Steel, Allum, Manna much eſteemed, Almonds, and other Nuts, Figs, Oranges, Citrons, Honey and Wax. It has undergone many Changes of Government, having been poſſeſs'd by the *Goths*, *Lombards*, *Greeks*, *Saracens*, *French* and *Spaniards*, but is now ſubject to the Emperor, and govern'd by a Viceroy. The Revenue is reckoned 3 Millions of Ducats *per Annum*. Some ſay they are able to raiſe 150000 Foot, and 100000 Horſe, including all who are able to bear Arms. It contains 148 Cities and large Towns, 1500 Boroughs, 20 Archbiſhopricks, 28 Biſhopricks, 10 Principalities, 23 Duchies, 30 Marquiſates, 54 Earldoms, and 1000 Baronies, 400 of them ancient, and the number of People is reckoned at 2 Millions. It is divided as follows;

I. TERRA DI LAVORO, has the Dominions of the Church on the Weſt. It is the Old *Campania Felix*, ſo called, becauſe of its good Air and Soil, which produces all Neceſſaries, and bears the ſame Flowers twice a year. The upper Part is ſandy, the lower Part fat; has two Crops of Corn a year, beſides one of Millet. The Length is 200 miles along the *Mediterranean*, including thoſe called *Principato Citerior* and *Ulterior*, or North and South, and above 70 where broadeſt.

Places of Note are,

1. *Naples*, the Capital of the Kingdom, Lat. 40. 57. Long. 14. 50. 110 miles South-Eaſt of *Rome*. It was the ancient *Parthenope*, lies on the Gulph of its own Name, at the End of a delicious Plain, near the Foot of charming Hills. *La Forreſt* thinks it exceeds all the Towns in *Europe*; and that there is no City in the World ſo beautiful throughout, for the fine Structures are not mix'd with mean ones, as elſewhere, but all the Houſes are high, almoſt uniform, and have Platforms, where the Inhabitants take the Air in the Evening. The Streets are large, ſtraight, and pav'd with hewn Stone: It is reckoned 9 miles within the Walls, and 18 including the Suburbs. But Dr. *Burnet* thinks it is not above half ſo big as *Paris* or *London*, yet ſays it is much more Beautiful than either, being full of Palaces and great Buildings. It is divided into 29 Wards; the Convents are reckoned 121 for Monks, and 59 for Nuns, which in all are ſaid to contain 12421 Perſons. Their Churches are reckoned 300, and there is ſcarce one that has not ſomething worth the Curioſity of the ableſt Artiſts of all ſorts. The number of Inhabitants is not certainly known, but very great. The Viceroy's Palace ſtands in a great Square. The Front is regular, adorn'd with 3 Orders of Architecture. It has a noble Stair-Caſe, and is richly furniſhed with Pictures and Statues, among which are ſome *Egyptian* Idols of Touch-ſtone, highly valued. Here are many large handſome Squares, with Fountains of an extraordinary ſize and beauty. The Architecture, Painting and Sculpture of their Churches are done by the ableſt Maſters, and they are adorn'd with Jaſper, Marble, Porphyry and Moſaic Work of all ſorts. It is the See of an Archbiſhop, whoſe Metropolitan Church of St. *Januarius*, is noted among other things, for ſome of the Blood of that Saint kept in a Viol, where they pretend it flows annually at a certain Seaſon, and the Zealots reckon it a Miracle. The Wealth of their Churches and Monaſteries, ſays Dr. *Burnet*, paſſes Imagination; for it is computed that the Churchmen are poſſeſs'd of 4 Parts in 5 of the whole Kingdom, and no Perſon of Note dies without leaving ſome conſiderable Legacy to a Church or Convent. Their *Annunciata* he reckons the greateſt and richeſt Hoſpital in the World. Its Revenues are reckoned 400000 Crowns *per annum*. The Plate of the Churches of *Naples* is reckoned at 8 Millions of Crowns. The Jeſuits are the great Merchants here. Their Wine-Cellar holds above 1000 Hogſheads, and they have the beſt, which they ſell by Retail, as do the *Minims*. The Jeſuits have 7 Convents here, all very rich. The Town is well ſupply'd with daily Markets for all Proviſions. Their Wine is reckoned the beſt in *Europe*, and their Fiſh and Fleſh extream good. It is ſcarce ever cold in Winter, and there is a freſh Air from the Sea and Mountains in Summer. Their Catacombs far exceed thoſe of *Rome*: They conſiſt of vaſt long Galleries 3 Stories above one another, cut out of the Rock, each Gallery 20 foot broad, and 15 high, beſides Galleries going off on all hands without number. The great Labour and Expence in cutting them out, and the vaſt quantities of Rubbiſh that muſt have been carried from them, and viſible to every body, ſufficiently proves that they could not be the Work of the poor primitive Chriſtians. Here is alſo an Univerſity. The Harbour is noble, and well frequented with Ships from moſt Parts of *Europe*, but their Trade is much decay'd; for the Inhabitants don't underſtand either to be their own Merchants or Carriers, ſo that the *Engliſh* generally carry away the Profit of it, eſpecially of their Oil, of which our Manufactures of Wool and Soap, beſides what is ſpent otherwiſe, conſume annually ſome thouſand Tons. Their Silk Trade is much diminiſhed by the Lazineſs of the Inhabitants; ſo that beſides their Wine and Oil, their Commerce at preſent conſiſts chiefly in Soap, Snuff, Stockings, and Silk Waſtecoats. The Harbour is defended by a Mole that runs half a mile into the Sea, and towards the End there is a Light-Houſe of a vaſt Height. The Town, beſides its Walls, is defended by the 3 Caſtles of St. *Elmo*, *Del Ovo*, and the New Caſtle. Their Academy called *Studii Nuovi*, the School for riding the Great Horſe, their Arſenal and Magazine for the Gallies, are worth a Traveller's View. Moſt of their Antiquities are ruined, but there are ſome Remains of an Amphitheatre and other Fragments. The Convent of the *Chartreuſe*, which lies on a Hill, is very magnificent, and the Friers Apartments fit for the greateſt Prince. Every Frier has a Chamber, a Cloſet, a Library, and a little Garden. Here they have the famous Crucifix of *Michael Angelo*, done from the Life, as they ſay, he having crucified a Peaſant on purpoſe. From hence there is a delightful Proſpect of the City and adjoining Country, the Sea, and ſeveral Iſlands, and the Seats of Perſons of Quality. The Viceroy's Court is always filled with Princes, Dukes, and other Nobles, and a Nuncio from *Rome* generally attends him. This City has ſuffered much by Eruptions from Mount *Veſſuvius*, particularly in 1688, when one third of it was deſtroyed; and it ſuffered much alſo in 1701. Here is a vaſt Granary, with Corn to ſerve the City for ſeveral Years on occaſion, and the Bakers are obliged to buy 25000 Buſhels out of it every Month.

Other Places of Note are,

1. *Pauſylipus*, a Promontory 4 miles and a half South-Weſt. The Aſcent to it is difficult, on which Account a Paſſage of 400 Paces long is cut through the Mountain up to it through the Rock, *&c.* and named the *Cave of Puzzoli*, becauſe it leads to that place. It is betwixt 30 and 40 Foot high, and 20 broad. It has no Light but what it receives at both Ends, and from a Hole in the Middle over an Oratory hewn out of the Rock. *Strabo* mentions many other Lights, but Earthquakes and Time have filled them up. Paſſengers and Carriages that go to and fro are obliged to call continually, leſt they run againſt one another. This Promontory has many Gentlemens Pleaſure-Houſes upon it, and abounds with Wine. At the Entrance of the Cave there is a ruinous Pyramid, called *Virgil's* Tomb, but his Urn and Inſcription are not now to be ſeen.

2. A little beyond this Mountain, 5 miles Weſt of *Naples*, is Lake *Agnano*, between 2 little Hills; it was formerly *Lucullus's* Fiſh-pond, but now a Receptacle for Serpents and Frogs. There are 2 remarkable Caves on its Banks, one called *Grotto del Cane*, becauſe its Exhalations choak Dogs in a Moment when put into it. It is about 10 Foot long, 4 and an half broad, and 3 high. The Experiment hath been tried on Condemned Criminals, who being pulled out immediately by a Rope, and thrown into the Lake which is 20 Paces diſtant, recover in a Moment, and ſome have come out without any Hurt; ſo that it ſeems not to be equally peſtilential at all Times and to all Perſons. The Exhalations immediately extinguiſh any Light. The ſecond is a Cave of ſeveral vaulted Cells, which ſend forth hot Vapours and an ill Smell. They immediately put one into a Sweat, and are ſaid to be a preſent Remedy againſt the Gout, Convulſions, the Iliac Paſſion, inward Ulcers, and the Venereal Diſeaſe. Water heated with the Vapours have the ſame Effect.

3. On the Weſt ſide of the Hills betwixt the Lake and *Puzzoli*, there are others which ſmoak perpetually, and betwixt them a Valley called *Sulfatara*, becauſe vaſt Quantities of Sulphur are continually forced out of the Clefts by ſubterranean Fires. There is a Noiſe under Ground in ſome places reſembling that of violent Flames, and in others boiling Water. Some Bigots call it the Seat of Purgatory, and tell ſtrange Stories of Apparitions about it. Naturaliſts think, the Fire is fed by a conſtant Bitumen, and the Force of the Fire is abated by Steams under Ground, for it differs from all other Fire, being fluid, and can neither be quenched by Water nor kindled with Sulphur or Tow, and extinguiſhes any other Light; ſo that it ſeems rather a fiery Water than proper Fire; and a Man falling into one of theſe Clefts, the Fleſh was boiled off his Bones in a little time. In 1535, an Earthquake carried a great Quantity of Earth 3 miles from hence, overwhelmed a Town, and raiſed that called *Mont Novo*, which is 400 Fathom perpendicular, and 3000 round. The Channel which went from the Bay to Lake *Averno*, was ſtopped by this Eruption, and the Lake is now freſh, and cured of its poiſonous Quality. It is 18 Fathom deep, and on the ſide of it is the amazing Cave, where the Sybil is ſaid to have given out her Prophecies. It is hewn out of a hard Rock, is 700 Foot long, 20 broad, and 18 high. From the End of this there is a narrow Paſſage 3 Foot broad, 200 long, and 7 high, to a little Apartment by a ſloping Deſcent. It has 3 little Rooms, in one of which are ſome Reſts of old *Moſaic*, a Spring, and a Bath; and from this there is another Cave 3 miles long to *Cuma*, (of which ancient and impregnable Town there is nothing left but Ruines) but the Paſſage is choaked up. The Marks of the Chizzels appear plain, ſo that it muſt have been a Work of many Hands and much Time. Dr. *Burnet* thinks it to have been the Contrivance of the Prieſts that managed the Impoſture.

4. *Puzzoli*, the old *Puteoli*, 8 miles South-Weſt of *Naples*, once a famous City and Harbour, the Staple of Corn and other Goods from *Egypt*, and a *Roman* Colony. Here are the Remains of Cauſeways and great Foundations in the Neighbourhood; Temples, Amphitheatres, *&c.* The Emperors and Noble *Romans* had many Country Seats about this City, and the Bay was built all over. It is now inconſiderable, but is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Naples*. The nobleſt Remains here are ſome of the Pillars and Arches that ſupported *Caligula's* Bridge of 3600 Paces acroſs the Bay to *Baia*: The furtheſt Pillar on the ſide of *Puzzoli*, is in 7 Fathom and an half of Water, and thoſe on the other ſide ſaid to be in Water 20 Fathom deep. Cornelians, Agats, Jaſpers, Amethyſts, and Stones engraved with ſeveral Figures, are ſometimes caſt aſhore here by the Sea in a Storm; which are Monuments of the former Riches and Splendour of the Place.

5. Dr. *Burnet* ſays, the marvellous Fiſh-pond here, which ſome aſcribe to *Lucullus*, is a great Baſon wrought like a huge Temple, 500 Foot long and 220 broad, upon 48 great Pillars hewn out of the Rock, laid over with four Cruſts of old Plaiſter, as hard as Stone. It had an Entrance at each End by forty Stone Steps. This by ſome is aſcribed to *Nero*, and by others to *Agrippa*.

6. About a quarter of a mile further, there is a noble Portico of Brick Pillars before a great many Rooms hewed out of the Rock: They are ſaid to be 100, from whence the Cave had the Name of *Centum Cameræ*.

This

This is also ascribed to *Nero*, who, 'tis thought, kept his Prisoners here.

7. *Baia*, the ancient *Baiæ*, 8 miles West of *Puzzoli*, once the most pleasant and magnificent Place of the World for Temples, Schools, and Country Seats, according to *Horace* and *Martial*, with stately Structures over the Baths, but infamous for Uncleanness and Luxury. The Place is now ruinous, and full of Briars, Thorns, Serpents, *&c.* and is become a small Village. The Baths are still much frequented, being impregnated with Sulphur, Allum, Salt, Nitre, Bitumen, *&c.* and are good against many Distempers. Some of them are boiling hot. Near them are Galleries hewed out of the Rock, and faced with a Building with Places like Bedsteads in the Walls, where the People lay their Beds, and come regularly out of their Sweats.

8. Two miles from *Baia* are the Ruines of *Misenum*, and of the Seats of many Noble *Romans*, and near them the *Acheron*, *Acheruſa Palus*, and the *Avernus* of the Poets. There was a Communication under Ground betwixt *Acheron* and *Avernus*, which was stopped up by the Earthquake abovementioned. About a mile from *Baia* is that delightful Plain, called the *Elysian* Fields, betwixt the Sea and the stinking Marsh of *Acheron*, now called *Lago della Colluccia*.

9. *Capri*, or *Capræ*, an Island at the Entry of the Gulph of *Naples*, 12 miles round, with a little Town of its own Name, where *Tiberius* staid the latter part of his Reign, that he might follow his lewd Practises with the more Liberty. It is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Massa*, and has about 1500 People, exempted from Taxes, because they are an Out guard against Pirates. They subsist chiefly by selling Quails, which abound here.

10. *Ischia* an Island on the other side the Gulph, small, but populous and strong, by its Situation on a Rock, joined to the Island by a Mole, at the end of which lies the Suburb *Celsa*.

11. *Mount Vesuvius*, 8 miles South-East of *Naples*, famous for its Vulcano, which has for many Ages thrown out Fire, Smoak, Sulphur, Stones, and Heaps of burnt Earth, which proceeds from the vast quantities of Bitumen, Allum, Sulphur, *&c.* under Ground along the Coast; and as the Matter increases or decreases, the Eruptions are more or less. *Pliny* the Naturalist was destroyed by an Eruption, when he went from the *Roman* Fleet to view it. The Mount is alone in the middle of a Plain, which with others in its Neighbourhood, are fructified by its Ashes. The first 4 miles along the Coast from *Naples* abounds with Villages, but the rest is full of loose Stones calcined, Heaps of burnt Earth, and Channels of Sulphur and Bitumen. On the East side of the Mountain are abundance of Vines, from whence come those noble Wines called *Græco Malateste*, or *Lachrymæ Christi*. The top is covered with burnt Rocks, and in the middle of the Summit is a large round Gulph, from whence Smoak formerly issued, and afterwards large Firs and other Trees grew on its Banks, the lower parts being filled with Rocks and Trunks of Trees, but a new Eruption blew all up and raised a new Mountain in the middle of the Gulph. *Misson*, who viewed it, says, one may go 100 Paces down from the Brim of the first Gulph, which is a Mile in Diameter, and that there is a rugged Way of 300 Paces betwixt it and the new Mountain, which is a quarter of a mile high, of difficult Ascent, full of smoaking Chinks, and has a Gulph on the top 100 Paces broad, which issues a Cloud of Smoak. It is exactly perpendicular, except on one side, where his Guide led him down 60 Paces sloaping to the Brink of the Pit; they threw down Stones, some of which stopped after one or two Rebounds, but others made a Noise for a long time, so that it must be rugged within. There are 12 or 13 dreadful Eruptions taken notice of from our Saviour's Birth to 1631, when the Sea retired several times by the Violence of the Shock, Ships were left dry, many Villages were overturned, 30000 People and vast numbers of Cattle destroyed, and *Naples* was like to have been burnt by Streams of Fire that ran from the Mountain to the Sea. Seven more great Eruptions have happened since that Time.

12. *Capua*, 15 miles North of *Naples*, near the Ruines of the ancient *Capua*, in a delightful Plain, is only noted for the See of an Archbishop. Its Suffragans are, 1. *Calvi*; 2. *Carinola*; 3. *Sessa*; 4. *Aquino*, the Birthplace of *Thomas Aquinas*; 5. *Venafro*; 6. *Alisi*; 7. *Ajazze*; 8. *Caserta*; 9. *Trano*, a well-built and populous Town.

13. *Sorrento*, on the East side of the Bay, 18 miles South-East of *Naples*, a Port Town with a good Trade, and the See of an Archbishop. *Massa*, 3 miles South-West, is one of its Suffragans, and *Vico*, 7 miles further North-East, a second.

14. *Gaeta*, on a Gulph and Promontory of its Name, 40 miles North-West of *Naples*, is well fortified, of difficult access, and has the best Harbour in the Kingdom. It is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Rome*, has a stately Cathedral with a lofty Steeple, and the Monument of the Duke of *Bourbon*, Constable of *France*, who was killed at the Siege of *Rome*, *Anno* 1527, in the Service of Emperor *Charles* V. *Fundi*, 11 miles North-West of *Gaeta*, the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Rome*. *Sora*, 20 miles North-West of *Aquino*, the like, and the Birth-place of Cardinal *Baronius*. *Aversa*, 10 miles South-West of *Capua*, the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Naples*, yet exempted from his Jurisdiction, is pretty populous and rich. *Nola*, 20 miles North-East of *Naples*, one of its Suffragans, and noted for the Death of *Augustus*.

In the PRINCIPATO CITERIOR, or *South Principality*, which lies South East of *Naples Proper*, are the following Places of Note:

1. *Salerno*, the See of an Archbishop, 28 miles South-East of *Naples*. It has an Harbour, lies near the Ruines of old *Salernum*, has an University noted for the Study of Physic, is well peopled and defended by a good Castle, and gave Title to the Eldest Sons of the Kings of *Naples*. Its Suffragans in this Country are, 1. *Sarno*; 2. *Campagno*, united to *Satriano*; 3. *Marsico Novo*; 4. *Policastro*; 5. *Acerno*; 6. *Capaccio*; 7. *Nocera*; 8. *Lusco*, in the further Principality.

2. *Amalfi*, 15 miles West on the same Coast, is the See of an Archbishop, has a good Harbour, and is noted for the Birth of *Flavius Blondus*, or *Gioia*, who is said to have invented the Seaman's Compass about 1300. Its Suffragans are, 1. *Scala*; 2. *Lettere*; 3. *Minori*.

3. *Cava*, 3 miles North-West of *Salerno*, is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Rome*, whose Jurisdiction is confined to this small City.

In the PRINCIPATO ULTERIOR, or *North Principality*, which lies North-East of *Naples*, are the following Places of Note:

1. *Benevento*, 35 miles North-East of *Naples*, the See of an Archbishop, an ancient and formerly famous City, with the Title of a Duchy, but now almost ruined; yet its Archbishop has the largest Revenues of any in the Kingdom, but *Naples*. His Suffragans are, 1. *Ariano*, a small well-peopled City, 11 miles North-East of *Benevento*; 2. *Trevico*; 3. *St. Agatha di Goti*; 4. *Monte Morano*; 5. *Avellino*, united with *Friceiti*; 6. *Volturara*.

2. *Cauza*, 30 miles South-East of *Benevento*, the See of an Archbishop, but ruinous. His Suffragans are, 1. *Cedogna*; 2. *St. Angelo de Lombardy*, united to *Bisaccia*.

3. *Monte Verde*, the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Nazareth*.

II. ABRUZZO has the Dominions of the Church on the North-West, *Naples Proper* on the South-West, lies along the Gulph of *Venice*, and is divided into Hither and Further, or North and South, as may be seen by the Map. Including the County of *Molisa*, it is about 105 miles North-West and South-East, and 60 where broadest, produces Corn, Wine, Oil, Saffron, and has much Snow in Winter.

Places of Note in *North Abruzzo* are,

1. *Aquila*, Lat. 42. 40. Long. 14. 10. above 120 miles North-West of *Naples*. It lies upon the River *Pescara* at the Foot of the *Appennine* Mountains. It is noted chiefly for its Antiquity, and for being the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Rome*.

2. *Teramo*, 23 miles North-East of *Aquila*, is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Chieti*, and gives Title to a Prince.

3. *Atri*, 24 miles North-East of *Teramo*, and 3 miles from the *Adriatic*, is the See of a Bishop, united to that of *Penna*, and Suffragan of *Rome*, gives Title of Duke to the Family of *Aquaviva*, and was the Birth-place of the Emperor *Hadrian*.

4. *Civita di Penna*, 17 miles South-West from *Atri*, the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Chieti*, but exempted from that Archbishop's Jurisdiction, and belongs to the Duke of *Parma*.

Places of chief Note in *South Abruzzo* are,

1. *Civita di Chieti*, 9 miles South-West from *Pescara* on the Gulph, and 35 miles North of *Naples*. It is the Capital of the Province, an Archbishoprick, and the Seat of the Governour. It is large and populous.

2. *Ortona à Mare*, on the Coast, 20 miles East of *Chieti*. It is an old City with a good Harbour, and the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Chieti*.

3. *Lanciano*, 15 miles South-East from *Chieti*, a large, populous Town, the See of an Archbishop, and noted for its great Fairs, frequented by People on both sides the Gulph.

4 *Sulmona*, 37 miles South-West of *Lanciano*, is the Capital of a Principality belonging to the *Borghese* Family, the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Rome*, and the Birth-place of *Ovid*.

MOLISA, a Country in the East Part of *Abruzzo*, about 67 miles from North to South, and 55 where broadest from East to West. It abounds with Corn, Wine, Saffron, Wild Fowl and Silk-Worms.

Places of Note are,

1. *Molisa*, 43 miles South-East of *Lanciano*, a fortified but decaying Town.

2. *Isernia*, 32 miles West, a large populous Town, and the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Capua*.

Trivento, *Guardia*, *Alferez*, *Larina* and *Bocano* in this Country, are only noted for Bishops Sees, Suffragans of *Benevento*.

III. PUGLIA, or APULIA, lies South-East from *Abruzzo*, along the Gulph of *Venice*, above 240 miles, and contains the three Provinces called *Capitanata*, *Terra di Bari*, and *Terra d'Otranto*.

CAPITANATA has *Molisa* on the West, the Gulph on the North, *Terra di Bari* and *Basilicata* on the East and North-East, and the *Appennine* Mountains on the South. It is 95 miles where longest from East to West, and 90 where broadest from North to South. It is a dry sandy Country, yet abounds with Corn and Cattle.

Places of Note are,

1. *Lucera*, above 30 miles South of the *Adriatic* Coast, is a pretty Town, noted for a great Manufactory of Cloth.

2. *Mont St. Angelo*, 46 miles East of *Lucera* on the top of Mount *Garganus*, is populous, much frequented by Pilgrims, and has a fine Church dedicated to St. *Michael*.

3. *Manfredonia*, 8 miles South of *Mont St. Angelo*, near the bottom of a Gulph in the *Adriatic*, is an Archbishop's See, and was a fine Town till plundered by the *Turks* in 1620, but it is pretty well recovered, and has a Castle with other tolerable Fortifications.

4. *Troia*, 53 miles South-West of *Manfredonia*, is a neat little City; the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Rome*, with the Title of a Principality. *Biesle*, *Termine*, *San Severo* and *Bovino*, are little Towns in this Country, noted only for the Sees of Bishops, of which *Biesle* is Suffragan to *Manfredonia*, *Termine* and *Bovino* to *Benevento*, and *San Severo* to *Rome*.

TERRA DI BARI on the same Gulph, betwixt *Capitanata* on the West, and *Terra d'Otranto* on the East; is above 80 miles long East and West, and 23 where broadest from North to South. It abounds with Corn, Wine, Saffron, and Fruits, but is infested with the most dangerous Tarantula's in *Italy*, and in many Places wants Water.

Places of chief Note are,

1. *Bari*, the Capital, about 5 miles from the Gulph of *Venice*, near Lat. 41. and Long. 18. 40. It is one of the ancientest Towns in the Kingdom, lies in a pleasant Country, is an Archbishop's See, tolerably well built, has a good Trade, and is pretty strong.

2. *Biseglia*, on the same Coast, 15 miles West, is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Trani*, and has a good Trade.

3. *Trani*, the See of an Archbishop, 5 miles farther West, had a good Harbour, till ruined by the *Venetians*. It has an ancient Castle, and other Fortifications.

4. *Barletta*, 10 miles North-West from *Trani*, is one of those four Places called the Castles of *Italy*, and the Residence of the Archbishop of *Nazareth*.

5. *Monopoli*, 27 miles South-East from *Bari* on the same Coast, is the See of a Bishop, who depends immediately on the Pope. The Town is neat, and, though small, makes up the whole Diocese.

The

The other Towns in this Country, *viz.* *Giovinazzo* and *Molfetta* on the Coaſt, North-Weſt of *Bari*, and *Andria*, *Bitteto*, *Converſano* and *Polignano* within Land, are Biſhops Sees, Suffragans of *Bari*. *Andria*, noted for its Earthen Ware, is Suffragan to *Trani*.

TERRA D'OTRANTO, or the Province of LECCA, lies in the South-East Corner of *Italy*. It is 116 miles from North-Weſt to South-East, and 35 from North to South where broadeſt, but it is much contracted at both Ends. It has *Terra di Bari* on the Weſt, *Baſilicata* and the Gulph of *Otranto* on the South, and the Gulph of *Venice* on the North-East. Its chief Product is Olives, Figs, and other Fruit, the Air and Soil are generally good, except in ſome Places of the Coaſt, where the latter is Marſhy, and the former ſubject to Thunder.

Places of Note are,

1. *Oria*, or *Orto*, 15 miles South-Weſt of *Brindiſi*, a large, populous Town, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Tarentum*, defended by an ancient Caſtle on a Rock.

2. *Brindiſi*, Long. 20. Lat. 40. ½. has one of the beſt Harbours on the Gulph of *Venice*, which is formed by Nature, and defended by ſeveral Forts, beſides three Caſtles on a ſmall Iſland at the Entry. It is ancient, well built, ſtrong, large and populous, the See of an Archbiſhop, and noted for the Death of *Virgil*.

3. *Lecice*, 9 miles South-Weſt of *Brindiſi*, reckoned the chief Town of the Province, the moſt populous of any in the Kingdom, except *Naples*, the Seat of a Governour, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Otranto*. It is a large Town, and has a good Trade ſince the Decay of *Otranto*.

4. *Taranto*, at the End of a Gulph of its own Name, 11 miles South-Weſt of *Lecice*. It was anciently famous, but now ſmall, and ill-inhabited ſince the Harbour was choaked up by the *Venetians* and *Spaniards*. It furniſhes a great deal of fine Wool. It is the See of an Archbiſhop, and has the Title of a Principality. It is defended by a Fort. *La Forreſt* ſays, that the Tarantula's which abound in the Neighbourhood have their Name from hence.

5. *Otranto*, on the Coaſt, 46 miles Eaſt from *Taranto*. It had a good Harbour, till deſtroyed by the *Venetians* in the beginning of the 16th Century. It is ſtill a conſiderable Paſſage from *Italy* to *Greece*, is well fortified, defended by a Citadel on a ſteep Rock, and is one of the richeſt Archbiſhopricks in the Kingdom.

6. *Gallipoli*, 23 miles South-Weſt of *Otranto*, near the Gulph of *Taranto*, one of the beſt Towns in *Naples*, built on a ſteep Rock, encompaſſed by the Sea, and joined to the Continent by a Stone Bridge, defended by a Caſtle, which makes it almoſt impregnable. The Harbour was choaked up by the *Venetians* in the beginning of the 16th Century. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Otranto*.

The other Towns here are,

Oſtuni, a Biſhop's See on the Coaſt, 23 miles North-Weſt of *Brindiſi*, of which it is a Suffragan.

Nardo, a ſmall neat City, 6 miles North-Weſt of *Gallipoli*, and the See of a Biſhop that depends on *Rome*.

Aleſſano, 9 miles South-Eaſt from *Gallipoli*, has the Title of a Duchy, and is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Otranto*.

St. Mary de Leuca, a ſmall City, the See of a Biſhop, near Cape *St. Mary* on the Coaſt, 20 miles South of *Otranto* and *Matera*, an inland Town, formerly an Archbiſhoprick, but now united to that of *Cirenza*.

IV. CALABRIA is bounded by *Apulia* on the North, the *Ionian* Sea on the South and Eaſt, and by the *Mediterranean* and the two Principalities on the Weſt. It is almoſt 200 miles from North to South, and above 190 in the North Part, where broadeſt, from Eaſt to Weſt. It is divided into *Baſilicata*, and *North* and *South Calabria*, or *Calabria Citerior* and *Ulterior*.

BASILICATA is 190 miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and 65 from North to South where broadeſt. It has *Capitanata* on the North-Weſt. *Terra di Bari* on the North, *Calabria Citerior* on the South, *Terra d'Otranto* and the Gulph of *Tarentum* on the Eaſt and South-Eaſt, and the Principalities *Citerior* and *Ulterior* on the Weſt. The Country is mountainous, yet produces Corn, Wine, Oil, Saffron, Cotton, Honey and Wax. The chief Place of Note is *Cirenza*, *Carcenza*, or *Acerenza*, almoſt 60 miles North-Weſt of the Gulph of *Taranto*, Capital of the Country, and an Archbiſhop's See, but in a decaying condition. The Biſhopricks which are its Suffragans in this Country, are *Venoſa*, which ſome think to be the Birth-place of the Poet *Horace*; *Laviello*, *Tricaricco*, which was formerly a neat City, but almoſt deſtroyed by an Earthquake in 1694; *Monte Piloſo*, *Potenza*, and *Turſis*. *Melfi* is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan to *Rome*, and *Mura* is a Biſhop's See, Suffragan to *Conza*.

CALABRIA CITERIOR, or *North Calabria*, has that part of the *Mediterranean* on the Weſt, which lies betwixt the Gulphs of *Policaſtro* and *Euſemia*, the Gulph of *Taranto* on the Eaſt, *Baſilicata* on the North, and *Calabria Ulterior* on the South. It is 78 miles from the Weſt Sea to the Eaſt, and almoſt 60 from North to South, where broadeſt. The chief Product is Corn, Wine, Oil, Sugar, Honey, Wax, Manna, artificial and natural Salt, Figs, Limons, other Fruits of all ſorts, Gold, Silver, Wool, Cotton, Silk, Flax, Saffron, and Steel. It is well watered by Rivers, has pleaſant Fountains both of hot and cold Water, fine Paſtures and Valleys that abound with Cattle, large Woods, and fruitful Hills, but it is ſubject to Earthquakes.

Places of Note are,

1. *Coſenza*, above 13 miles North of the Gulph of *Euſemia*. It is reckoned the Capital of both *Calabria's*, and one of the chief Towns in the Kingdom. It is an Archbiſhop's See, and defended by a Caſtle, from whence there is a fine Proſpect of the neighbouring Country. It is a large handſome, well-built City, though frequently damaged by Earthquakes, and almoſt ruined by one in 1638.

2. *Roſſano*, is another Archbiſhoprick, almoſt 60 miles South of the former. It is a large neat Town, built on a Rock 3 miles from the Gulph of *Taranto*, has the Title of a Principality, and its Territory produces Pepper.

3. *Biſigano*, 18 miles South-Weſt of *Roſſano*, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan to that Town, and defended by a good Fortreſs.

4. *Caſſano* is the See of a Biſhop, who holds immediately of the Pope.

5. *Amantea* is an ancient neat City on the *Mediterranean*, above 30 miles North-Weſt of *St. Euphemia*, and has a fine Caſtle belonging to the Prince of *Biſſignano*.

The other Towns of any Note are, *Corenza*, *Strongoli*, *Umbriatico*, and *Cariati Nuova*, all Biſhopricks, Suffragans to *St. Severina*.

CALABRIA ULTERIOR, or *South Calabria*, is encompaſſed by the Sea, except on the North, where it joins to *North Calabria*, and is parted from *Sicily* on the South-Weſt by the Streights of *Meſſina*. It is 100 miles from North to South, and the ſame from Eaſt to Weſt on the North ſide where it is broadeſt. Produces excellent Manna, Honey, good Fruits, and ſprightly Horſes.

Places of Note are,

1. *St. Severina*, 30 miles South-Eaſt of *Roſſano*, the See of an Archbiſhop.

2. *Rheggio*, near the South-Weſt Corner of the Kingdom, upon the Straits of *Meſſina*, Lat. 38. 5. Long. 17. 6. It is the See of an Archbiſhop, pretty well inhabited, and the chief Thorowfare from *Italy* to *Sicily*, where the Streight is about 12 miles broad. Betwixt Cape *Sughio*, 17 miles North of this City, and *Meſſina*, lie the famous Gulphs of *Charybdis* and *Scylla*, of which *Athanaſius Kircher* and others give the following Deſcription. *Kircher* having viewed it, ſays, he ſounded the *Straits* in the narroweſt Place, where it is 2783 Geometrical Paces broad. He found it in ſome Places 30, in ſome 50, in ſome 100, and in others 200 Foot deep. In ſome places he found broken Rocks, and in others a continued Ridge at the botton of the Water betwixt *Sicily* and *Calabria*. The Conflict of the Waves is moſt violent between *Scylla* in the Straits on the Coaſt of *Calabria*, and *Charybdis* on the oppoſite Coaſt of *Sicily*. The Sea here is not fathomable by the longeſt Line. The Waves in theſe Whirlpools ſometimes riſe up, while others fall down with great Noiſe, ſo that it is terrible to thoſe who ſee it, even at a great diſtance Thoſe Whirlpools ſwallow whatever comes near them, and, according to *Saluſt* and *Strabo*, throw it up again on the Shore of *Taormina* in *Sicily*. The Waves rage with moſt Violence when the Winds blow into the Straits from the *Ionian* or *Tuſcan* Seas, and even when the Sea is calm on the Surface, there is always a Swelling within, and the Waves do ſo riſe and fall according to the Increaſe and Decreaſe of the Moon, that Mariners know the Time of the Currents by that and the Station of the Moon, though covered by Clouds; ſo that ſuch as are accuſtomed to paſs this Place, do it as ſafely as any where elſe, by following the Courſe of the Currents, and avoiding thoſe which are contrary to their intended Voyage; but Strangers are in danger, if they have not Pilots of the Country. He has ſeen large Ships with full Sails detained in one Place for many Hours, as if they had been nailed to the Ground, but got off again by the Change of the Currents and Skill of Pilots.

Scylla lies near the Cape, formerly called *Cenys*, now *Scyglio*, 17 miles off *Reggio*. It continually ebbs and flows with great Waves; and flows with ſo much Violence, that if any Ships be in it, they are certainly daſhed againſt the Rocks. The Ebb is not ſo violent; but if Mariners don't take Care and obſerve the Current, they are certainly carried to *Charybdis*. Which makes good the Saying of the Poets:

Antra Charybdis adit, qui vult evadere Scyllam;
Incidit in Scyllam, qui vult vitare Charybdin.

He thinks, that *Scylla* communicates by ſubterranean Paſſages with the *Tuſcan* or ſome other Sea. He himſelf and Mariners obſerve, that in the Bay of *Cujacius*, at the Promontory *Vaticanium* within the Bay, which is concave, every day, eſpecially with an Eaſt Wind, when *Scylla* flows, the Sea bubbles up continually, but when it ebbs with a North Eaſt Wind, it is toſſed about like Whirlpools, which, he thinks, explains the Tides both of the *Tuſcan* Sea and of theſe Straits; for when the Tide comes in by the Straits of *Cadiz*, it communicates its Force to the *Mediterranean*, and to all the Firths and Tides in it, and particularly to this; and when it ebbs, thoſe Tides decreaſe in like manner.

Other Places in this Country are, *Bova*, *Girace*, *Squillace*, *Cantazaro*, *Nicaſtro*, *Mileto*, and *Nicotera*, noted only for being Sees of Biſhops, Suffragans of *Rheggio*: and *Belcaſtro*, *Iſola*, and *Cotrona*, Sees of Biſhops, Suffragans of *St. Severina*.

IV. *The Principal* ISLANDS *belonging to* ITALY.

I. SARDINIA *Kingdom and Iſland*

LIES 6 miles South of *Corſica*, is 170 miles South and North, and 80 Eaſt and Weſt where broadeſt. It was a long time poſſeſſed by *Spain*, but left to the Emperor by the 30th Article of the Treaty of *Baden* in 1714; notwithſtanding which, the preſent King of *Spain* invaded and ſeiſed it in 1718. It is now, according to the Quadruple Alliance, given to the Duke of *Savoy*, with the Title of King in Exchange for that of *Sicily*.

The Soil is ſo fruitful in Corn, that ſome Years they have exported a Million of Buſhels. It abounds alſo with Wine, Oil, Cattle, and Wild Beaſts, but none ravenous, nor have they any venemous Creatures. Their Horſes are leſs, but nimbler than thoſe of *Italy*. The Inhabitants are accounted rude, lazy, and uncivil to Strangers.

Places of Note are,

1. *Cagliari*, or *Callari*, at the bottom of a Bay near the South-Eaſt part of the Iſland, Lat. 31. 50. Long. 9. 35. It is large, handſome, populous, has a good Trade, is the See of an Archbiſhop, the Reſidence of a Viceroy, the Seat of an Univerſity, and defended by a ſtrong Citadel, beſides other Fortifications lately added by the *Spaniards*.

2. *Oriſtagni*, at the bottom of a Bay on the Weſt ſide of the Iſland, 42 miles North-Weſt of *Cagliari*, is the See of an Archbiſhop, is well built, and has the Title of a Marquiſate.

3. *Villa d'Igleſia*, toward the South-Weſt Corner of the Iſland, 35 miles North-Weſt of *Cagliari*, of whoſe See it is Suffragan, and defended by a good Caſtle.

4. *Saſſari*, near the North-Weſt Corner of the Iſland, 53 miles North of *Oriſtagni*, is an Archbiſhop's See, a neat large Town, and defended by a ſtrong Caſtle.

5. *Caſtel Aragoneſe*, a ſmall well fortified Town, 20 miles North-Eaſt from *Saſſari*, to which it is Suffragan, and has a good Harbour.

6. *Algeri*, and 7. *Boza*, on the Weſt Coaſt, are Sees of Biſhops, Suffragans of *Saſſari*.

There are ſeveral ſmall Iſlands, which lie upon the Coaſt of *Sardinia*. The chief of them are, 1. *St. Peter*, 6 or 7 miles Weſt from the South-Weſt Coaſt, 25 miles round, has a good Harbour and populous Villages. 2. *St. Antiochus* lies South-Eaſt from *St. Peter*, is larger, has ſeveral Villages and Bays with good Anchorage.

II. *The Iſles of* LIPARI

LIE in the *Tuſcan* Sea, off of the Coaſts of *Sicily* and *Naples*, and are reckoned to belong to the latter Kingdom. They are about 12, and have their Name from the biggeſt, which lies in the middle. It has a Town of the ſame name, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Meſſina*, well built and fortified. The Ancients called them *Æoliæ* and *Vulcaniæ*, becauſe the Poets fancied that *Æolus*, King of the Winds, had his Seat, and *Vulcan* his Forge here. That next to *Sicily* is called *Vulcano*, becauſe of its burning Mountain. The reſt are ſo little inhabited, that they are not worth inſiſting upon.

III. *The Iſland and Kingdom of* SICILY

IS ſeparated from the Kingdom of *Naples* by a narrow Strait, called the *Faro of Meſſina*. It is 140 miles from Eaſt to Weſt, where longeſt, but much contracted towards the Weſt End, and near 120 where broadeſt South and North, but contracted at the South End. It was given to the Duke of *Savoy* with the Title of King by the Treaty of *Utrecht*; but it was invaded by the preſent King of *Spain* in 1718, upon which the Duke did by the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance, quit his Title to the Emperor in exchange for *Sardinia*. It has ſince been the Seat of a vigorous War, but the *Spaniards* were drove out of all Places of Note by the Imperialiſts in *November* 1719, except *Palermo*. The Air is good and healthful, and the Soil ſo fruitful that it is called the Granary of *Italy*. Their chief Product is Corn, Wine, Fruit, Sugar, Honey, Wax, Oil, Silk, Saffron and other Drugs. It has Mines of Gold, Silver, Salt, *&c.* Here are likewiſe Agats, Emeralds, Jaſper, Porphyry and good Coral. It is divided into the Vallies of *Mazara*, *Ætmone* and *Inoto*.

I. The Valley of MAZARA is the Weſt part of the Kingdom, reckoned about 75 miles South and North, and 90 Eaſt and Weſt.

Places of Note are,

1. *Palermo*, the old *Panormus*, reckoned the Capital of the Kingdom. It is in Lat. 38. 10. Long. 13. 38. on the North ſide of the Iſland, near the bottom of a Bay. It was the uſual Reſidence of the *Spaniſh* Viceroy, is the See of an Archbiſhop, and inhabited by many of the Nobility. It is large, the Houſes magnificent, the Streets beautiful, and well provided with Fountains. The Harbour is ſafe and large, and defended by a ſtrong Caſtle.

2. *Montreal*, 6 miles South-Weſt of *Palermo*, is the See of a Biſhop, has a magnificent and rich Church, and ſeveral ſtately Houſes, but the Town is ſmall.

3. *Mazara*, which gives name to the Valley, lies on the South-Weſt Point of the Iſland, 57 miles South-Weſt from *Palermo*. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of that Town, is large, neat, ſtrong, and has a good Harbour and Trade.

4. *Gergenti*, the old *Agrigentum*, 58 miles from *Mazara* to the South-Eaſt, on the ſame Coaſt, one of the ancienteſt Towns in the Iſland, is neat and ſtrong, and has a Fort on the North ſide, to which there is but one Paſſage. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Palermo*, and was the Reſidence of the Tyrant *Phalaris*, in whoſe Reign *Perillus* invented the Brazen Bull to torment Men, and was the firſt tortured by it himſelf.

5. *Marſala* on the Weſt ſide of the Iſland, 9 miles Weſt of *Mazara*. It was anciently called *Lilybæum*, and had an excellent Harbour, which was ſpoiled by *Charles* V. to prevent its being uſed by the *Turks*.

6. *Trapani*, the old *Drepanum*, famous in ancient Hiſtory for its Harbour and Fortifications, but now in Ruines.

7. *Caſtle à Mare*, at the bottom of a Bay, 25 miles South-Weſt of *Palermo*, is noted for a good Harbour.

II. The Valley of DEMONA is the North Eaſt part of the Iſland, 70 miles South and North, and 120 Eaſt and Weſt.

Places of Note are,

1. *Meſſina*, on a Bay near the North-Eaſt Corner of the Iſland, Lat. 38. 10. Long. 15. 55. 15 miles North-Weſt from *Reggio* in *Naples*, and about 105 miles Eaſt from *Palermo*, with which it diſputes Precedency. It is famous in ancient Hiſtory, has undergone many Changes, was extraordinary well fortified, and defended by a ſtrong Citadel, and the Caſtle of St. *Salvador*. The *Spaniards* took it, after an obſtinate Siege, from the *Savoyards* and *Germans* in 1718, but the latter recovered it after another obſtinate Siege in 1719. It is the See of an Archbiſhop, is large, neat, populous, the private Houſes fine, and the public Buildings (eſpecially the Viceroy's Palace and the Arſenal) magnificent. The Harbour is reckoned one of the beſt in the *Mediterranean*, and was much frequented becauſe of their Trade in Corn and Silk.

2. *Melazzo*, on a Bay, 18 miles North-Weſt of *Meſſina*, is a ſtrong, large Town with a good Harbour. The *Germans* held it out in 1719 againſt the *Spaniards*, and forced them to retire from before it.

3. *Patti*, 32 miles Weſt of *Meſſina*, a ſmall populous Town with a good Harbour, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Meſſina*.

4. *Ceſaledi*, or *Ceſalu*, 46 miles South-Weſt of *Patti*, on the Eaſt ſide of a Cape of its own Name, is a neat City of good Trade, with a ſafe Harbour, defended by a Caſtle, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Meſſina*.

5. *Catanea*, at the bottom of a Gulph of its own Name, on the Eaſt ſide of the Iſland, 57 miles South-Weſt of *Meſſina*, formerly a ſtrong and conſiderable Town with a good Harbour, but almoſt ruined by the Eruptions of Mount *Ætna*, and is now only noted for the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Montreal*.

6. *Mount Ætna*, alias *Monte Gibello*, lies 22 miles North-Weſt of *Catanea*, but the Foot of it about 15. *Fazellus*, in his Account of *Sicily*, reckons the Circumference of the Mountain 100 miles, and ſays, there are two Ways up to it, the ſhorter 20, and the longer 30 miles from *Catanea*. This Aſcent is divided into three Parts. That which begins from the Foot of the Mountain at the Shore, to the Abbey of *St. Nicholas* is 12 miles, and filled with Towns and Villages; and on the Weſt and South are many large Villages, called the *Vineyards of Catanea*. All this part is filled with burnt Stones thrown out from the Mountain, which being diſſolved by Time and Rain, make the Ground very fruitful. The Aſcent above this is very pleaſant, abounds with Vines and other Fruit-Trees of all ſorts, large Corn Fields, and Paſtures, ſo fat, that they often bleed the Cattle which feed on them, leſt they burſt. The middle Region from the Abbey upwards is 10 miles, and filled with black Stones thrown out of the Mountain, which the Inhabitants uſe for Mill-ſtones. Above them are Woods of Fir, Beech and Pines, which ſeem to reach the Skie, and to be almoſt unpaſſable. In ſome Places there are Clefts from which iſſues Smoak, and many little Hills with Vorago's on the top ſurrounded with Trees. Above theſe there's another Aſcent of more than 12 miles, covered with Snow in Winter, and a continual Froſt in Summer, though the top of the Mountain continually ſends out Flames and Smoak. Next to this there is a Valley from whence riſes a high Mountain called the *Aſs's Back*. There is a winding Aſcent on the Right of it for 2 miles, when they come to another on the left, called the Corn Mountain. Betwixt theſe there is a Valley without Water. From this there is an Aſcent to another Hill, where the Cold is ſo exceſſive by Night, that ſcarce either Man or Beaſt is able to endure it. Under the Summit there is a little Valley with a ſmall Lake formed by melted Snow. The Summit is about half a mile high, but the Way ſo ſandy and rugged, that it took *Fazelus* and his Company 2 Hours time. From hence they ſaw the Sun riſe a great way below them, and had a fine View of all *Sicily*, with the neighbouring Parts of *Italy*. Then walking through a ſandy Plain, they found many Clefts that iſſued Smoak, then they came to the great Vorago, which is about 4 miles round, but grows narrower as it aſcends. They crept to the Brink during the Intervals of the Smoak, perceived it to be rugged within, and the Sides incruſted with Sulphur. The Noiſe of the Flames within ſometimes reſembled the boiling of a great Caldron, and at others made ſuch a Noiſe in the Caverns as filled them with Terror, and made them repent their Raſhneſs. Sometimes there iſſued pure Flame, and at others a thick Smoak with Aſhes. He obſerves, that the continual Eruptions have made great Changes in this Mountain ſince the Time of *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and other Ancients, who give an Account of it. Sometimes Streams of Fire run down from the Mountain, and at others great Quantities of burning Stones. In 1537, the top of the Mountain fell into the Gulph, which made the Vorago broader.

6. *Taormina*, a ſmall well fortified Town on the Coaſt, about 28 miles South-Weſt of *Meſſina*.

7. *La Scaletta*, another ſmall fortified Town on the Coaſt, 17 miles North-Eaſt of *Taormina*.

8. *Caſtel Chieſo*, a Fort 2 miles South of *Taormina*.

9. *Lingua Groſſa*, a ſmall fortified Town, 8 miles Eaſt from *Tarmina*.

III. The Valley of NOTO lies South from that of *Demona*, is 75 miles South and North, and 130 Eaſt and Weſt.

Places of Note are,

1. *Noto*, which is a fortified Town, about 14 miles North-Weſt of Cape *Paſſaro* in the South-Eaſt Corner of the Iſland. It is large and populous, ſtands on the top of a Mountain, encompaſſed with high Rocks; and there is another called *New Noto*, 4 miles South-Eaſt of the former, alſo a fortified Place.

2. *Cape Paſſaro*, which is remarkable for the Defeat of the *Spaniſh* Fleet near it by Sir *George Byng* with an *Engliſh* Squadron in 1718, which ſo diſconcerted the *Spaniſh* Meaſures, that it defeated their Deſigns upon *Naples* and other Parts of *Italy*, ſubject to the Emperor, and broke their Naval Power, which Cardinal *Alberoni* had reſtored to a ſurpriſing degree.

3. *Syracuſa*, on the ſame Coaſt, 25 miles North-Eaſt from *Cape Paſſaro*, anciently a great City, reckoned above 22 miles round. It held out a Siege of 3 Years againſt the *Romans* in the firſt *Punic* War, by the ſingular Art of the famous Mathematician *Archimedes*, who was killed after the Town was ſtormed, by a barbarous Soldier, to the great Regret of the *Roman* General *Marcellus*, who gave Orders to ſave him. It had begun to retrieve part of its ancient Luſtre, but was almoſt ruined by a terrible Earthquake in 1693. The Conveniency of its two Harbours on both ſides the Peninſula *Ortygra*, encouraged the Inhabitants to rebuild it. The Town is ſo ſtrong by its Situation, that it is reckoned impregnable, being acceſſible only by one Gate on the Neck of the Iſthmus; ſo that the *Spaniards* did not attempt it in the preſent War.

4. *Auguſta*, 17 miles North of *Syracuſa*, on a Peninſula. It was very ſtrong, and inhabited by the Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, after they were drove out of *Rhodes* by the *Turks*, till 1530, that the Emperor *Charles* V. gave the Knights the Iſle of *Malta*. It was deſtroyed by the Eruption of Mount *Ætna* in 1693, but may probably be rebuilt by the Emperor, becauſe of its ſafe and large Harbour.

IV. *The Iſland of* MALTA.

IT was formerly part of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, from which it is divided by a dangerous Sea of about 60 miles. It lies betwixt Lat. 35. 45. and 36. and betwixt Long. 13. 26. and 44 min. It is 24 miles where longeſt, and 16 where broadeſt, but much indented by Bays. It is debated, whether it be *Melita* where St. *Paul* was caſt on Shore. The Inhabitants pretend to ſhew the Cave where he ſtaid, and alledge, that no venemous Creature will live in the Iſland ſince his throwing off the Viper into the Fire, which faſtened upon his Hand; and they reckon the Earth of the Cave a ſoveraign Antidote againſt Poiſon. But ſeveral Learned Men reckon it was *Melita* in *Illyricum* where he was Shipwrecked.

The Air is clear, but very hot, ſo that there is no walking abroad when the Sun ſhines; and the Inhabitants are much infeſted with Muſkettoes by Night. The People are brown, and ſaid to be very revengeful. Their Women are handſome, familiar, and cover their Faces with thin Mantles. The People are ſeldom troubled with any Diſtemper but

A MAP OF THE ISLAND AND KINGDOM OF SICILY From the lateſt Obſervations By Iohn Senex.

A New Map of Sicily, most Humbly Inscribid to Montague Garrard Drake Esqr.

ISLES OF LIPARI

I. de Stromboli

I. Salini desart

Il Panaria desart

LIPARI I

LIPARI the little Vulcano the great Vulcano

I. Vulcano whence it brought a great deal of Sulpher

Ulitea desart Island

Rock

I. of Alicudi having neither Inhabitant nor Harbour

Felicuda a Desart Isle

Rock

Ponta di Malamorta

Capo di S. Vito

C. dell' Uſſo

Roccadi Cinisara

GOLFO DI CASTELLAMARE

Acque del Rè

Calla Roſſa

Cala dell' Impiſo

Castelamare

Bonagia Port.

Ptà del Ferro

Aſinelli

Mdi S. Giuliano or di Trapani

TRAPANI

Levanzo I.

Marettimo I.

Favegnana I.

I. S. Pantaleone Antiquity

Cape Boco or Lilibeo

Marſala

Petamos

Caſtel a Petrano Pt.

Portanna

Torre Sibiliana

Capo Feto

Cala di S. Vito

Arena R.

Cala Perciata

Cala Grande

C. Granitola

3 Fontane

Cala dell' Inferno

Cala di S. Caſtello

Cala della Bianca

Cala della Torre Bella

Cala della Torre di Pietro

Torre di Pietro

Cala della Biancavigna

Cala della Torre

Cala di S. Marco

Cavallazzo

Corricello

Carricatore

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T. di Sferſo

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Rade di Mondello

Ramet

Calaporci

Cala Roſſa

Cala dell' Impiſo

Aqua del Rè

Cala Andrea

C. Coſſinara

Calla Roſſa

Cala dell' Impiſo

Aqua del Rè

Cala Andrea

C. Coſſinara

Ramet

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but Head-aches and ſore Eyes, live to a great Age, and always mix Ice with their Wine, which is very good. Their other Product is Oil, Figs, Cummin and Anniſeed, of which they export much, Indigo, a Carnation Dye, Roſes, Honey, Melons, and good Fruit of other ſorts. The Iſland is low, and the Soil ſoft and chalky. Here is ſtore of wild Fowl and Birds of Prey, particularly Falcons, of which the Grand Maſter makes annually a Preſent to the Viceroy of *Sicily*, in token of Homage.

The Order of *Malta* conſiſts of three Eſtates, *viz.* Knights, who muſt be Noble by four Deſcents on both ſides; Chaplains, who muſt alſo be Noble, or of conſiderable Families; and Servants at Arms, who are to be of Families above the Vulgar. The Grand Maſter is choſen by the Knights, has the State of a Monarch, and the Title of Eminence, but can do nothing without the Sacred Council, compoſed of the Great Croſſes, the Conventual Bailiffs, the Grand Prior and Capitulary Bailiffs; and in this Council he has two Votes. There is another called the Compleat Council, which conſiſts of the Great Croſſes, and two of the oldeſt Knights of each of the ſeven Languages or Nations of which they are compoſed, *viz.* *Provence*, *Auvergne*, *France*, *Italy*, *Aragon*, *Germany*, and *Caſtile*; *Great Britain* made the eighth before the Reformation. The Inhabitants ſpeak *Arabic* and *Italian*.

Malta City lies on the North-Eaſt ſide of the Iſland, Lat. 35. 52. Long. 14. 40. upon ſeveral Iſlands, which together make a very large City. The New Town, called *Valetta*, lies on the ſame Neck of Land with the Caſtle of *St. Elmo*, was built upon the Repulſe of the *Turks* after 4 months Siege in 1565. and is ſo well fortified, that it is reckon'd one of the ſtrongeſt Places in the World. It conſiſts of 20 Streets, all in ſtreight Lines, but the Soil uneven, becauſe of the Rocks, which are their Pavement. The Houſes are of white Stone, more commodious than lofty, and have flat Roofs, where they lay their Beds in Summer. There are Markets every Morning, where Proviſions are ſold very cheap. They have one Gate to the Harbour, and another to the Land ſide. The Outworks take in a great Space of Ground for the Security of the Country People in caſe of Invaſions. The Town, beſides its own ſtrong Fortifications, is defended by three Caſtles of *St. Elmo*, *St. Angelo*, and *Torre di Bocca*. There are two Harbours, about 1500 Rods from one another, and in one of 'em an Iſland, with an Hoſpital. That part of the Town call'd *Sengle*, lies on a ſmall Peninſula in the great Harbour, and that named *Burgo del Caſtello a Mare*, on a Neck of Land in the ſame Harbour. Betwixt them is the Harbour for the Galleys, and on the Point of the Iſthmus is the Caſtle of *St. Angelo*, ſeparated from the Town by a Canal cut on purpoſe to make it ſtronger. Here is alſo a Suburb. There are ſeveral large Squares in the Town, and fine Palaces: The chief is that of the Grand Maſter, which fronts a Square with a noble Fountain, that ſupplies the whole Town. Here is a Magazine with Arms for 35000 Men, very well kept. The Palace has Summer and Winter Apartments, and noble Stables, well furniſhed with Horſes. The Conſervatory and Treaſury are fine Palaces, and their Inns are well built. The Hoſpital is a noble Structure, where there is a Hall for the ſick Knights, hung with Tapeſtry. They are ſerved in Plate, and attended by other Knights. Poor Travellers are entertained here, till they can get Paſſage to the Places whither they are bound, and they have Money for their Charge during the Voyage. Here are many fine Churches, the chief is that of *St. John Baptiſt*, their Biſhop's Cathedral, a large Structure, paved with fine Marble, and adorned with many Colours, taken from the Infidels. The Great Maſters are buried here, and have noble Tombs. There are many fine Altars and Chappels in this Church. The *Jeſuits* have a fine Houſe and a College; and each of the ſeven Nations have their Colleges and Halls, the Head of which is their Grand Prior, diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by a large white Croſs, embroidered with Silk, on his Breaſt, and he is always a Member of the Privy Council. Mr. *Ray* ſays, the Knights in his time were betwixt 3 and 4000. They wear what they pleaſe at home, but have the Habit of the Order when abroad with the Galleys; and their Rule of Precedency is the time of Admiſſion. When the Grand Maſter goes abroad, he is attended by ſome Knights and Pages; he wears a black ſhort Gown with Hanging Sleeves, and all are uncovered before him, except the Grand Croſſes.

There is a conſtant Watch on the Caſtle of *St. Elmo*, where they ſet up Flags according to the number of Ships that approach, their Size, and the Point from whence they come: Near it are Caves hewn out of the Rock, where they keep a Years Proviſions. It is alſo made a Priſon of State. And there is a large Square, where the Slaves are impriſoned at Night. The great Harbour, where the Galleys lie, is ſhut up at Night by an Iron Chain. And there is another for Ships that perform their Quarantine, or ſtay here but little; for it is difficult getting out of the great Harbour. Upon a Survey in 1632, the Houſes in all were reckon'd 3527, and the People 17582; but it is ſuppoſed they are much increaſed ſince.

The Old Town, called *Melita*, and now *Citta Notabile*, lies 7 miles Weſt, towards the other ſide of the Iſland, was formerly large and populous, but now has only about 565 Houſes, and 2620 People. The Grand Maſter has a Palace near it, with Gardens, Orchards, and fine Water works. The whole Iſland has about 40 large Villages, 26 Pariſh Churches, and is able to raiſe about 25000 Men. They have abundance of Springs. Their Breed of little Dogs is quite loſt, but their Cats are ſtill much eſteemed. There are abundance of petrified Shells and Fiſh-bones.

The Iſle of Gozo, lies 4 miles Weſt from hence, is about 13 miles long, and 7 broad, is well cultivated, tho' ſomething mountainous, and produces much Wheat. It has many good Fountains, and was very populous till the *Turks* carried off 6000 Inhabitants in 1565. It contains now about 500 Houſes, and 3000 People, is ſubject to *Malta*, and has a Fort on the Eaſtern Shore. The Iſle of *Cominot*, or *Cuming*, lies betwixt it and *Malta*, is about 5 miles round, well manured, and has a Fort over-againſt that of *Gozo*, for Defence of the Channel. There are ſome other ſmall Iſlands in the Neighbourhood, not worth deſcribing.

The VENETIAN *Dominions on the Eaſt ſide of the* Adriatic, *and in the* Ionian Sea *and* Archipelago.

I. MORLACHIA has the Gulph of *Venice* on the South, *Croatia* and *Boſnia* on the North, *Iſtria* on the Weſt, and *Dalmatia* on the Eaſt, is about 80 miles long, and 30 broad.

Places of Note are,

1. *Zeny*, or *Zegna*, on the Coaſt, 38 miles South-Eaſt of *St. Veil* in *Iſtria*, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Spalato*, a pretty Town with a good Harbour and ſtrong Caſtle.

2. *Novigrad*, 21 miles South-Eaſt of *Zegna*, a large Town.

II. DALMATIA, anciently part of *Illyricum*. It abounds with Corn, Wine, Oil, and Sheep that bring forth twice *per annum*. The *Venetians* and Republic of *Raguſa* have the Coaſts, and the *Turks* the inland Parts.

Places belonging to the *Venetians* are,

1. *Zara*, on the Coaſt of the *Adriatic*, 55 miles South-Eaſt of *Segna*. It is Capital of the *Venetian Dalmatia*, lies in an Iſland, joined to the Continent by a Bridge, defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, and is the See of an Archbiſhop.

2. *Nona*, 11 miles North-Weſt of *Zara*, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of it, well fortified, and lies on a Cape, almoſt encompaſſed by the Sea.

3. *Scardone*, 35 miles South-Eaſt of *Zara*, a fortified Town with a ſtrong Caſtle, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Spalato*.

4. *Sebenico*, South-Eaſt of *Zara*, the See of a Biſhop, its Suffragan, defended by a Caſtle on a ſteep Rock, and ſo ſtrong that the *Turks* could never take it.

5. *Trau*, a Town and Harbour in an Iſland of the ſame Name, 25 miles South-Eaſt of *Sebenico*. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Spalato*.

6. *Spalato*, 15 miles Eaſt of *Trau*, a large, fine, ſtrong, and populous Town, with one of the beſt Harbours on the Coaſt. It is the See of an Archbiſhop, who has the beſt Revenues in *Dalmatia*. *Mark Anthony de Dominis*, Archbiſhop of this Place, came to *England* in the Reign of King *James* I. and turned Proteſtant; but his Covetouſneſs not being gratified, he turned Papiſt again, went to *Rome*, and was put into the Inquiſition, where he died.

7. *Cliſſa*, 10 miles North-Eaſt of *Spalato*, a Town with a ſtrong Caſtle on a Rock.

8. *Ciclut*, 38 miles South-Eaſt of *Spalato*, a ſtrong Fortreſs.

9. *Caſtle Nuovo*, 47 miles South-Eaſt of *Raguſa*, a well-fortified Town, with a ſtrong Caſtle on the ſide of a Mountain, among inacceſſible Rocks.

10. *Catara*, 45 miles South-Eaſt of *Raguſa*, the See of a Biſhop Suffragan of *Bari*, and defended by a ſtrong Caſtle.

11. *Budua*, 82 miles South-Eaſt of *Catara*, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Ænivari*, almoſt encompaſſed by the Sea, and ſtrongly fortified.

Iſlands on this Coaſt belonging to the *Venetians* are,

1. *Cherſo*, Eaſt from *Iſtria*, and the ſartheſt North of the Iſlands, is 20 miles long, 11 where broadeſt, and has a Town and Harbour of the ſame Name, and is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Zara*.

2. *Oſera*, joined to *Cherſo* by a Bridge, has a Town of its own Name, whoſe Biſhop is alſo Suffragan of *Zara*.

3. *Veglia*, or *Curitta*, North-Eaſt of *Cherſo*, is 55 miles round, and has a Town of its Name with a Harbour, defended by a Caſtle. The Biſhop is alſo Suffragan of *Zara*.

4. *Arbe*, South-Eaſt of *Veglia*, 15 miles long, and 8 broad, with a Town of its Name, whoſe Biſhop is Suffragan of *Zara*.

5. *Groſſa*, or *Iſle Grande*, 30 miles long and 6 broad, has a Town and ſtrong Caſtle of the ſame Name.

6. *Carzola*, or *Sorzola*, 6 miles Weſt of the Coaſt of *Raguſa*, the moſt populous of all the *Dalmatian* Iſlands, has a Town of its Name, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Raguſa*, with ſeveral Villages and Caſtles.

7. *Lezina*, betwixt *Corzola* and the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*, is 50 miles long, 10 broad, and has a Town of its Name, whoſe Biſhop is Suffragan of *Spalato*.

There are many other leſſer Iſlands belonging to the *Venetians*, which we cannot inſiſt upon.

III. Iſlands belonging to the *Venetians* in the *Ionian* and *Ægean* Sea, or *Archipelago*.

(I.) CORFU, anciently CORCYRA, off of the Coaſt of *Epirus*, is 50 miles long, and 15 where broadeſt, one of the moſt populous Iſlands in *Greece*, has two Cities, near 100 Villages, and produces excellent Honey, Wax, Oil, Citrons, and other Fruits.

Places of Note are,

1. *Corfu*, about the middle of the Iſland, on the Eaſt ſide, in a Peninſula, and exceeding ſtrong. It has a good Harbour, a well-furniſhed Arſenal, and is the See of an Archbiſhop, who has a magnificent Cathedral; and the *Greeks* have likewiſe a very fine Church here.

2. *Caſſope*, 12 miles North-Weſt of *Corfu*, has a good Harbour, and conſiderable Trade. There are ſeveral other ſmall Iſlands in the Neighbourhood.

(II.) ST. MOURA, 10 miles Eaſt of *Corfu*, and 1 from the Coaſt of *Achaia*, about 22 miles long, 15 broad, and very populous. It has a Town of the ſame Name, joined to the Continent by a Bridge, which conveys Water into the Town. It is well fortified, and the See of an Archbiſhop.

(III.) CEFALONIA, 16 miles South-Eaſt of *St. Moura* on the ſame Coaſt, 50 miles long, and 28 broad. It is mountainous, yet abounds with Wine, Oil, Honey, Wax, Wool and Silk. It has a Town of its own Name, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Corfu*, but the Inhabitants are of the *Greek* Church. It lies on the Weſt ſide, and has a tolerable Harbour. Here are ſeveral Places of Note, particularly *Aſſo*, a ſtrong Fortreſs on the top of a Mountain, 25 miles North-Weſt of *Cefalonia*.

IV. ITHACA

(IV.) ITHACA, the Birth-place of *Ulysses*, now called *Little Cefalonia*, becauſe it depends on the Greater, lies betwixt it and the Coaſt of *Achaia*, 12 miles Eaſt, is 20 miles round, and has ſome well-peopled Villages.

(V.) ZANTE, 15 miles South-Eaſt of *Cefalonia*, is 23 miles long, and 20 where broadeſt. It produces Muſcadine and other choice Wines. They dry moſt of their Grapes, which we call Raiſons of *Zant*, or *Corinth*. Here are alſo good Olives, and about 40 Villages.

Zante, the Capital, lies on a Mountain near a Bay on the North ſide. It has a good Harbour with a ſtrong Caſtle, where the Proveditor, a noble *Venetian*, reſides. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Corfu*, and has ſeveral Popiſh Churches, but moſt of the People are of the *Greek* Church.

Places in the *Archipelago* belonging to the *Venetians* are,

1. Two Fortreſſes in the Iſle of *Candie*, confirmed to them by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*.

2. *Millo*, North of *Candie*, pays them Tribute, but the Property belongs to the *Turks*.

3. *Tenos*, now *Tine*, South of *Andros*, off of the Port of *Negropont*, is 35 miles round, has a Town of the ſame Name, the See of a Biſhop, who holds Communion with the See of *Rome*. It produces abundance of Silk and Figs, and has ſeveral fortified Places.

The Republic of RAGUSA, South-Eaſt of *Leſina*, is incloſed by the *Venetian* and *Turkiſh Dalmatia*, the greateſt Length Eaſt and Weſt is 75 miles, but the Breadth very unequal, being from 36 miles to 3. They pretend to be more ancient then the *Venetians*, who envied them, and therefore they have for ſeveral Ages put themſelves under Protection of the *Turks*, to whom they pay 25000 Crowns of Gold *per Annum*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Raguſa*, the Capital, on the Coaſt, 42 miles South-Eaſt of *Leſina*, ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Epidaurus*. It is the Seat of the Government, which is Ariſtocratical. Their Duke, or Governour, is changed every Month, and the Officers every 6 Weeks. The Gentry dare not lie out of Town without Leave of the Senate. Strangers are locked up at Night. The Gates are never opened till the Sun riſes, and are ſhut again when it ſets. It is the See of an Archbiſhop, very well fortified, and has a noble well-frequented Harbour, defended by a Fortreſs. It has the beſt Trade of any on the Coaſt, and though the Country be barren, the Inhabitants are rich, becauſe of their Trade and free Government. The *Turks* took care to preſerve their Sovereignty by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*.

2. *Old Raguſa*, 15 miles South-Eaſt of the New, is rather thought to be the ancient *Epidaurus*. It is a ſmall Town with a good Harbour, but of late much neglected.

3. *Stagno*, on an Iſthmus, 20 miles North-Weſt of *Raguſa*, has a good Harbour, well frequented, and is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Raguſa*.

There are ſeveral Iſlands belonging to *Raguſa*; the chief of them is *Meleda*, Weſt from it, 25 miles long and 8 broad, with a Town of the ſame Name.

HUNGARY

HAS part of *Poland* on the North, the River *Save* on the South, part of *Moravia*, *Auſtria*, *Stiria* and *Croatia* on the Weſt; part of *Poland* and *Tranſilvania* on the Eaſt. It lies betwixt Lat. 45. 10. and 49. 20; and betwixt Long. 17 and 24. 35. in the 7th and 8th Climats; ſo that the Longeſt Day in the South is about 15 hours and a half, and in the North 15 three quarters. The greateſt Extent, South and North, is about 255 miles, and the greateſt Eaſt and Weſt, 288. The Air is temperate, but in many Places unwholſome, becauſe of the frequent Fogs occaſioned by their many Rivers, Lakes and Marſhes; and the Water of moſt of their Rivers, except the *Danube*, ſtinks. The Soil ſcarce yields to any in *Europe* in Fruitfulneſs, ſo that they have plenty of Corn, Graſs and generous Wine, and ſuch vaſt numbers of Cattle, that they export 80000 *per annum* to *Auſtria*, beſides what they do elſewhere. Here is ſtore of Veniſon and wild Fowl; and every one having the Privilege of Hunting and Fowling, their own Boors fare as well in that reſpect, as thoſe of Quality. Here are Mines of Gold, Silver and other Metals; Salt-Baths and Medicinal Springs in great numbers.

The People are well ſhaped, of a good ſize, Brave, much charg'd with Cruelty, Revenge, Pride and Inconſtancy. They have a peculiar Language, but their general one is *Sclavonic*, and moſt of their Gentry and Soldiery ſpeak *Latin*. The Reformation made a great Progreſs here, ſo that moſt of them were *Calviniſts* and *Lutherans*, mix'd with *Socinians*, *Arians* and *Anabaptiſts*; but ſince they came under the Houſe of *Auſtria*, the Proteſtants have been much oppreſs'd, and the Country in general has ſuffer'd ſo much by the Wars betwixt the *Malecontents*, *Turks* and the *Germans*, that it is very poor.

It is generally divided into *Upper* and *Lower Sclavonia*: *Upper Hungary* is divided into 34 Counties; the chief of which are as follows.

1. *Tranſchin*, has *Poland* on the North, and part of *Moravia* on the Weſt. The only Place of Note is *Tranſchin* on the *Waag*, Lat 49. Long. 19. 10. It ſtands on the top of a Rocky Hill, is defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, and noted for Baths in the Town and Neighbourhood, much frequented; ſome of them lie ſo near the River, that while they are ſweating in the Baths, they can reach to the cold Water.

2. *Turocz*, Eaſt from *Tranſchin*, has a Capital of the ſame Name, but of little Note. *Stubna*, near the Eaſt ſide of this County, is noted for hot Baths, much of the ſame degree of heat as the King's Bath in *England*.

3. *Lipton*, or *Lypcze*, lies Eaſt from *Turocz*. Its Capital is of the ſame Name; and at *Libeten*, 6 miles Eaſt from it, are ſome Mines of Silver and Copper.

4. *Torna*, lies South-Eaſt from *Lipton*, has a Capital of the ſame Name on a riſing Ground, well fortified, 42 miles South-Eaſt from *Lypcze*

5. *Lepus*, which ſome join with the County of *Gewinar*, lies North-Eaſt from *Torna Leutſch*, is reckoned its Capital, though ſome place it in *Torna*; from which it lies 24 miles North. It is a ſtrong Town: the People are *Lutherans*, very courteous, and have a good Trade.

6. *Saros*, lies Eaſt from *Cepus*. The Capital of the ſame Name lies 19 miles South-Eaſt of *Leutſch*, and is defended by a ſtrong Caſtle. *Eſperies* 5 miles South of *Saros*, is very ſtrong, and famous for deep Salt Mines in the Neighbourhood, where the Veins are ſo large, that Pieces have been found of 10000 *l.* weight. It is of ſeveral colours and ſhapes, ſome of a delicate Blue, others of a tranſparent Yellow, and ſome ſo clear and hard, that they carve them like Chryſtal. The Water in the Mines is ſo impregnated with Salt, that when boiled it produces a blue Salt, which the People give to their Cattle. Dr. *Brown* ſays there are 2 Fountains near this Mine, whoſe Water kills Birds and Beaſts, and are therefore wall'd up.

7. *Ungwar*, lies South-Eaſt from *Saros*. The Capital *Ungwar* is 35 miles South-Eaſt of *Eſperies*, and is a very ſtrong Town.

8. *Preſburgh*, or *Poſon*, lies Eaſt of *Auſtria* and South-Weſt from *Tranſchin*. *Presburg*, its Capital, as well as of *Upper Hungary*, lies on the *Danube* 48 miles South from *Vienna*. It is a pleaſant, well-built and fortified Town, with a ſtrong Citadel on the top of a Mountain, where the Crown is kept: this being the Place where their Kings are crown'd, and the States meet. It is populous, and has many *Italian* Merchants, who have built Houſes here after the manner of *Italy*. The Primate of *Hungary* has a ſtately Palace and fine Gardens here. It's Cathedral is poſſeſs'd by the Jeſuits. The Papiſts have ſeveral other Churches, and the *Lutherans* a fair one here. The Duke of *Lorrain* defeated the Malecontents near this Place in 1683. *Tirnaw*, 28 miles North-Eaſt from *Presburg*, is the only Univerſity in *Hungary*; 'twas the Reſidence of the Archbiſhop of *Gran* and his Chapter, while the *Turks* poſſeſs'd his Metropolis. It is noted for burning alive 12 *Jews* and 2 *Jeweſſes*, and for murdering a Chriſtian Infant by way of Sacrifice, upon Confeſſion that it was their Cuſtom to Sacrifice a Chriſtian once a year, and that it was then the turn of the *Jews* of that City. *Arva*, or *Crowa*, reckon'd Capital of a County, is 24 miles North-Eaſt of *Tranſchin*; a ſtrong Town, defended by a Caſtle. Count *Teckley*'s Father dy'd here while it was beſieg'd by the Imperialiſts, and ſent off his Son in the Habit of a Peaſant.

9. *Nitra*, lies North-Eaſt from *Presburg*. The Capital *Nitra*, lies 48 miles North-Eaſt of *Presburg*, and is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Gran*. *Leopolſtat*, 17 miles North-Weſt from *Nitra*, is a ſtrong Fortreſs, built by the Emperor *Leopold*, after *Newhaſel* was taken by the *Turks*. *Schinta*, 12 miles Weſt of *Nitra*, is a very ſtrong Fort. *Frieſtadel* on the other ſide the *Waag*, is a large handſome Town and Caſtle, with good Baths. *Banca*, 15 miles from *Frieſtadel* is noted for many hot Baths, whoſe Waters have a white Sediment; yet Dr. *Brown* ſays, they dye Silver and Copper in an inſtant as black as Ink. *Schemnitz*, 28 miles South-Eaſt of *Nitra*, is a neat City, the fineſt of all the 7 Mine Towns, ſtands on a Rocky Hill, and is defended by 3 Caſtles. The *Lutherans* have 3 handſome Churches here. This Place is famous for Silver Mines. Dr. *Brown* went down into one of them by a Ladder of 300 Steps, at the foot of which there was an Engine which pump'd up the Water by a Wheel, which mov'd ſeveral other Engines, and carried the Water up to a neighbouring Valley. They have 200 Men conſtantly at Work here, and Tubes to let Air in and out at Pleaſure, to prevent the Miners being kill'd by Damps. Theſe Mines are very rich, and ſometimes yield Gold, which they ſeparate from the Silver Oar by *Aqua Fortis*. The Oar is cover'd with a white Clay, which he calls *Lac Lunæ*; ſome of it is ſo rich, that it yields half Silver; and in other Parts they think it well if it yield 20 Ounces *per* hundred Weight. Chryſtals and Amethyſts are alſo found here; and near this Town there is a high perpendicular Rock, part of which is a ſhining blue, mix'd with beautiful green and yellow Spots, ſo that it looks like an entire Maſs of *Lapis Lazuli* finely poliſh'd. *Glaſhitten*, 7 miles from *Schemnitz* had a rich Gold Mine, which is loſt, the Inhabitants having ſtopp'd it up when they retir'd before *Bethlehem Gabor*, Principal of *Tranſilvania*. Here are excellent hot Baths, with handſome Structures over them. The Springs are tranſparent, yield Silver, have a red and green Sediment, and leave a ſtony Cruſt upon the Seats under Water. *Iſenbuch*, 4 miles from *Glaſhitten*, has 3 fine hot Baths, one of them call'd the Snakes Bath, becauſe multitudes of Snakes come into it as ſoon as 'tis fill'd. The Doctor ſays theſe Baths have a red Sediment, and petrify Timber by their Exhalations.

10. *Bars*, is South of *Nitra*. *Bars* the Capital is 12 miles South-Eaſt of *Nitra*. *Barcam*, in the South-Eaſt Corner of this County near the *Danube*, 27 miles North-Eaſt of *Bars*, is noted for a Victory by *John Sobieſky*, King of *Poland*, and the Duke of *Lorrain*, over the *Turks* in 1683. upon which the Town ſurrender'd.

11. *Novigrad*, lies Eaſt from *Nitra* and *Bars*. The Capital of the ſame Name is 15 miles Eaſt of *Barcam*, well fortify'd, and has a ſtrong Caſtle on a Rock, encompaſſed by a Ditch 34 foot deep, cut out of the Rock. *Filleck*, 22 miles North-Eaſt of *Novigrad*, a ſtrong Fortreſs defended by a Caſtle and ſtrong Walls, on the top of a rocky Hill, acceſſible only by a narrow Paſſage for one Man in front. It was taken from

that

A MAP OF HUNGARY and Countries adjacent

Most Humbly Inscribed to the R.t Hon.ble the Earl of Dunmald.e &c.

Printed by I. Senex

17 Longitude East from London. 18 19 20 NORTH 21 22 23 24

49 48 47 46 45

WEST EAST SOUTH

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the *Turks* by the King of *Poland* in 1683. *Watzeu*, 11 miles South-East of *Novigrad* on the *Danube*, is a ſtrong Town, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Gran*. In the middle of the River here lies the Iſle of St. *Andrew*, which is 8 miles long, and 3 broad.

12. *Newſol* and *Altenſol*, which ſome make 2 Counties, and others Part of *Novigrad*, lies North of it. *Newſol* the Capital lies 50 miles North of *Novigrad*, is a handſome Town defended by a Caſtle, and has a Church cover'd with Copper, which belongs to the *Lutherans*. It is reckon'd the 3d of the Mine Towns, has a good Market in Proviſions, with Silver Mines, and the beſt Copper Mines of *Hungary* in the neighbourhood, with Furnaces for extracting Silver from the Copper. The Inhabitants are a mix'd People, and ſpeak *Hungarian*, *Wendiſh* and *German*. *Hermgrundt*, about a mile frome hence is noted for a rich Copper Mine, which yields from 20 to 60 Pounds *per* hundred Weight of Oar. They produce alſo white, green, blue and red tranſparent Vitriol, and that called *Berg Green* us'd by Painters. Here are alſo Stones of a beautiful Green and Blue, upon ſome of which are Turquoiſes. Here are two Springs, which in 14 days time turn Iron into Copper, and the worſt ſort into better Copper than that of the Ore, which muſt be often melted before it be uſeful; whereas that made of Iron is very malleable and eaſily melted. Dr. *Brown* ſays, That this Mine, for the number of Paſſages and Workmen, looks like a great ſubterranean City, and that they yield the Emperor 120000 *l.* Sterling *per annum*. He mentions alſo *Boinitz* in this County, on the Eaſt ſide of the River *Nitra*, which is noted for good Baths. *Altenſol*, 9 miles South of *Newſol* is noted for Silver Mines. Here are ſeveral other Towns, whoſe Mines are ruined by Invaſions and Neglect. *Cremnitz*, on the Frontiers of *Nitra*, 7 miles North-Weſt of *Altſol*, and which ſome place in the County of *Turocz*, is reckoned the Chief of the Mine Towns. It is large, and defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, ſuppoſed to ſtand on the higheſt Mountain in *Hungary*. Dr. *Brown* ſays, it is famous for its Gold Mines, which has been work'd 900 years, and is the richeſt of the ſeven in thoſe Parts. He ſays 'tis 10 *Engliſh* miles long, has a Horizontal Paſſage 170 foot deep, and 800 fathom long. It has 6 perpendicular Pits, by which the Miners go up and down. One of them is 150 fathom high. They are all lin'd with Planks to prevent the Earth from falling in; moſt of the Veins run to the North-Eaſt, and the Miners direct themſelves by a Compaſs. The Gold Ore is of ſeveral Colours, of which the beſt is the white, with black ſpots. They try the Ore by waſhing it, after 'tis pounded, in a ſmall River that runs by the Town, and is divided into ſeveral artificial Channels, which run continually over the Ore, and waſhes the earthy Part from the Metalline. There have been pieces of pure Gold found here as broad as the Palm of one's Hand. They convey the Ore to the bottom of the Pit, from whence 'tis drawn up, in a little Chariot with 4 Wheels, with a Tongue of Iron at the bottom, which being fitted to a Channel of Wood cut in the middle of each Paſſage, can't alter its Courſe; ſo that a little Boy eaſily drives it before him without any Light, till he comes to the bottom of the Pit, from whence 'tis drawn up, and returns the ſame way. Theſe Chariots carry 3 or 400 Weight of Ore. Here is alſo Vitriol of ſeveral Colours; Antimony of Gold, and ſeveral ſorts of Chryſtal, ſome of them yellow, and there is abundance of Gold duſt in the Hills. Here is a Mint, where they coin Ducats and other Pieces.

13. *Gomer*, lies Eaſt from *Novigrad*, has no Place of Note but a little Town of the ſame Name, about 18 miles South-Weſt of *Torna*.

14. *Honten*, or *Sag*, lies South of *Gomer*, has no Place of Note but *Agria*, or *Erla*, which ſome place in the County of *Barzod*. It lies 32 miles South-Eaſt of *Gomer*; is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Gran*, one of the ſtrongeſt and moſt regularly fortified Towns in *Hungary*. It has alſo a ſtrong Caſtle on a neighbouring Hill, and repuls'd the *Turks* ſeveral times with great Loſs. They took it at laſt, but the *Imperialiſts* retook it in 1685, after 3 years Blockade, wherein 10000 *Turks* died of Hunger, *&c.*

15. *Barzod*, lies North-Eaſt of *Honten*. The Capital is of the ſame Name, 28 miles North-Eaſt of *Agria*, but 'tis chiefly noted for *Tockay*, 38 miles North-Eaſt from *Agria*, on the River *Bodrock*, but ſome place it in the County of *Semlyn*. It is ſtrong, defended by a Citadel, and lies in a marſhy Plain, in an Iſland form'd by the *Teyſſe* and *Bodrock*. It was ſeveral times taken and retaken during the laſt Wars. It is famous for its Wine, reckoned the beſt in *Hungary*, much eſteem'd all over *Europe*, and ſold at a great Price.

16. *Abavivar*, lies North of *Barzod*, the only Town of note in *Caſſovia*, or *Caſchaw*, 15 miles South-Weſt of *Eſperies*; it was formerly Capital of *Hungary*, yet govern'd in form of a Republick. It is govern'd now by a Deputy from the Emperor, frequented by Perſons of Quality, is well built and fortify'd, has a ſtrong Citadel and Garriſon, and the beſt Arſenal in the Nation. The Air is not good, and their Wine being ting'd with Chalk, cauſes Lameneſs in the Joints; but when carried to *Poland*, or elſewhere, purifies itſelf, and brings them a great Trade. The People ſpeak *Hungarian* and *German*, and have Sermons by turns in both

17. *Semlyn*, lies Eaſt of *Barzod*, and has no Town but a ſmall one of its own Name, 22 miles South-Eaſt of *Caſſovia*.

18. *Bereg*, lies North-Eaſt from *Semlyn*, has a ſmall Town of its own Name; but the Place of chief Note is the Fortreſs of *Mongatz*, 32 miles Eaſt from *Semlyn*, one of the ſtrongeſt in *Hungary*. It ſtands on a Rock encompaſſed with Moraſſes, and has 3 Caſtles one above another, each of them encompaſſed by a Trench cut out of the Rock, and the higher commands the lower; Princeſs *Ragotski* held it out for ſeveral Years againſt the *Imperialiſts*, who were forc'd to turn the Siege into a Blockade. They got her at laſt to ſurrender by Artfice rather than by Force, her Husband, Count *Teckly*, not being in a condition to relieve her.

19. *Moromarus*, lies Eaſt of *Bereg*, has a ſtrong Town of its own Name, on the Frontiers of *Tranſilvania*, noted for Salt Mines in the neighbourhood, which are as hard as Marble, and Fountains that change Iron into Copper. *Huſt* and *Sigeth* in the North-Weſt Corner of this County, on the Frontiers of *Bereg*, are 2 ſmall Fortreſſes.

20. *Ugogh*, lies South from *Moromarus*, and has only one Town of its own Name.

21. *Peſt*, lies South from *Novograd* and *Honten*, on the Eaſt ſide of the *Danube*. It has no Place of Note but *Peſt* the Capital, on the other ſide of the *Danube*, over-againſt *Buda*, with which it communicates by a Bridge of Boats half a mile long. It is a large ſquare Town, and by its fair Walls and Moſques, forms a delicate Proſpect. It was recover'd by the *Imperialiſts*, together with *Buda*, in 1683.

22. *Heuecz*, is Eaſt from *Peſt*, has a Town of its own Name 32 miles Eaſt of *Peſt*, and another call'd *Hatwan*, 17 miles North Eaſt of *Peſt*, and by ſome reckoned in that County a ſmall fortify'd Town, recover'd by the *Imperialiſts* in 1683.

23. *Zolnock*, South from *Heuecz*, has a Town of its own Name near the Conflux of the *Teyſſe* and *Zagiwa*, a very ſtrong Place, almoſt encompaſs'd by the Rivers.

24. *Beth*, or *Baia*, lies South from *Zolnock*, on the Eaſt-ſide of the *Danube*, has no Place of Note but *Colocza* on the Eaſt-ſide of the *Danube*, 36 miles South-Weſt of *Zolnock* a fortified Town, and the See of an Archbiſhop.

25. *Bodrock*, South-Eaſt from *Beth* on the Eaſt-ſide of the *Danube*, betwixt that River and the *Teyſſe*. Places of Note are, 1. *Bodrock* the Capital, a fortified Town on the Eaſt-ſide of the *Danube*, 42 miles South-Eaſt from *Colocza*, and has good Paſtures in the Neighbourhood. 2. *Segedin*, on the Weſt-ſide of the *Teyſſe*, 30 miles Eaſt from *Bodrock*, is very ſtrong, and was taken by the *Imperialiſts* in 1686, after defeating the *Turks* who came to relieve it.

26. *Chonad*, lies Eaſt of *Bodrock*, has a Town of the ſame Name, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Colocza*, 24 miles Eaſt of *Segedin*. *Tilul* by ſome reckoned in this County, and by others in *Bodrock*, a Fortreſs on the Weſt-ſide of the *Teyſſe*, 46 miles South from *Segedin*.

27. *Czongrad*, to which ſome join *Orodi*, lies Eaſt from *Beth*, and South from *Bodrock* and *Chonad*. Places of Note are, 1. *Czongrad* the Capital on the Eaſt ſide of the *Teyſſe*, 17 miles North of *Segedin*. 2. *Giula*, 30 miles Eaſt of *Czongrad*, a ſtrong Fortreſs in a Peninſula, form'd by the Lake *Zarkad*. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1566, but recovered by the *Imperialiſts* during the late War. 3. *Great Waradin*, lies in an Iſland of the River *Kerers*, 30 miles North of *Giula*. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Colocza*, fortified with a ſtrong Caſtle on the Eaſt ſide, firm Ramparts, 5 Royal Baſtions, a regular Ditch ſupplied with Water from the River; and within it there is another Incloſure of a high Wall and Baſtions, which ſerve inſtead of a Citadel. It was taken by the *Crim Tartars* in 1242; after which it fell under the Princes of *Tranſilvania*, was taken from them by the *Turks* in 1660, and recover'd by the *Imperialiſts* in 1692.

28. *Thurtur*, lies Weſt of *Czongrad*, has beſides its Capital of the ſame Name, betwixt the Rivers *Teyſſe* and *Kalo*, *St. Nicholas*, a fortified Town 12 miles South from it, taken from the *Turks* by the *Imperialiſts* in 1686.

29. *Bichor*, which ſome call *Kalo*, from the River that runs through it, lies North of *Thurtur*. Places of Note are, 1. *Debrezin*, in the North ſide of the County, 35 miles North-Weſt from *Great Waradin*. It is a ſtrong Fortreſs, was taken by the *Turks* in 1684, retaken the ſame year by the *Imperialiſts*, and is noted for a *Schola Illuſtris*. 2. *Bichor*, which ſome place in the County of *Czongrad*, is a ſmall fortified Town, with a Bridge over the River *Kalo*, 6 miles North from *Great Waradin*.

30. *Zathmar*, lies Eaſt from *Bichor*. Its Capital is of the ſame Name, 51 miles North-Eaſt from *Great Waradin*, on the River *Samos*, with which 'tis in a manner encompaſſed. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1654, and recovered afterwards by the *Tranſilvanians*; Prince *Ragotski*, who delivered it to the Emperor in 1660, thought to have recover'd it after the death of his Father *Michael Abaſſi*, Prince of *Tranſilvania*; but thoſe who ſhould have delivered it to him were diſcovered. Count *Teckly* took it in 1680, but the *Imperialiſts* recovered it in 1682. It is reckon'd a very ſtrong Place. *St. Job* lies on a River, 27 miles North-Eaſt from *Great Waradin*, and 33 miles South-Eaſt from *Zathmar*, and was taken by the *Imperialiſts* in 1685.

LOWER HUNGARY is ſo called, becauſe all of it, except part of the County of *Comorra*, lies on the lower ſide of the *Danube*, as one comes from *Germany* and *Poland*. It is divided into 14 Counties, as follows;

1. *Comorra*, is Eaſt and South from that of *Presburg*, and the greateſt part of it on the South ſide of the *Danube*, and conſiſts of many Iſlands form'd by that River and others; the two chief Iſlands are the *Great* and *Little Schutt*. Places of Note are, 1. *Comorra*, on the Eaſt corner of an Iſland, where the Branches of the *Danube* and the other Rivers unite, 40 miles South Eaſt of *Presburg*. It is very ſtrong by Nature and Art, and was the chief Bulwark againſt the *Turks*, after they took *Gran*. It has ſeveral Caſtles, beſides Baſtions and other Fortifications, and there is a pleaſant Proſpect from hence over the neighbouring Country. 2. *Newhauſel*, a very ſtrong Town, 37 miles Eaſt from *Presburg*, ſtorm'd by the Duke of *Lorrain* in 1685.

2. *Nuſon*, South-Weſt of *Comorra*: Places of Note are, 1. *Altenburg* the Capital, 15 miles South-Eaſt from *Presburg*, a well fortified Town in an Iſland. 2. *Mouſon*, at the ſide of the *Newſidler* Sea, or Lake, 12 miles North-Weſt of *Altenburg*, and is defended by a Caſtle, and of difficult approach, becauſe of Moraſſes.

3. *Sopron Edenburg*, or *Oedenburg*, is South-Weſt of *Mouſon*. The only Town of Note is *Edenburg*, 9 miles South-Weſt of the *Newſidler* Sea, Capital of *Lower Hungary*, the Place where the States meet, and where their Kings us'd to be crown'd. *Newſidler* Sea, or Lake, in this County, is 26 miles long, and 9 miles broad; abounds with Fiſh, has many ſmall Towns and Villages on its Banks, particularly *Neuſidle*, which give it Name, and has a fine Caſtle and Market-Place. Near this Town they make Saltpetre from a black Earth, and near *Alſemberg* there is a middling Subſtance betwixt Clay and Stone, called Liver-Stones, naturally impreſſed with the Figures of Trees and Leaves.

4. *Caſtriſirren*, or *Sarwar*, South of *Sopron*, has a Capital of its own Name, at the Conflux of the *Guntz* and *Raab*, 35 miles South Eaſt from *Edenburgh*. 2. *St. Godard* on the ſame River, noted for a great Victory of the *Imperialiſts* over the *Turks* in 1664.

5. *Javarin*, or *Raab*, North-Eaſt of *Sarwar*. Places of Note are, 1. *Javarin*, or *Raab*, 28 miles North-Eaſt from *Sarwar*, in an Iſland formed by the *Raab* at its conflux with the *Danube*. It is very ſtrong by Nature and Art, has 2 Bridges over the Branches of the River, and ſeveral Antique Arms in the Magazine. 2. *Thata*, another fortified Town, 18 miles Eaſt of it.

6. *Gran*, or *Strigonium*, South-Eaſt of *Javarin*. Places of Note are, 1. *Gran*, or *Strigonium* the Capital, 35 miles Eaſt of *Raab*. It is a conſiderable

ſiderable City, was formerly the Seat of their Kings, and is the See of an Archbiſhop, who by his Place is Primate Chancellor, and Preſident of the Council of *Hungary*. It is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*, and well fortified. The *Lower* Town commands the *Danube*. Here are many noble Structures, of which the Palace, the Archbiſhop's Caſtle and the Cathedral are chief. It has been the Seat of many great Actions. The Town was taken, and the *Turks* routed before it in 1595. by Arch-Duke *Matthias*, when Sir *Thomas Arundel* of *Wardor Caſtle* in *Wiltſhire* ſtorm'd one of the Towers, and pulled down the *Turkiſh* Standard, for which the Emperor made him a Count of the Empire, and King *James* I. made him a Baron of *England*, which Honours are ſtill enjoy'd by his Poſterity. The Elector of *Bavaria* and Duke of *Lorrain* defeated the *Turks* who came to beſiege it in 1685. The adjacent Country is fruitful, and produces generous Wine. 2. *Vizegrad*, on the *Danube*, 6 miles South-Eaſt from *Gran*, has 2 ſtrong Caſtles, one on a Rock, where the Crown of *Hungary* was formerly kept.

7. *Pelyez*, or the County of *Buda*, is South-Eaſt of *Gran*. *Buda*, or *Offen*, the Capital, is 30 miles South-Eaſt of *Gran*, and was Capital of *Hungary*, till the *Turks* took it in the 16th Century. It lies on the ſide of a Hill, that deſcends towards the *Danube*, which is a quarter of a League broad, and has a Bridge of Boats over to *Peſt*. It was large, rich, populous and very ſtrong, and had magnificent Palaces and other Structures, but it decay'd much after taken a ſecond time by the *Turks* in 1529. It continued in their Hands till 1686, when the Duke of *Lorrain* took it by Storm, after defeating the *Turks* that came to relieve it. The moſt ſumptuous Structures now remaining are their Inns, Moſques, Bridges and Baths; they have 8 of the latter in and about the Town, which Dr. *Brown* ſays are the fineſt in *Europe*, for large Springs and magnificent Buildings; ſome of them are both for bathing and and drinking; ſome of them ſo hot, that they can't be us'd till mix'd with cold Water, or convey'd to cool in other Baths. They have a ſulphurous ſmell, and a petrifying quality. The Emperor has new fortify'd the Town ſince it came into his Hands. There is a conſiderable Iſland below the City called *Ratzemark*, or St. *Margaret*, 23 miles long, and 8 broad, and has a Town and ſeveral Villages.

8. *Alba Regalis*, lies Weſt of *Pelyez*. The only Place of Note is *Alba Regalis*, alias *Stul-Weiſſemberg*, 30 miles South-Weſt of *Buda*, on the River *Zarwiſſa*. It is covered on one ſide by Moraſſes, and well fortified. It has 3 Cauſeways to the firm Land, and was formerly the Place where the Kings dwelt, were crown'd and buried. It is large and well built, and was ſurrendred by the *Turks* in 1688, after a long Blockade.

9. *Veſprin*, or *Weſtprinienſis*, lies Weſt of *Alba Regalis*. Places of Note are *Veſprin*, 11 miles Weſt of *Alba Regalis*, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Gran*, who is Chancellor to the Queens of *Hungary*, and has a right to crown them. It is defended by a Fort on a neighbouring Hill. 2. *Papa*, which ſome place in this County, and others in *Raab*, 20 miles North-Weſt of *Veſprin*. It is ſtrong, and was ſeveral times taken and re-taken during the late Wars. 3. The *Lake Balaton* on the South ſide of the County, is 48 miles long, 7 or 8 broad, abounds with Fiſh, and has ſeveral Forts on its Banks, built againſt the Incurſions of the *Turks*. The River *Zarawitza* riſes from it, and falls into the *Danube*.

10. *Saladien*, or *Salawar*, is South-Weſt of *Veſprin*. It has a Town of its own Name, at the Weſt end of *Lake Balaton*; but the chief Place is *Kaniſcha*, 13 miles South-Weſt of *Lake Balaton*, is a ſtrong Town in the middle of a Marſh. It was ſurrendred to the *Imperialiſts* in 1690. for want of Proviſions, after a long Blockade, when the *Turkiſh* Governor told the *Imperial* General, That he had yielded to him the ſtrongeſt Fortreſs of the *Ottoman* Empire. St. *Jerome* was born at *Strido*, in this County, now a ruinous Town.

11. *Sigeth*, or *Sigeten*, is Eaſt of *Salawar*. The Capital *Sigeth*, 62 miles South-Eaſt of *Kaniſcha*; ſtands on an Iſland in the River *Aina*, has Marſhes on 3 ſides, is very well fortified, defended by a ſtrong Caſtle beyond the Iſland, and has only one Paſſage on the ſide of the firm Land, defended by 2 Baſtions. The *Turks* ſurrendred it in 1689. after 2 years Blockade.

12. *Simigien*, or *Egzard*, North-Eaſt of *Sigeth*, has only one Place of Note, called *Dambe*.

13. *Tolnen*, or *Tolna*, is South of *Simigien*. The Capital *Tolna* is near the *Danube*, noted for a Victory by the *Huns* over the *Romans*, of whom 40000 were killed. It is fortified, and was taken by the *Imperialiſts* in 1686.

14. *Varanien*, or *Baranywar*, is South of *Zolna*. The Capital is of the ſame Name. Other Places of Note are, (1.) *Mohacz*, or *Mohatz*, a ſmall Town near the *Danube*, 31 miles South-Eaſt of *Colocza*, remarkable for the Defeat and Death of *Lewis* II. King of *Hungary*, who, in 1526, with 20000 Men, engaged 300000 *Turks*; after which they conquer'd moſt of the Kingdom; and on the ſame Ground the Duke of *Lorrain* and Elector of *Bavaria*, in 1687, obtained a great Victory over the Prime *Viſir*. (2.) *Funf-Kirchen*, or *Five Churches*, 31 miles South-Eaſt of *Sigeth*, a ſtrong Town, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Gran*. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* recover'd it from the *Turks* in 1686. (3.) *Darda*, 8 miles North-Weſt of *Eſſeck*, a ſtrong Fortreſs near the Mouth of the *Drave*, that covers one end of the Bridge of *Eſſeck*, was taken by the *Germans* in 1697. as was *Sicklos*, a fortify'd Town about 20 miles Weſt of it.

SCLAVONIA

HAS *Lower Hungary* on the North, the River *Save* which divides it from *Croatia*, *Boſnia* and *Servia* on the South; has *Stiria* on the Weſt, and the *Danube* on the Eaſt; is 231 miles Eaſt and Weſt, and 50 where broadeſt South and North. The Name came from the *Sclavi*, ſuppoſed to be of *Scythian* Extraction. They were formerly a mighty People, as appears by the extent of their Language, which is ſpoke here, in *Hungary*, *Turkey* in *Europe*, *Poland*, *Muſcovy* and *Bohemia*. The *Venetians* firſt put a ſtop to their Conqueſts, and to keep them under, oblig'd them to hard Labour, from whence ſome derive our *Engliſh* Word *Slaves*.

The Air is temperate, and they have plenty of Corn, Cattle and Paſturage. The People are ſtrong and martial. Thoſe who live on the Banks of the *Save*, as well as the *Serviane*, are commonly nam'd *Raſcians*. As to their Religion, they are partly *Romaniſts* and partly *Greeks*. It is divided into the 6 following Counties.

I. ZAGRAB, which has *Stiria* on the Weſt. The only Place of Note is *Zagrab*, or *Agram*, on the *Save*, 50 miles South-Weſt of *Kaniſcha*. It is Capital of the County, populous, well fortify'd, and the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Celocza*.

II. WARASDIN, lies North from *Zagrab*. Places of Note are, 1. *Waraſdin* its Capital, near an Iſland in the *Drave*, 20 miles South-Weſt of *Kaniſcha*. It is ſmall, but well fortified. 2. *Coppronitz*, 20 miles South-Eaſt of *Waraſdin*, is another ſmall City, well fortified.

III. KREISS, or HOLY CROSS, has a Capital of the ſame Name, 21 miles South-Weſt of *Waraſdin*.

IV. POSEGA, is the largeſt County of *Sclavonia*, lies South-Eaſt from *Waraſdin* and *Zagrab*. Places of Note are, 1. *Poſega*, or *Poſon*, Capital of all *Sclavonia*, 100 miles South-Eaſt from *Zagrab*, upon a River that falls into the *Save*, 14 miles South from it. It is well fortified, has a good Trade and Juriſdiction over 400 Villages. It was taken by the *Imperialiſts* in 1687. 2. *Gradiſca*, on the *Save*, 30 miles Weſt of *Poſega*, a ſtrong Town, taken by the *Imperialiſts* in 1691. 3. *Verovitzia*, or *Werowitz*, near the *Drave*, 45 miles North of *Gradiſca*, a ſtrong Town, taken by the *Imperialiſts* in 1684.

V. VALCON, or WALPON, lies Eaſt of *Poſega*, and has a Capital of the ſame Name, which ſome Place, but wrong, in *Poſega*, from which it lies 35 miles North-Eaſt, in an Iſland form'd by a River of the ſame Name, and is noted for being defended 3 Months by the Governour of *Sclavonia*'s Lady againſt the *Turks*, who were obliged to raiſe the Siege with great Loſs. 2. *Eſſeck*, 45 miles North-Eaſt of *Valpo*, on the South ſide the *Drave*, and 5 miles Weſt from the *Danube*. It appears to have been a *Roman* Colony, by a fair Inſcription on one of its Gates. It is famous for its Bridge over the Branches of the *Drave* and Moraſſes for 5 miles. Dr. *Brown* ſays it had handſome Towers at each quarter of a mile, rail'd in, and ſupported by large Piles of Wood, 9 or 10 in a rank for each Arch, with Stairs to the Marſhes on both ſides. It was a beautiful and ſtupendous piece of Workmanſhip, but deſtroyed by the *Imperialiſts* in their late Wars with the *Turks*, who uſed to invade *Hungary* by this Bridge. The *Imperialiſts* took the Town in 1687. It is large and populous, well furniſhed with Inns and Shops, but the Houſes being of Wood, and the Streets plank'd, inſtead of being pav'd, 'tis very ſubject to Fire.

VI. SZEREM, or SIRMIA, lies Eaſt and South from *Valkon*. Places of Note are, 1. *Szerem*, or *Sirmiſch*, the ancient *Sirmium*, upon a River that falls into the *Save*, 40 miles South of *Eſſeck*, is an ancient Town, was the Reſidence and Birth-Place of ſeveral *Roman* Emperors, and famous for a Victory which *Clodius*, ſirnamed *Gothicus*, obtained here over the *Goths*, and other barbarous People; but 'tis now inconſiderable. 2. *Carlowitz*, on the *Danube*, 29 miles North-Eaſt of *Szerem*, and 32 miles South-Eaſt of *Eſſeck*, noted for a Peace concluded here in 1698. betwixt the Emperor, the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*, the King of *Poland* and the *Venetians* on one part, and the *Turks* on the other. 3. *Peterwaradin*, on the *Danube*, 3 miles South-Eaſt of *Carlowitz*, frequently taken and re-taken during the late Wars, and made ſtrong by the Emperor in 1691. 4. *Salankemen*, 6 miles South-Eaſt of *Peterwaradin*, near the *Danube*, noted for a great Victory over the *Turks* by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* in 1691. and for another betwixt this Place and *Peterwaradin*, in 1716, by Prince *Eugene*. 5. *Illock*, 20 miles North-Weſt of *Salankemen*, and *Semlin* 16 miles South-Eaſt of it, are Places frequently mentioned in the late Wars.

CROATIA

LIES South Weſt of *Sclavonia*, was formerly reckoned Part of *Pannonia Superior*, or *Illyricum*, and gave Name to a large Kingdom that reach'd from the *Drave* to the *Adriatic* Sea, but *Croatia* now properly ſo call'd, has the *Save* on the North, *Morlachia* on the Weſt, *Boſnia* on the Eaſt, and *Dalmatia* on the South. It is about 80 miles long, and 80 broad, produces plenty of Corn, Wine, Oil and other Neceſſaries. The Inhabitants nam'd *Croats*, or *Crabats*, are hardy and brave, and their Horſe frequently made uſe of by the *German* Princes for Guards. Their Foot called *Uskoks*, are noted for their Agility. Moſt of this Country is poſſeſſed by the Emperor, and called *Auſtrian Croatia*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Carlſtad*, on a River that falls into the *Save*, 26 miles South-Weſt of *Zagrab*. It is very ſtrong, and always provided with a good Garriſon, at the Charge of thoſe of *Carniola*, to whom it ſerves as a Barrier againſt the *Turks*. It is the Seat of the Ban or Governor of *Croatia*.

2. *Siſeg*, or *Siſaken*, at the Conflux of another River with the *Save*, a ſtrong Town, remarkable for holding out againſt the *Turks*, and their Defeat before it in 1593. Some place it in the County of *Zagrab*.

3. *Caſtanovitz*, a ſtrong Caſtle near the River *Unna*, 40 miles North-Eaſt of *Carlſtat*, taken by the *Imperialiſts* in 1688. The River *Unna* is the Boundary on this ſide betwixt the Emperor and the *Turk*, by the Treaty of *Paſſarowitz*, in 1718.

SERVIA

HAS *Hungary* on the North, *Greece* on the South, *Boſnia* and *Dalmatia* on the Weſt, and *Wallachia* and *Bulgaria* on the Eaſt. It is 220 miles South-Eaſt and North-Weſt, but the breadth unequal, the greateſt being 140, and in other Places from 75 to 15. The Air is temperate, and the Soil ſo fruitful, that the *Romans* call'd it a Granary. It is pleaſant, intermix'd with Plains, Woods and Hills that produce Wine, Corn and Metals. It is well Water'd, and has excellent Horſes, but not well Cultivated. The People are charg'd with Cruelty, Robbery and Drunkenneſs. Moſt of them are *Greeks*, but of ſo little Religion, that they frequently ſell their Children to the *Turks*. A great part of this Country was yielded to the Emperor by the Treaty of *Paſſarowitz*.

Places

Places of Note are,

1. *Belgrade*, alias *Greeks-Weiſſenburg*, the Capital, Lat. 45. 24. Lon. 22. 35. 67 miles South-East from *Eſſeck*. It is Capital of the Country, lies on a Hill at the Conflux of the *Save* and *Danube* on the South ſide, and by Art and Situation one of the ſtrongeſt Cities in *Europe*. It is large, and well ſeated for Trade, becauſe of the *Danube*, *Save*, *Drave*, *Theyſſe*, and other navigable Rivers, that bring Goods from the neighbouring Countries. It is the chief Mart in thoſe Parts. The Merchants of *Raguſa*, *Vienna*, *&c.* have Factories here, and the *Armenians* have a Church, and the *Jews* a Synagogue. It has undergone many Sieges, was taken by the *Turks* in 1521, and continued in their hands till 1688, when the Elector of *Bavaria* took it by Storm. The *Turks* took it again in 1690, but it was retaken by Prince *Eugene* in 1718, after a great Victory over the *Turks*, who came to relieve it. The *Danube*, though very broad here, is ſo rapid, that its Waters do not mix with thoſe of the *Save* for a great way. The City, though large, is but indifferently built, and their Shops are ſmall; but they have large Bezeſtans, and two Exchanges for their chief Commodities. Here is likewiſe a ſtately Caravanſera, or Public Inn, built by a Grand Vizier, and a College for young Students.

2. *Semendria*, near the *Danube*, at the Mouth of a River which falls into it 32 miles South-East of *Belgrade*, is a ſtrong Town, has ſeveral times been taken by the *Turks* and Imperialiſts, and is now in poſſeſſion of the Emperor.

3. *Vidin*, or *Widin*, at the Mouth of the *Lom*, where it falls into the *Danube*.

TRANSILVANIA

HAS *Hungary* and the County of *Temeſwaer* on the Weſt, Part of *Poland* and *Moldavia* on the Eaſt, and part of *Wallachia* on the South. It was ſo called becauſe it lies beyond the Foreſts, which divide it from *Hungary*. The *Germans* call it *Sibenbergen* from its ſeven chief Towns. It was formerly a diſtinct Kingdom, and afterwards united to *Hungary*. It has been governed ſince by ſeveral Princes of its own, who ſometimes put themſelves under the Protection of the Emperor, and ſometimes under the *Turks*. It was reſigned by Prince *Abaffi*, and to the States by the Emperor in 1688; and the *Turks* have reſigned it ſince by the Treaties of *Carlowitz* and *Paſſarowitz*, but Prince *Ragotski* ſtill lays Pretenſions to it. It is 120 miles Eaſt and Weſt, and 105 South and North. The Air is temperate, but the Water, which paſſes through many Mines, is unwholſome, tho' not quite ſo bad as that of *Hungary*. It is apt to occaſion the Cholic and Sciatica; and their Wine, though eſteemed excellent, has ſuch a Tincture of Chalk and Sulphur, that it is ſaid to occaſion the Gout. Here is Plenty of Corn, Fruit, Wine, Honey, Wax. In their numerous Mountains they have Mines of Gold, Quickſilver, Salt, Lead, and others. Here are many Foreſts that abound with Game, ſuch as Buffaloes, Elks, Wild Goats, *&c.* Their Wheat is extraordinary good and plentiful, ſhoots up to a great Height, and the Blade is as thick as that of an ordinary Reed. Their Horſes are much eſteemed, and they have great Herds of Black Cattle, which ſell well in *Auſtria*. The Country is inhabited by *Saxons*, *Hungarians* and *Siculi*, who have their particular Diſtricts and Laws. The *Siculi* and *Hungarians* are for moſt part *Calviniſts*, and the *Saxons*, *Lutherans*; but there is a mixture of *Papiſts*, *Greeks*, *Photinians*, *Anti-Trinitarians*, and *Anabaptiſts*.

The Entrance into the Country is by 7 Paſſes, made by ſo many Rivers, are ſtrait, and eaſy to be defended. The firſt Paſs is on the ſide of *Hungary*, where the River *Kercs* runs into it, which winds ſo often, that it muſt be paſs'd 30 times. The Stream is violent, and ſo eaſily ſwelled, that Paſſengers are often obliged to go far about. The ſecond is that called the *Iron Gate*, near the Frontiers of *Wallachia*. The third is on the River *Aluta*, South-Eaſt from *Hermanſtat*. The fourth at *Cronſtat*, near the Frontiers of *Moldavia*. The fifth in the Country of the *Siculi*, near *Chyck*. The ſixth at *Biſtricia* in the North-Weſt Corner of the Country; and the ſeventh near *Dees*, by the River *Samos*: And all thoſe Paſſes are defended by Forts and Garriſons.

Their Civil Government is by Seven Judges, who have their particular Diſtricts, and over them a ſupreme Judge, choſen by the whole, and confirmed by the Prince. The *Calviniſts* Churches are governed by Preſbyters, and the *Lutherans* by Chapters, with a Dean and Superintendent; the former choſe once a Year, and the latter are continued or diſplaced at pleaſure by the Chapters who chuſe them.

The *Siculi* inhabit the North part of the Country, and are ſuppoſed to be deſcended of the ancient *Scythians* or *Huns*. They value themſelves upon their Antiquity, and have made ſeveral Revolts to recover their Liberty, but all in vain. They are divided into 7 independent Cantons, or Counties, but all ſubject to the general Laws.

Their Counties are,

I. MARKOZECK, at the foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains. The chief Towns are, 1. *Markos*, 50 miles North-East of *Clauſenburg*; and, 2. *Newmarck*, 37 miles North-East of *Clauſenburg*, a large Town, where their General Dyet meets.

II. JURGIO, East from *Markos*.

III. UTVARTHEL, East from *Jurgio*.

IV. CHYCK, North-East of *Newmark*.

V. KYSDI, East from *Chyck*.

VI. ORBAY, East of *Kyſdi*.

VII. CHEPSI, North-West of *Cronſtat*.

They have all of them Capitals of their own Names, but of no great Note.

The *Saxons* inhabit five Counties.

I. ATLAND, where Places of Note are,

1. *Hermanſtat*, Lat. 46. 38. 36 miles West from the Frontiers of *Wallachia*. It is reckoned Capital of *Tranſilvania*, was formerly the Reſidence of the Prince, lies on the River *Cibin*, which falls into the *Aluta*, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Colocza* in *Hungary*, and the Reſidence of the Governour. It is ſurrounded with Fiſh-ponds and Pools, and very well fortified. The River is conveyed through the Streets in ſmall Channels, but the Air unwholſome, and the Inhabitants troubled with the Gout, which occaſions its being ill-inhabited, though the Courts of Juſtice, and the General Dyet of the *Saxon* Counties are held here. Their chief Trade is in Cloth and Mead. It is a Granary for the whole Country, and they keep Corn here many Years under Ground without Damage. The neighbouring Country is very hot in Summer and cold in Winter. They had formerly a conſiderable Trade, a College, and a good Library, but now it is much decayed by Perſecution and the Severity of the Government.

2. *Saltzburg*, a mile from hence, yields a conſiderable Revenue to the Prince by its Salt Mines.

3. *Michelsberg*, being a ſtrong Fortreſs on the top of a Hill, 15 miles South-Weſt of *Hermanſtat*, where the Arms and Ammunition for the whole Province are kept.

4. *Hetten*, 22 miles South-East of *Hermanſtat*, has a ſtrong Caſtle, and a conſiderable Trade in Cloth, Sickles, and Fruit.

5. *Gilsburg*, 5 miles from *Hermanſtat*, noted for Salt Mines.

6. *Agnabat*, 18 miles North-East of *Hermanſtat*, one of the chief Towns of *Tranſilvania*.

II. LANDVORDEMWALD, lies Weſt of *Hermanſtat*, and has no Town of Note but *Millenbach*, 22 miles Weſt of *Hermanſtat*.

III. BURCKLAND, lies North-East of *Hermanſtat*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Cromſtat*, or *Cronſtat*, 48 miles North-East of *Hermanſtat* on the Frontiers of *Moldavia*. It is ſurrounded with fair and rich Vineyards, and altogether inhabited by *Saxons*, whoſe Language is much the ſame with that of *Lower Saxony*. It is the See of a Biſhop, has a good School, the beſt Library in the Country, and a great Fair once a Year. Here lies the Foreſt of *Zeidenwald*, which is 10 miles long. The Country is ſo marſhy, that in many Places they travel on Planks.

2. *Mergenburg*, 12 miles North-Weſt, and has a good Trade.

IV. VELNLAND lies North-Weſt of *Hermanſtat*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Segeſwar*, alias *Segesburg*, 35 miles North of *Hermanſtat*, on the Front of a Hill, at the Conflux of two Rivers. It is divided into Upper and Lower, well fortified, populous, has a Manufacture of Cloth, good Vineyards, and a fine College on the neighbouring Hills.

2. *Megies*, or *Megeſwaerd*, 17 miles South-Weſt from *Segeſwar*, in a Plain full of noble Vineyard, from whence the neighbouring Country is called *Wine-Land*. It is defended by a Church, built in form of a Caſtle, on a neighbouring Hill, according to the Cuſtom of that Country, by which they make one Charge ſerve for both.

V. NESNERLAND, North-Weſt of *Hermanſtat*. The only Place of Note here is *Neſenſtat*, or *Biſtries*, 85 miles North-Weſt of *Hermanſtat*, on the River *Biſtries*, at the foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains, in a ſpacious Plain. The Town is neat, the third of the *Saxon* Towns of Dignity, encompaſſed with Hills, which bear good Vines, but their Water occaſions ſtrumous Swellings, Deafneſs, Dumbneſs, *&c.*

Rodua, 4 miles from hence, is noted for Gold Mines, and Gold is found in the Sand of the neighbouring Rivulets.

The *Hungarians* inhabit the ſix following Counties:

I. ALBA-JULIA, Weſt from *Hermanſtat*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Alba-Julia*, alias *Weyſſenburg*, 27 miles Weſt of *Hermanſtat*. It had its Name from *Julia*, Mother to *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius*, as appears by an Inſcription in the Church of St. *Michael*. It was the Seat of the Kings of *Dacia*, and afterward of the Princes of *Tranſilvania*. Here is a ſplendid Palace, ſo well fortified, that it is reckoned impregnable, and a Gun ſo large, that it requires ſome Hundreds of Oxen to draw it. The City was formerly much larger. It is ſtill 2 miles broad, and lies on the Front of a Hill. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Colocza*, and has an Univerſity.

2. *Keresbania*, a ſmall City, 40 miles North-Weſt, noted for a Silver Mine.

II. HUNIAD, lies South of *Hermanſtat*, has a Capital of the ſame Name, and *Offenburg*, another neat Town.

III. THORDA, or WYNBURG, has a Capital of the ſame Name, remarkable for Salt Mines, which yield the Prince a great Revenue.

IV. DOBOKA has only one ſmall Town, noted for a fine College.

V. COLOSWAR, or CLAUSENBERG County lies North-Weſt from *Weiſſenburg*.

Clauſenberg, the Capital, is 35 miles North-Weſt from *Weiſſenburg*, is large, populous, and the Place where the States of *Tranſilvania* meet. It is very well fortified, and inhabited by *Saxons* and *Hungarians*, who are promiſcuouſly admitted to Offices. It is a place of conſiderable Trade.

2. *Broſs* or *Zazuaros*, 16 miles South-Weſt from *Weiſſenburg*, is a neat City, and by an Inſcription on one of the Gates to the Emperor *Trajan*, appears to have been a *Roman* Colony.

3. *Deva*, 28 miles South-Weſt from *Weiſſenburg*, noted for excellent Wine, and defending the Paſs through the Iron Gate into the *Turkiſh* Dominions.

VI. ZATMAR, South from *Cronſtat*, the Capital. *Newſtat* is noted for a Gold Mine in the Neighbourhood, and lies about 4 miles South from *Cronſtat*. *Kiver*, in this County, is alſo noted for Mines of Gold and Silver.

The

The County and Province of TEMESWAER

LIES South of *Upper Hungary* and *Tranſilvania*, has *Wallachia* on the East, the River *Teyſſe* on the Weſt, and the *Danube* on the South. It is in part ſeparated from *Tranſilvania* by the Mountains of the *Iron Gate*, is 126 miles from East to Weſt, and about 55 where broadeſt North and South.

The chief Places are,

1. *Temeſwaer*, the Capital, on the River *Temes*, 33 miles North-East of *Belgrade*. It is a large ſtrong Town, and ſuppoſed to be the *Temæa* whither *Ovid* was baniſhed. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1552, after a vigorous Defence. They did afterwards fortify it, ſo that they thought it impregnable, and kept it till 1718, when it was taken by the Imperialiſts, and was, together with the Province, confirmed to the Emperor by the Treaty of *Paſſarowitz*.

2. *Lippa*, on the *Mariſch*, 20 miles North-East from *Temeſwaer*, a ſtrong Town, yielded to the *Turks* by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*, but given to the Emperor by that of *Paſſarowitz*.

3. *Carenſebes*, 47 miles North-East of *Temeſwaer*, a Town of Note near that Paſs called the *Iron Gate*, which leads into *Tranſilvania*.

4. *Beche*, near the Conflux of the *Teyſſe* and *Danube*, 36 miles South-East of *Temeſwaer*, memorable for a Victory obtained by Prince *Eugene* over the *Turks* in 1697.

TURKEY in Europe.

IT includes not only what the Grand Seignior poſſeſſes as a Sovereign, but thoſe Countries or Principalities which are under his Protection, as the *Tartars*, *&c.* So that in this ſenſe his *European* Dominions, including the Iſlands in the *Archipelago*, extend from Lat. 35. to Lat. 45. 52. which is 720 miles South and North on the East ſide, but on the Weſt ſide they are 50 miles ſhorter The Breadth is very unequal, the greateſt on the North being about 870 miles, but they contract gradually on the South, where they are very narrow, and are likewiſe much indented in the North by the Emperor's new Conqueſts. The *Turkiſh* Dominions then in *Europe* are,

I. Part of CROATIA, on the East ſide of the *Unna*, where the only Place of Note is *Wihitz*, a ſtrong Town on the East ſide of that River, 45 miles South-East of *Carlſtat*.

II. BOSNIA, which has *Sclavonia* on the North, *Dalmatia* on the South, *Croatia* on the Weſt, and *Servia* on the East. It is about 112 miles South and North, and 78 East and Weſt. The Air is ſharp, but the Soil produces ſome Corn, and Mines of Gold and Silver. This Country was formerly a Kingdom, till conquered by the *Turks*, who fleaed their laſt King alive in 1458. They ſtruggled afterwards for their Liberty, but in vain. The Imperialiſts conquered it in 1688, and reſtored it to the *Turks* by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Caſta Novitza*, a fortified Town and Caſtle on the *Unna*.
2. *Jaicza* on the *Unna*, formerly the Metropolis and Burial-place of their Kings. It is very well fortified, and has a ſtrong Caſtle; ſo that it is reckoned impregnable, and is the Seat of a *Turkiſh* Sangiack.
3. *Sarajo*, now the Capital of *Boſnia*.

III. WALLACHIA has *Tranſilvania* on the North, *Bulgaria* on the South, *Servia* on the Weſt, and *Moldavia* on the East. It is 235 miles East and Weſt, and 105 South and North, but much indented both ways. The Country is tributary, governed by a Weywood, or Prince, named by the Grand Seignior, to whom he pays 30000 Ducats *per ann.* Moſt of the Inhabitants are of the *Greek* Church, and own the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. The Air is temperate, and the Soil fruitful. Here is Plenty of Corn, Wine, Fruits of all ſorts, Wood, Paſture, Black Cattle, Sheep, and noble Horſes with Veniſon and Game. Here are alſo ſome Mines.

Places of Note are,

1. *Tergovisk*, or *Tervis*, 76 miles South-East from *Hermanſtat* in *Tranſilvania*. It is of difficult approach, and the Air unhealthful, becauſe of Moraſſes, and has little remarkable but the Weywood's fine Palace.
2. *Baccovia*, 40 miles North from *Tergovisk*, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Coloeza*. The Weſt ſide of this Country belongs to the Emperor. The River *Alauta*, which falls into the *Danube*, almoſt 150 miles East of *Belgrade*, being the Boundary betwixt the Empires on that ſide by the Treaty of *Paſſarowitz*.

IV. MOLDAVIA has part of *Poland* on the North, *Tranſilvania* and *Wallachia* on the Weſt, and part of *Bulgaria* on the South. It is 245 miles South and North, but the Breadth unequal, the greateſt from East to Weſt being 145 miles. The Air is healthful. The Country abounds with Corn, excellent Wine, and their Horſes are much valued. It is governed by a Prince, called *Hoſpodar*, who is tributary to the *Turk*. In 1686 the *Poles* over-run it, and obliged the Inhabitants to ſubmit to the Emperor, but it was reſtored to the *Turks* by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Jaſſi*, its Capital, a conſiderable City on the River *Pruth*, 122 miles North-East from *Hermanſtat* in *Tranſilvania*. It was taken and almoſt ruined by the *Poles* in the late Wars.
2. *Soczowa*, 43 miles Weſt from *Jaſſi*, a ſtrong Place, defended by a good Caſtle.
3. *Chotzyn*, or *Chechim*, on the *Neiſter*, 15 miles South-Weſt of *Carminiec* in *Poland*, a ſtrong Town, the chief Magazine of the Country, and famous for a great Victory over the *Turks* by the King of *Poland* near it in 1673.

V. BULGARIA has part of *Wallachia*, *Moldavia* and *Poland* on the North, part of the two former on the Weſt, the *Euxine* Sea on the East, and *Macedonia* and *Romagnia* on the South. It is 460 miles South-Weſt and North-East, but the Breadth very unequal, being not above 40 in the middle, but widens gradually at both Ends, being 160 towards the Eaſt, and 120 on the Weſt. It abounds with Mountains and fruitful Valleys, and great Herds of Cattle, but has been ſubject to the *Turks* ſince the middle of the fifteenth Century. Moſt of the Inhabitants are of the *Greek* Church, with a mixture of *Turks* and *Jews*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Sophia*, the Capital, 180 miles South-East from *Belgrade*. It is large, well built, populous, and much frequented by Travellers, becauſe it lies on the Road betwixt *Belgrade* and *Conſtantinople*, but it is not fortified. It was anciently called *Sardica*, noted for a General Council, and is the Seat of the *Beglerbeg* of *Romagnia*, who has the largeſt Juriſdiction of any *Turkiſh* Governour in *Europe*.
2. *Coſſuva*, near the Frontiers of *Servia*, noted for its Plains, where *Lazarus*, Deſpot of *Servia*, at the Head of 500000 Men, the greateſt Chriſtian Army that was ever brought into the Field, was defeated and killed by *Amarath* the *Turk*, who, as he was viewing the Slain, was ſtabbed by a Chriſtian Soldier that was left for dead in the Field. The famous *Hunniades* was alſo defeated in the ſame Plains, after fighting three Days ſucceſsfully againſt the *Turks* with unequal Numbers.
3. *Siliſtria*, a large City, 30 miles North-East of *Sophia*, the Seat of a *Turkiſh* Governour.
4. *Nicopolis* on the *Danube*, 15 miles North of *Siliſtria*, noted for a great Victory by the *Turks* over *Sigiſmund* King of *Hungary*, in 1396, though the *Turks* loſt 60000 Men, and the Chriſtians but 20000.
5. *Verna* in this Country near the *Black Sea*, 150 miles South-East of *Nicopolis*, noted for the Defeat and Death of *Ladiſlaus* King of *Hungary* by the *Turks* in 1444, when the Great *Turk*, finding the Day like to go againſt him, pulled the League out of his Pocket that *Ladiſlaus* had broke at the Perſuaſion of the Pope, and appealing to *Chriſt*, as the Chriſtians God, againſt that Perfidiouſneſs, obtained the Victory.
6. *Bender*, Capital of the East part of *Moldavia*, called *Beſſarabia*, a mountainous and marſhy Country, inhabited by *Budziac Tartars*. It lies on the *Nieſter*, 18 miles East of the Frontiers of *Moldavia*, and 175 East of *Caminieck* in *Poland*. It is large, the Capital of the Province, is well fortified, and has a ſtrong Caſtle. The late King of *Sweden* fled hither, and reſided here ſome time, after he was defeated by the Czar.
7. *Kilia Nova*, a ſtrong Town on the moſt Northerly Branch of the *Danube*, 70 miles South-East of *Bender*.
8. *Kilia Vetus*, another ſtrong Town, 30 miles North-East of *Kilia Nova*.

In this Country the *Danube* falls into the *Black Sea* by five Mouths, according to ſome, and ſeven according to others, there being 50 miles betwixt the moſt Southerly and moſt Northerly Branches. It riſes near a Village in *Swabia*, called *Donaw Eſchingen*, and runs 1620 miles in a direct Line, but much more including the Windings. It is navigable downwards from *Ulm*, which is 1530 miles, but not upwards any further than *Vienna*, which is 1340 miles, by Veſſels of Burden, becauſe of the Rapidity of the Stream, and three Cataracts in *Auſtria*, that were formerly reckoned very dangerous, but now ſo well known, that ſmall Veſſels commonly paſs them downwards. The Ancients called it promiſcuouſly *Iſter* and *Danube*. It is the nobleſt and longeſt River in *Europe*, and of late has been remarkable for Naval Fights betwixt the *Turks* and Imperialiſts. The Fiſh here are larger than in other *European* Rivers, and it has ſome peculiar, and particularly one called *Huſo*, or *Hauſon*: it is ſomething like a Sturgeon, and ſuppoſed to come from the *Euxine* Sea. The *Hungarians* and *Germans* value it ſo much, that they reckon it a great Dainty, and 'tis ſcarce to be met with but at People of Quality's Tables.

VI. BUDZIAC, or OCZAKOW-TARTARY, lies North-East of *Bulgaria*, and inhabited by thoſe called *Budziac Tartars*, who are Allies to the *Turks*, and under their Protection. It is 180 miles East and Weſt, and 95 where broadeſt South and North.

Places of Note are,

1. *Keellogrod*, or *Akierman*, at the Mouth of the *Nieſter*, 105 miles East of *Bender*, on the Bank of the *Black Sea*. It is a ſtrong Fortreſs, and Capital of the Country.
2. *Oczacow*, 37 miles North-East, another ſtrong Town with a *Turkiſh* Garriſon, where the Cham ſometimes reſides.
3. *Koczubi*, 12 miles North-East, another ſtrong Town.
4. *Carmint*, near the Mouth of the *Nieper*, another.

VII. LITTLE TARTARY, lies North-East of *Budziac*. It is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from *Great Tartary*, and ſometimes named *Precop*, or *Crim Tartary*, though ſome diſtinguiſh them. It is 240 miles South and North, and 177 where broadeſt East and Weſt. Some extend it as far as the River *Don*, and includes the *Coſſacks* already deſcribed. The Inhabitants deſcended from the *Aſſan Tartars*, and depended on him called the *Great Cham*, but ſet up for themſelves about 1400, and were ſubdued by the *Turks* in 1584, ſince which they have been Tributaries and Allies to the Grand Seignior. They are *Mahometans*, very barbarous, and allow Polygamy which makes their Country populous. They are governed by a Cham, who receives a Green or Purple Standard from the *Porte*. He has a daily Allowance from the Grand Seignior, and

A Map of GREECE. with part of Anatolia

most Humbly Inscribid to Alexander Urquhart of Newhall Esq.r 1720. Revisit by J. Senex.

CONSTANTINOPLE

The Channell up to the Black Sea

Explanation

Citys Cita
Townes Terre
Castles Castelli
Monasteries & Monasteri
Ruins Ruini
Places taken from y.e Turks & dal Turco
Village Ville

A Scale of English Miles.

or the

SEA of CANDIA

and Presents from other neighbouring Princes, to prevent his Incursions. He is reckoned able to raise 300000 Horse, but that is when the Grand Seignior orders the other Tributary *Tartars* to join him. He has few Foot, but some Janizaries the *Turk* allows him as a Guard when he goes to War on his Order. The North part of the Country is that properly called *Little Tartary*, and the South part, which is joined to it by a narrow Isthmus, is named the *Crim*, or *Crimee*, and what the Ancients called *Chersonesus Taurica*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Precop*, on the Isthmus, from whence the People are called *Precop Tartars*. It lies near the Ditch formed by the *Tartars* to defend the *Chersonesus*, is not well fortified, but has a strong Castle, the Seat of the Governour, who examines all Travellers, and suffers none to pass without the Cham's Leave.

2. *Caffa*, the ancient *Theodosia*, on the East side of the *Crim*, a large strong City upon the Shore, at the foot of a Hill, is a noble Mart inhabited by *Turks*, *Armenians*, and *Greeks*; the latter pay Tribute to the Grand Seignior as Lord of the Town, though the Cham's Jurisdiction reaches to the Walls. Most of the Houses are of Earth and mean, but there are two Castles, in one of which the *Turkish* Bassaw resides. Provisions are very cheap here, the Harbour is safe, and they have a great Trade in Fish and Caviar from the *Palus Mæotis*, 26 miles West of it, and also in Corn, Butter and Salt to *Constantinople*, *&c.* The Air is good, but the Soil sandy, and the Water bad.

3. *Crim*, 25 miles West of *Caffa*, gave Name to the Country, was a great City, but now small, and noted only for the Cham's Mint and Seraglio.

4. *Baccasairai*, 55 miles North-West of *Caffa*, is the Residence of the Cham, who has a magnificent Palace here, with Gardens, Orchards, Baths, *&c.* It consists of about 4000 Houses, and lies in a Country proper for Hunting and Fowling.

5. *Arbato*, on an Isthmus that runs into the *Palus Mæotis*, 60 miles South-East of *Precop*, noted for 2 Castles, and the Cham's keeping 70000 Studs here.

6. *Kersa* on the South-East Point of the *Palus Mæotis*, a Town of a thousand Houses.

VIII. *GREECE*, where we have,

(I.) Albania, which has *Dalmatia* and *Servia* on the North, *Epirus* on the South, the *Venetian* Gulph on the West, and *Macedonia* on the East. The *Turks* call it *Arnaut*, and the People *Arnauts*. It is about 200 miles South and North, and 170 East and West. This, together with *Epirus*, called formerly *Lower Albania*, made up the Kingdom of the famous *George Castriot*, alias *Scanderbeg*, who with a small Army opposed the whole Power of the *Turks* many Years, defeated them in 22 Battles, and left his Country to the *Venetians*, from whom the *Turks* took it. Most of the People are of the *Greek* and *Roman* Church. They are valiant, and their Horses so swift, that the *Turks* make much use of them.

Places of Note are,

1. *Scutari*, or *Scodra*, 30 miles East of *Catara* in *Dalmatia*. It was the Seat of the Kings of *Illyrium*, is large, lies on a Rock near a Lake, is defended by a Castle, the Seat of a *Turkish* Governour, has a Bishop and several Churches.

2. *Dulcigno*, 30 miles South-West of *Scutari*, has a Harbour well frequented, and the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Antivari*. The Privateers of this Place are very troublesome to the *Venetians* in time of War.

3. *Alessio*, 30 miles South-East of *Dulcigno*, on a steep Hill, near the Mouth of the *Drin*. It has a strong Fortress, the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Durazzo*, and *Scanderbeg*'s Tomb, who died here in 1467. The *Turks* do so much Honour to his Memory, that they use pieces of his Tomb as Charms to animate them in War.

4. *Durazzo*, old *Dyrrachium* and *Epidamnus*, on the Coast, 17 miles South-West of *Alessio*, is the best Town of the Province, has a good Harbour, and a considerable Trade with *Italy*. It is large, but not well-inhabited, because of the bad Air.

5. *Antivari*, 12 miles West of *Dulcigno*, lies on a Rock, has a Harbour, and is the See of an Archbishop.

6. *Croia*, or *Croy*, 20 miles North-West of *Durazzo*, very strong by Situation, is the See of a Bishop, its Suffragan, and famous for the Defence of it by *Scanderbeg*, who forced the *Turks* to a shameful Retreat before it.

7. *La Valona*, 40 miles South of *Durazzo*, the See of a Bishop, is strong, and has a noble Harbour.

8. *Locrida*, alias *Guystandel*, 45 miles South-East of *La Valona*, the See of an Archbishop, and the Seat of a *Turkish* Governour.

(II.) Epirus, South from *Albania*, is now of small Extent to what formerly, being only 195 miles long, and 70 where broadest. It abounds with good Pasturage and Cattle.

Places of Note are,

1. *Arta*, or *Larta*, 120 miles South-East of *La Valona*, formerly the Seat of their Kings. It is large, populous, Capital of the Country, is the See of a *Greek* Archbishop, who has a noble Cathedral, and the Seat of a *Turkish* Governour.

2. *Privesa*, 30 miles South-West of *Larta*, raised out of the Ruines of the ancient *Nicopolis*, which *Augustus* built in memory of his Victory over *Anthony* at *Actium*. It was a Place of great Strength, till dismantled by the *Venetians* after the Treaty of *Carlowitz*.

3. *Chimera*, on the Coast, North-West of *Larta*, is very strong, has a good Harbour and Trade, and the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Patras*.

4. *Butrinto*, on the Coast, over against the Isle of *Corfu*, the See of a Bishop, formerly a considerable City, but now a Fishing Village.

(III.) Macedonia, has *Servia* on the North, *Thessaly* and the *Archipelago* on the South, *Albania* and *Epirus* on the West, and *Romagnia* on the East, is 150 miles South and North, and 240 East and West, but was formerly much larger. It abounds with Corn, Pasture, Cattle, and Venison, and in some parts with Oil and Wine.

Places of Note are,

1. *Salonichi*, the old *Thessalonica*, on a Gulph of its Name. It has several Remains of *Roman* Structures, is the See of a *Greek* Archbishop, and the Seat of a *Turkish* Sangiac. The Walls are 4 Leagues round. 'Tis defended by a Citadel and 2 Forts, and one of the most considerable Towns in the *Levant*, by reason of its good Harbour and Traffick in Silk, Leather, Iron, Cotton, Wax, Honey, Wool, Corn, *&c.* chiefly managed by *Jews*, who are numerous and rich, have many Synagogues, and 2 Colleges for Education of their Youth, and those who come from other Parts. The Christians have many fine Churches and Convents, but the *Turks* have the Cathedral.

2. *Jamniza*, on the same Gulph, 30 miles South-West, built on the Ruines of *Pella*, the ancient Seat of their Kings, where Marbles and other Monuments of its ancient Magnificence are often found.

3. *Agios Laura* on *Monte Santto*, the ancient Mount *Athos*, is a famous *Greek* Monastery, from whence the Bishops under the Patriarch of *Constantinople* are always chosen. It lies 90 miles South-East of *Thessalonica*. This Mountain rises above the middle Region of the Air, and the Shadow in an Evening extends as far as the Isle of *Lemnos*, which is 60 miles. The Inhabitants frequently live 130 years, which has occasioned the *Greeks* to build 23 Monasteries upon it.

4. *Philippi*, 15 miles North of the Gulph of *Contessa*, has the Ruines of several *Roman* Structures, is much decayed, and now only noted for being the See of an Archbishop.

5. *Amphipolis*, 10 miles North of the same Gulph, anciently a famous City, and Capital of *Macedonia*, but now ruinous, and noted only for being the See of a *Greek* Archbishop.

6. *Sidero Capsa*, now *Seydra*, 45 miles South-East of *Thessalonica*, is the See of a Bishop, and noted for its Gold Mines, discover'd in the time of King *Philip*, and yield still a considerable Revenue to the Grand Seignior.

(IV.) Thessaly, now *Janna*, has *Macedonia* and *Epirus* on the North, *Achaia* on the South, and the Gulph of *Salonichi* on the East, is 190 miles East and West, and 90 South and North. The Air is good, and the Soil produces Corn, Oranges, Limons, Figs, Pomegranates, Grapes, Olives, *&c.* Most of the People are Christians, Comely, and Warlike.

Places of Note are,

1. *Larissa*, 25 miles South-West of the Gulph of *Salonichi*. It was the Birth-Place of *Achilles*, is Capital of the Country, the See of a *Greek* Archbishop, and inhabited by many People of Quality. The Grand Seignior has a Pallace, and sometimes resides here. It has many fine Buildings, a Stone-Bridge of 9 Arches over the River *Fendus*, a good Trade, and abundance of Merchants.

2. *Pharsa*, the ancient *Pharsalia*, where *Cæsar* defeated *Pompey*; is a Place of Note, and the See of a *Greek* Archbishop.

3. *Tricala*, a small but populous City, and the Seat of a *Turkish* Governour, 40 miles South of *Larissa*.

4. *Janna*, 55 miles South-West of *Larissa*, thought to be the ancient *Cassiope Dolopum*, a well-built City, and the See of a *Greek* Archbishop.

5. *Scotusa*, 18 miles West of *Larissa*, noted anciently for an Oracle, and now a Bishop's See.

6. *Pagasa*, now *Volo*, 15 miles East of *Larissa*, has a spacious Harbour, had a strong Fortress, and was a Magazine for the *Turks*, till dismantled by the *Venetians* in the late War.

(V.) Achaia, has *Thessaly* and *Epirus* on the North, the *Morea* and *Archipelago* on the South, the *Mediterranean* on the West, and *Negropont* on the East; is 235 miles East and West, and 70 where broadest. It is pleasant and fruitful, and anciently reckoned the chief Country of *Greece*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Setines*, the ancient *Athens*. It lies on a Promontory upon the Gulph of *Engia*, about Lat. 38 deg. 2 miles from the Sea. There are several Monuments of its ancient Grandeur, though much short of what it was formerly. The Houses stand close; the Streets are narrow; the Inhabitants are reckoned about 10000; two thirds of whom are *Greeks* and have many Churches and Monasteries in and about the City, which is the See of one of their Archbishops. The *Turks* have 5 Mosques, the chief of which is the ancient Temple of *Minerva*, which is a beautiful piece of Antiquity, and with the Theatre of *Bacchus* stands in the Citadel, which is a mile and half in length, but not strong. The Remains of an ancient Castle, supposed to be the *Acropolis*, appear on the top of a steep Rock, inaccessible on every side but the North-West, where there is a difficult Ascent. Many of the noble Ruines of the ancient City lye about it. Their noble Harbour is now choak'd up with Sand. The Air is good, and the neighbouring Country abounds with Wine, Oil and Pasture; and there's an Olive Wood of 6 miles long, in a Plain upon the River *Cephisus*.

2. *Delphos*, now *Castri*, or *Salona*, near the Gulph of *Lepanto*, is the Remains of the ancient City so famous for *Apollo*'s Temple and Oracle. It consists now only of 200 Houses, chiefly inhabited by Christians, with 5 or 6 Churches, and the *Turks* have one Mosque. Near this Place lies Mount *Parnassus*, with its two high Tops, from whence Water runs down in abundance after Rain or Snow; and below the left Top is a plentiful Spring, suppos'd to be the *Castalius Fons* of the Poets. There are marble Steps up to it, and Niches for Statues cut in the Rock. The Stream of it falls down a steep Precipice into the River *Plaistos*. Mount *Helicon* lies also near this Place.

3. *Lepanto* lies on the same Gulph, 40 miles South-West, thought to be the *Naupactus* or *Epactus* of the Ancients. It is the best City on the Gulph, lies on the side of a Hill in 4 Stages, with a Wall betwixt each. The Harbour lies at the Foot of a Hill, is of an Oval Form, fac'd with Walls. The Entrance so narrow that a Chain may be drawn a-cross, and it is defended by a small Castle on each side, but not capable of large Ships. The *Turks* are so Jealous, that they allow no Christian Ship of Bulk to come higher than *Patras*, on the Shore of the *Morea*. The Trade here is in *Turkey* Leather, Oil, Tobacco, Rice, Barley, Wine, Oranges, Citrons and Limons. The neighbouring Valleys abound with Gardens, Vineyards, Olive-yards and Corn Fields. The Town is Populous, defended by a strong Castle, and is the See of a *Greek* Archbishop, but the *Turks* oblige him to live at *Acta*. This Place is famous for a great Victory near the Mouth of the Gulph, obtain'd over the *Turks* by Don *John* of *Austria*, who commanded the *Venetian* Fleet in 1571. The *Venetians* took this Town in 1697; but restor'd it

by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*. Some Leagues West from hence lie the Streights of *Lepanto*, guarded by the Castles of *Patras* on the *Morea*, and by that of *Romelia* on the other side.

4. *Marathon*, 42 miles North-East from *Athens*, so famous for the great Victory obtained by *Miltiades* with 12000 Men, over 500000 *Persians*, is now only a small Village.

5. *Stive*, the Remains of the ancient *Thebes*, 48 miles North from *Athens*, has only 3 or 4000 Inhabitants, most of them *Greeks*, under an Archbishop. Nothing of its ancient Grandure now remains, but the Ruines of *Cadmus*'s Fort, and some old Inscriptions.

(VI.) MOREA, the ancient *Peloponnesus*, lies South from *Achaia*, to which it is joyn'd by the narrow *Isthmus* of *Corinth*, which is about 16 miles long. The *Morea* is reckoned about 238 miles long, and 184 broad, but much indented with Bays. It is called the noblest *Peninsula* in *Europe*, because of the Courage and Virtue of its ancient Inhabitants, the power of their States, the splendour of their Cities, and the fruitfulness of their Soil, which abounds with Corn, Wine, Oil, excellent Fruits, and every thing that contributes to the Necessity or Pleasure of Life. Their Mountains, so much fam'd by the ancient Poets, abound with Game and Medicinal Plants. The famous *Styx* of the Poets, lies in *Arcadia*, on the West side of the *Peninsula*, is rather a Well than a River, and the Water so cold, and of so coroding a Nature, that nothing but the Hoof of a Mule is able to contain it. It runs with a Stream into the River *Alpheus*, as *Acheron*, another famous River of the Poets does. The Inhabitants are warlike and ingenious, as were their Ancestors.

Places of Note are,

1. *Patras*, now *Badra*, on the North-West Corner of the Country. It was famous in Antiquity because of its noble Harbour, and the Priviledges granted it by *Augustus*, *&c.* It is the See of a *Greek* Archbishop, who has 1000 Churches under his Jurisdiction. The City is large, strong, populous, and the Inhabitants are reckoned good Mariners. The Harbour is defended by a strong Castle on a Hill, under which there is a Valley well planted with Oranges, Limons, Citrons, and tall Cedars. Here is a Cypress-tree, thought to be the oldest and biggest in the World; it is 18 Foot round, and has Branches 20 Foot long. This City has been several times taken by the *Turks* and *Venetians*, but the latter lost it with all the *Morea* in the last War.

2. *Modon*, the ancient *Methone*, lies on Cape *Sapienza*, in the South-West Corner of the Peninsula, is strong, has a good Harbour and Trade.

3. *Coron*, 10 miles North-East of *Modon*, near the bottom of a Bay. It is the See of a *Greek* Bishop, strong, and has a safe Harbour. The adjacent Country abounds with Fruit, Oil, and Silk.

4. *Navarino*, 22 miles North-West of *Coron*, is divided into Old and New. The old Town stands on a Rock that jets out into the Sea, and both are very strong by Nature and Art. It has the best and largest Harbour in the *Morea*.

5. *Misitra*, or *Misistra*, on the Ruines of the ancient *Lacedæmon*, or *Sparta*, lies 46 miles East from *Coron*. The Ruines of its ancient Magnificence appear about the present Town, which is the See of a Bishop, and divided into four Parts. The Castle lies on the top of Mount *Taygetus*, and is so strong that it was never taken by Force. The Town consists of two large Streets, and several small ones acros them. The Cathedral is a noble Structure, and their Bishop's Palace magnificent. They have several other stately Churches and Monasteries. The *Turks* have a fine Mosque, built by fine Pieces from the ancient Ruines. Near this Town lies the Promontory anciently called *Tænarum*, now Cape *Matapan*, the most Southerly Point of the *Morea*, in which there are many Caves and Dens, that the Poets fancied to be the Entrance into Hell; and on the other side the Bay, lies the Promontory *Malæa*, dangerous for Sailors.

6 *Napoli di Malvasia*, lies near the South-East Point of the Peninsula, 55 miles South-East from *Misistra*. It is supposed to be the *Epidaurus* of the Ancients. It lies upon a Rock in the Sea, joined to the Continent by a wooden Bridge, is very strong, defended by a treble Wall, is accessible only on one side, and has one of the best Harbours in the *Archipelago*, defended by a strong Fortress, and much frequented for *Malmsey* Wine, which grows in the Neighbourhood. It is the See of an Archbishop, and has a Suburb inclos'd with a Rampart.

7. *Czarnata*, a strong Fortress, 30 miles South-West from *Misistra*.

8. *Cheleſa*, 20 miles South-East from *Czarnata*, a very strong Town, noted for a great Victory by the *Venetians* over the *Turks* in 1685.

9. *Megalopolis*, 52 miles North-West from *Misistra*, the ancient Metropolis of *Arcadia*, and the Birth-place of *Polybius* the Historian, now only noted for being the See of a Bishop.

10. *Napoli di Romania*, the ancient *Nauplia*, 55 miles North-East from *Misistra*, near a Bay of its own Name, the ancient *Argolicus Sinus*. It stands on a Promontory, is accessible only by a narrow stony Way betwixt a Mountain and the Shore, has a safe and spacious Harbour, defended by a strong Citadel, and the Entrance so narrow, that one Ship can only come in at a time. It is the See of an Archbishop, the most populous Town in the *Morea*, has 60000 *Greeks*, besides other Inhabitants, and is one of the best Places of Trade in the *Levant*.

11. *Argos*, 30 miles North-West of *Napoli di Romania*, formerly the Capital of a Kingdom, and very stately and magnificent, but has nothing remarkable now, except a Citadel, and the Palace of their Bishop.

12. *Corinth* lies in the middle of the Isthmus, betwixt the Gulph of *Lepanto* and *Engia*, 40 miles North from *Argos*. Its commodious Situation contributed much to its Trade and Riches. It was one of the most famous Cities of the East, but now ruinous, tho' of a large Extent, because the Houses stand at a considerable Distance, with Gardens of Oranges and Limons betwixt them. The Walls are about 3 miles round, and from them there is one of the finest Prospects in the World. The Castle, formerly called *Acrecorinthus*, stands on the top of a Rock, accessible only by one narrow and difficult Passage through two Gates. It has 6 *Greek* Churches, is the See of an Archbishop, and has 3 *Turkish* Mosques. The Fountain *Pirene*, where the Poets say *Pegasus* drank, is on the top of the Rock where the Castle stands, and there are 200 Wells or Cisterns in it. The neighbouring Country abounds with Villages, and produces Wheat, Barley, excellent Wine and Oil, and is well stor'd with Cattle. There is a Wall acros the Isthmus, which has been several times built and demolished by the *Turks* and *Venetians*.

13. *Maina*, a small Town with a Harbour well fortified, on the Gulph of *Colochina*, in the South side of the Peninsula.

14. *Navarin*, on the Gulph of *Arcadia*, on the West side of the Peninsula, a strong Town.

15. *Arcadia*, a strong Town with a good Harbour, betwixt *Patras* and *Navarino*.

(VII.) ROMANIA (the ancient *Thracia*) has *Bulgaria* on the North, the *Archipelago* and *Propontis* on the South, *Macedonia*, on the West, and the *Black Sea* on the East. It is 200 miles East and West, and 170 where broadest South and North. The Soil is naturally fruitful, but not cultivated by the *Turks*. It has Plenty of good Corn and Pasture, and some Wine, Mines of Silver, Lead and Allum. The Air is unhealthful on the Coast, where the Plague is frequent.

Places of Note are,

1. *Constantinople*, the ancient *Byzantium*, from whose Ruines it was rebuilt by *Constantine* the Great, who gave it the present Name. It lies on the Straits of its own Name, anciently called *Bosphorus*, Lat. 42. Long. 32. *Constantine* beautified it with the Ruines of *Troy* and other ancient Cities. The Situation is one of the most pleasant in the World, being on the Banks of the Sea in the form of an Amphitheatre, of which its Harbour, one of the best and safest, makes the Arena. At 2 leagues distance, it forms a beautiful Prospect from the Sea. It runs 6 miles along the Shore, from which it rises by a moderate Ascent. So that from the Sea one sees at once an infinite number of Mosques, covered with Lead, and beautified with high Domes and Turrets. What adds to the Beauty of the Prospect is, the *Castle of the Seven Towers* and the *Serraglio*, which are both very large, and have a vast number of gilt Globes and Spires; but all this Glory disappears when one enters the City, the Houses being generally of Wood, and the Streets dirty, uneven, and so narrow, that 2 loaden Horses can scarce go abreast; and the Houses jet over the Streets so much at top, that in many places one may step from one to another, which is disagreeable to the Eye, and dangerous in case of Fire, so that great numbers of them are frequently burnt down, and the Flames are not to be stopp'd till they come to some empty space. The Houses are for most part low, built of unplain'd Wood, and dawb'd over with red Paint, which is very offensive to the Eye. The close and nasty Streets, and bad Air, occasion frequent Plagues, which carry off abundance of People. The Form of the City is triangular. It is encompassed by good Walls, which are double towards the Land, and have Battlements and Towers at convenient distances. On the outside there is a shallow Ditch faced with Stone, so that 'tis in no condition to hold out a Siege. It has 22 Gates, 6 towards the Land, 11 to the Harbour, and 5 to the Sea of *Marmora*. The last 16 have Landing-places and Stairs. The City is about 12 miles round. The *Castle of the Seven Towers* is for most part used as a Prison of State. The chief Structures are, 1. The *New Seraglio*, a most magnificent one, of a triangular form; two sides of it are encompassed by the *Straits*, and the third joins to the City; 'tis 3 miles round, encompassed with a strong Wall, Watch-Towers, and constant Guards. It has many Gates both to the Sea and Land. The chief lies towards the City. Those towards the Sea are only open'd when the Sultan or Chief Grandees go out for Pleasure. The great Gate to the City is constantly guarded by Janizaries, one Company of whom lies without the Palace to give notice of any Accident. The other Gates to the Land are never opened, but when some great Men are carry'd out to Execution. Here are many stately Apartments suited to the several Seasons of the Year. Among others the Hall where Ambassadors have Audience, richly furnished with Carpets and Hangings of crimson Velvet embroidered with Pearl, and near it a small Room covered with Silver Plate, and hatch'd with Gold. These stand in a Court adorn'd with noble Fountains, and all the Apartments have fair Gardens with pleasant Walks, Marble Fountains, and all sorts of Flowers and Fruit. The Seraglio consists of 4 Courts. The first is a quarter of a Mile square, into which the Bassa's and other great Men ride. Near the Gate there's a constant Guard of 50 Men, with Shelter for Men and Horse. On the right of the Court is an Hospital, and on the left a Place for Carriages, and a Hall over it with Antique Armour for the Soldiers, when the Sultan or Visier make a solemn Entrance into the City. Within this Court is another, with a sumptuous Gate; it is beautify'd with curious Fountains and Walks, rows of Cypress and Grass-Plots rail'd in, where Deer feed and breed. It is about 300 Paces square, and none must ride here but the Grand Seignior. On both sides the Gate there's an open Gallery, where the Messengers, Foot and Horse-Guards stand in their Ranks, nobly Apparel'd when Ambassadors enter. Here are also the Kitchin and other Offices, and on the Left-side the Sultan's Stable, with 35 Horse for his own Use, and Rooms for their Furniture richly embroider'd with Jewels. There is also the Chamber where the Divan sits, with Apartments for the Officers. The Prime Visier, with the other Visiers, Judges and Bassa's administer Justice here *Saturdays*, *Mondays* and *Tuesdays*, and report to the Sultan, who sometimes sits at a little Window cover'd with a Lettice, where he hears and sees what passes. Ambassadors are brought hither when they make their Presentment, and come to kiss the Sultan's hanging Sleeve, which they call kissing his Hand. They are entertain'd here at Dinner by the Visier, and sit over against him. The Presents are carry'd round the second Court in the sight of the People, and then to the Sultan. The Ambassadors have Vests sent them of Cloth of Gold for themselves, and others of small Value for their Attendants. Then they are conducted to the Hall of Audience, where an Interpreter declares his Commission. The Sultan returns no Answer to Christian Ambassadors, but refers it to the Visier, and when the Ambassadors depart, they bow their Head to the Sultan, but don't take off their Hats. Behind this Court there is another for the Womens Apartments, and at the end of it a Gate to the Sultan's, where none but his Attendants must enter without leave. The Gate is kept by the Chief Chamberlain and a Company of White Eunuchs. This Court is pav'd with fine Marble of *Mosaic* Work, adorned with curious Fountains, and a Lake, where the Sultan has a rich Pleasure-Boat. Here is a Row of Summer Rooms on a Hill, which looks to the Sea, with a Chamber of Audience, a large Hall supported by Pillars, and a Bed-Chamber, the Walls fac'd with Stones of the finest *China* Metal, and the Floors cover'd with *Persian* Carpets of Silk and Gold. The Posts of the Bedstead are Silver, the Canopy, Bolsters, Mattresses, and Pallets, all of Cloth of Gold. The Officers of the

the Houſhold have Apartments nobly furniſhed, among which are the Sultan's private Treaſury and Wardrobe, both ſtrong Buildings, with Iron Doors, ſeal'd up with his own Seal. Here are alſo Rooms for Devotion, Schools, Baths, Places to ſwim, wreſtle, ſhoot at Buts, running of Horſes, *&c.*

The Sultaneſſes and Concubines are kept in Apartments which reſemble a Nunnery, with Bagnio's and other Conveniences for the Sex. There are about 1200 Women old and Young about the Court. The Concubines are young beautiful Virgins, ſtole or bought from other Nations, preſented by the Grandees, and bred here after the manner of the Court, after being examined by the Mother of the Maids. They have large Rooms, where ten lodge together, and have an old Woman that lies by them with Lamps continually burning; they have Rooms to ſew and eat in, Schools to breed them in, and are allowed ſome Hours for Walking and other Recreations. When the Sultan has a mind, the Mother of the Maids picks out the handſomeſt, places them in a Row, which he Walks thro' four or five times, and throws his Handkerchief to her whom he likes. Then the old Bawd dreſſes, perfumes, and paints, and carries her to his Bed, near which there are great Wax Tapers, and Mooriſh Women ſitting by them. When he riſes in the Morning, he leaves her his Apparel with all the Money in his Pocket, and ſends her Preſents of more or leſs Value, according as he likes her. She that bears him the firſt Child is called *Sultana*, and if a Son, is confirmed in the Dignity with much Solemnity, has Apartments, Revenues and Servants according to her Rank, and all the reſt muſt honour her as Queen. The reſt who have Children are alſo called *Sultana's*, and nobly attended, but have not the Title of Queens. If the Queen's Son die, ſhe is deprived of her Dignity, and is ſucceeded by any of the other that has a Son. The Queen is attended by 40 Black Eunuchs, under a Captain. The Sultan's Daughters, Siſters and Aunts have their Apartments in the Seraglio, with Royal Attendance till they be marry'd, when he gives them to the Value of 30000 *l.* in Apparel, Jewels and Money, with Servants of both Sexes, and Houſes, and a daily Allowance in Money; and the Husband muſt allow them a proportionable Dowry. They muſt converſe with no Men but their Husbands, over whom they are Maſters, and wear a Dagger as a Badge of it; ſo that they often ſtab, or put them away, or take others, for the Sultan leaves them to their Will.

All the principal and ſubordinate Officers of State are bred in this Seraglio. They are generally 6 or 700 at a time, from 3 to 12 Years old, and were uſually Chriſtians Children brought from *Greece*, of ſuch Families as were reckoned moſt warlike; but now they mix them with *Turks* of promiſing Parts, or Renegado's and Noble Captive Youths. Some of 'em are bred to the Law, and others to Arms. They have four Schools to fit them for Court and Camp, and to teach them all Trades neceſſary for the Sultan's Perſon. When they come to the fourth School, they are ſeverely try'd whether they have any Inclination to Chriſtianity, and if they have not, are admitted about the Sultan's Perſon, to be ſent on Embaſſies, to execute great Criminals, to command in the Fleet and Army, or to ſerve him at Court. He has alſo in the Palace, Buffoons, Tumblers, Wreſtlers, *&c.* for his Diverſion. He has likewiſe Mutes, who are in great Requeſt with him, becauſe he thinks it below him to ſpeak to any familiarly; but he makes himſelf merry with them; they converſe by Nods and Signs, and tho' both deaf and dumb, ſome of them write well. We have not room to inſiſt on the farther Particulars of the Officers and Courtiers, and the Sultan's Way of eating, *&c.* He appears in greateſt Splendour on the firſt Day of their *Beyram*, when he puts on his beſt Apparel and Jewels, ſits on his Throne, and admits his Grandees and chief Servants to kiſs his Veſt. He gives and receives Preſents, and the Evening concludes with Fire-works, Illuminations, and other ſigns of Joy. It is unſafe then for any *Chriſtian* or *Jew* to be in the Streets, for the *Turks* will certainly do them miſchief if they don't give what Money they ask.

2. The *Old Seraglio* ſtands in the nobleſt Place of the City, is a quarter of a mile round, encompaſſed with high Walls, and has an Iron Gate with a Guard of white Eunuchs. This Seraglio is ſet apart for thoſe who grow old in the new one, or are ſent from thence for Crimes. They are allow'd to marry, with Conſent of the Miſtreſs of the Houſe, and to carry away what they have got, which is uſually very conſiderable, by what they ſave of the Sultan's Allowance, and the Preſents they have from him and the Baſſa's Ladies. Upon the Death of the Sultan, all his Sultana's are ſent hither, except the Queen, and are allow'd to marry with the next Sultan's Conſent.

3. The ſtately Moſque of *Santa Sophia*, formerly a Chriſtian Church. It is 114 Paces long, 80 broad, 80 high, ſquare without, and round within, has a Dome in the middle, of ſingular Architecture, like a ſquatted Globe. It is pav'd with fine Marble and matted. It was finely painted with Croſſes and Images in *Moſaic* Work, which the *Turks* have defaced. There are 2 Galleries round it, ſupported by 62 Pillars. It is large enough to hold 40000 People, and ſo many aſſemble here at the *Turkiſh* Paſſover. Here is *Conſtantine* the Great's Tomb, as they ſay, and a Stone on which the Holy Virgin waſh'd our Saviour's Linnen, to which the *Turks* pay great Reverence. It has 4 very high ſlender Steeples or Minarets, with ſeveral Balconies, from whence the Prieſts call the People to Prayers.

Here are ſeven other Royal Moſques, one of them very magnificent, built by *Soliman*, whoſe Coffin remains in it, richly adorned with Carpets, a Turban ſet with Herons Tops, Precious Stones, and Lamps. Here the People pray for his Soul, the Sultans always leaving a Fund for that end.

4. The great *Beſeſtan*, or Exchange, is a noble glorious Structure, full of Shops and Warehouſes, with the richeſt Commodities. Each Body of Merchants and Tradeſmen have diſtinct Apartments, and none muſt ſell the ſame Commodities elſewhere in the Town. This is the moſt regular part of the City; it is divided into ſeveral Streets cover'd with Planks above, under which the Merchants have Shops, with Patterns of what they ſell in their Warehouſes. It has a great round Hall in the middle, and ſeveral Gates, ſhut and well guarded by Night.

Here is another Exchange, but nothing ſo large or rich. There are ſeveral Market-places, and in one of them a Column of 170 Foot high; with *Bas Reliefs*, repreſenting the Battles and other Events in the Reign of the Emperor *Arcadius*. It is all of fine Marble, and has Stairs within.

5. The *Acmeidan*, 550 Paces long, and 150 broad, with an Obelisk in the middle, mark'd with Hieroglyphics. It lies betwixt the City and Suburb of *Galata*. Here the *Turks* exerciſe Archery, or make Proceſſion for Succeſs to their Arms. This was the *Hyppodrome* made for Horſe-courſing by one of the *Greek* Emperors.

Here are many other large Structures, called *Hans*, which look like Monaſteries. They are built of Freeſtone, with a Court and Fountain in the middle, and have Lodgings and Warehouſes for Merchants with ſtrong Walls and Gates. They have alſo Caravanſeras or Publick Inns, built in the ſame manner, but not ſo ſumptuous or commodious. They are uſed by poor Travellers and the Servants of Caravans.

Betwixt the Caſtle of the 7 Towers and the Seraglio there is a ſquare Tower, 20 Paces in the Sea, where the Emperor *Juſtinian* is ſaid to have impriſon'd his General *Beliſarius*, and obliged him to beg for Subſiſtence from Paſſengers. Near this there is a Fountain to which the *Greeks* aſcribe miraculous Cures on the Day of our Saviour's Transfiguration. A great many Cannon are planted here even with the Water, to defend the Entrance of the Seraglio, one of whoſe Gates is betwixt them, where none muſt enter but the Sultan and Chief Officers. Not far from hence lie Galleys and other Veſſels richly gilt and painted, for the Sultan and his Train, when he diverts himſelf on the Water; and there are ſeveral Pleaſure-Houſes on the other ſide of the Cape of *Marmora*, richly furniſhed and adorned with gilt Cupola's, where the Sultan diverts himſelf with his Ladies, and views the Men of War in the Harbour. He has a large Stable for 10000 Horſes and 5000 Mules, beſides leſſer ones at each of his Country Houſes.

The Harbour is form'd by Nature, and one of the loveliеſt in the World; it is ſix miles round, one over, and ſo deep every where, that Ships ride ſafe, and may lay their Heads aſhore. It lies ſo conveniently, that the City is conſtantly ſupplied either from *Aſia*, *Europe*, or *Africa*; for when the Winds hinder Ships from the *Mediterranean*, it brings them from the *Black Sea*, and *vice verſa*.

The chief Suburbs are, 1. *Galata*, ſeparated from the City by the Harbour, where there are Boats that carry People at eaſy Rates. In the Way to it by Land there is a great Village, an Arſenal, with Arms for 6000 Seamen, and 120 Docks for building Ships. Here the Admiral has a Houſe, and many thouſands of the Sultan's Slaves are kept in a miſerable State. *Galata* is large and well built, is inhabited chiefly by *Greeks* and Weſtern Chriſtians, who have 5 Monaſteries and 5 Churches. Here is one of the beſt Fiſh-Markets in the World. The *Greeks* keep many Taverns here, much frequented by *Turks* from the City, who are very inſolent and dangerous when drunk.

2. *Pera*, is ſeparated from *Galata* by Burying-places. It is large, has ſtately Houſes, and is inhabited chiefly by *Greeks* of Quality and Chriſtian Ambaſſadors; for none but thoſe of the Emperor, King of *Poland*, and Republick of *Raguſa* are allowed to reſide in *Conſtantinople*.

3. *Trophania*, over-againſt the Seraglio on the right ſide, is the place where they caſt their Guns. The Houſes of thoſe three Suburbs being upon an Aſcent from the Sea, look like an Amphitheatre, and form a pleaſant Proſpect.

4. *Scudaret*, or *Scutari*, on the *Aſian* ſide, where the Straits are but a mile over, is a large Town, where the Grand Seignior has a ſtately Seraglio and fine Gardens. From the top of a Hill near it, there is the fineſt Proſpect in the World; for the City and Suburbs, the *Boſphorus* and *Propontis*, with the adjacent Country on both ſides, appear all to the Eye at once. Taking in all thoſe Suburbs, *Conſtantinople* is one of the largeſt Cities in the World, and has near twice the Circumference of *London*. Beſides being the Seat of the Government, 'tis that of their *Mufti*, or High Prieſt, and of a *Greek* and *Armenian* Patriarch.

The *Propontis*, or Sea of *Marmora*, lies South-Weſt of the City, is about 155 miles long, and 100 where broadeſt, it communicates with the *Black Sea* by a narrow Strait, and with the *Archipelago* by another, and is ſo encompaſſed by Land, that it reſembles a Lake. The Climate is ſo temperate, that it occaſion'd the building of many great Cities on both ſides, in ancient times.

Places of Note upon the *European* ſide are,

1. *Selwera*, or *Selimberi*, 30 miles Weſt of *Conſtantinople*, a large trading Town, with a good Harbour.

2. *Rudiſto*, 60 miles North of *Gallipoli*, has a good Trade and Harbour, ſeveral Moſques and *Greek* Churches, and two *Jewiſh* Synagogues.

3. *Gallipoli*, on the Strait of that Name, defended by a Caſtle, the Reſidence of a Baſſa. It is 6 miles round, has an Arſenal, and about 20000 People, two thirds *Turks*, and one third Chriſtians and *Jews*. Here are two Bays for Galleys, and one for Ships of Burthen. It forms a good Proſpect by the Steeples of its Moſques and the Cupola's of the Beſeſtans; but the Houſes are mean. Moſt of the *Greeks* here ſell Rack and Brandy, and have their Doors ſo low, that one muſt creep in at them, becauſe the *Turks* when drunk would otherwiſe ride in, and do them miſchief.

4. *Seſtos*, on an Iſthmus, 29 miles South-Weſt of *Gallipoli*, by ſome reckoned the old *Seſtos*, and noted for one of the Caſtles named *Dardanelli*, that give Name to the Straits. The Caſtle is triangular, has 3 Towers cover'd with Lead, 2 Baſtions, and 20 large Guns. Here all Ships that come from *Conſtantinople* are ſearched for contraband Goods and fugitive Slaves. The other Caſtle on the *Aſian* ſide is by ſome thought the old *Abydos*, and is much of the ſame Nature; but *Spon* and *Wheeler* ſay, they are not thoſe ancient Places, nor called by the ſame Name, but were built by *Mahomet* II. that in *Europe* is called the old Caſtle of *Romelia*, and is made a Priſon of State, and that in *Aſia* the old Caſtle of *Natolia*; that neither of them are conſiderable, but the *Helleſpont* not being above two miles broad here, Ships cannot eaſily paſs them without leave. They think it was no ſuch extraordinary thing as the Ancients make it for *Xerxes* to lay a Bridge of Boats over this Strait.

Other Towns of Note in *Romania* are,

1. *Adrianople*, 135 miles North-Weſt of *Conſtantinople*, and next it in Dignity. It was the old *Oreſta*, but had the preſent Name from Emperor *Adrian*, who rebuilt it. The Air is good, the Situation pleaſant, in a fruitful Plain, and it has a good Trade. The *Turks* took it in 1362, and made it the Seat of their Empire, till they took *Conſtantinople* in 1543. Here are many fine Houſes, and a ſtately Palace belonging to the Sultan, who ſometimes reſides here. It was the See of an Archbiſhop, under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*.

2. *Trajanople*, 40 miles South-East of *Adrianople*, had its Name from Emperor *Trajan*, who repair'd it. It was the See of an Archbishop, but now a small Town.

3. *Philippopoli*, 80 miles West of *Adrianople*, is a large City, the See of an Archbishop, but not fortified.

4. *Aspirosa*, near the *Archipelago*, 70 miles South-West of *Adrianople*. It is the See of a *Greek* Bishop, and has a good Harbour.

The ISLANDS of GREECE *subject to the* Turks.

I. CANDIE, or CRETE, South-East of the *Morea*, is 500 miles round, the largest and most famous of all the *Greek* Islands. The Air is good, the Soil fat, tho' mountainous. It produces store of Wine, Oil, Corn, Oranges, Limons, Figs, and other delicious Fruits, Sugar and Salt. It abounds with fine Pastures, Laurel, Myrtle, and other curious Evergreens. Here are no wild Beasts nor large Rivers, but many Streams. The Country is infested with Tarantula's. It was taken from the *Venetians* by the *Turks* in 1669, all but two Fortresses.

Places of Note are,

1. *Candie*, the old *Matium*, at the bottom of a Bay on the North side, about Lat. 35. 4. It is very large, the See of a *Greek* Archbishop, and so strong, that it held out a Siege of 24 Years against the *Turks*, and did not surrender till 4 parts of the City were demolished, all the *Venetian* Inhabitants but 5 were dead, and no *Greeks* or *Jews* left, but 30 decrepid Persons, who with the Remains of the Garrison, made up 4000, and obtained honourable Terms.

2. *Spina Longa*, on a Cape, 55 miles East of *Candie*, a Fortress with a good Harbour belonging to the *Venetians*.

3. *Retino*, 51 miles South-West of *Candie*, the See of a Bishop, its Suffragan, has a good Harbour, and is defended by a strong Castle.

4. *Suda*, 27 miles North-West of *Retino*, a strong Fortress with a good Harbour.

5. *Canea*, or *Cydon*, 50 miles North-West of *Candie*, a large, strong, well-built Town, with a good Harbour.

6. *Garabusa*, a small strong Town, 40 miles North-West of *Canea*, taken from the *Venetians* in 1697.

7. *Setia*, or *Cyteum*, a small well-fortified Town, with a good Harbour, 25 miles South-East of *Spina Longa*.

II. CERIGO, anciently CYTHERA, North-West of *Candie*, and South-East of the *Morea*. It was the Country of *Venus* and *Helena*, is 60 miles round, has a Town of the same Name on the North side, which has a good Harbour and Fortress, and is the See of a *Greek* Bishop.

III. MILLO, MILO, or MELOS, 60 miles North from *Candie*. It is about 70 miles round, has a mixture of Mountains and Plains, abounds with excellent Wine and Figs, Sulphur, which is much esteem'd, Salt and Mineral Waters, has a Town of the same Name, which contains 5000 People, is pretty well built, but very nasty. Here is a *Greek* and *Latin* Bishop, tho' most of the Inhabitants are *Greeks*. The Revenues arise from Customs, Salt-pits, and Mill-stones, and the People are miserably oppressed by the *Turks*. This Island is much infested by *Corsairs*, to whom the Women are very free of their Favours.

IV. ARGENTIRE, anciently CIMOLUS, 28 miles East from *Millo*, is 20 miles round, has one little Town and a Village, inhabited by about 500 Women and 7 or 8 Priests. They live on the Product of the Island, and what they receive from Merchants and Pyrates, who chuse what Women they please. The Women keep the Girls, and when the Boys are 12 Years of Age, give them to the first Ship that arrives. The Island had its Name from a Silver Mine formerly discovered here. Their chief Manufacture is Cotton Stockings, and the *Terra Cimolia*, which serves for Soap.

V. SIPHANTO, about 40 miles round, 10 miles East from *Millo*, famous anciently for its Mines of Gold and Silver, and has now Plenty of Lead; but the Inhabitants don't work at 'em themselves, nor care that others should. The People are *Greeks*, but ignorant and lewd.

VI. PHAROS, 40 miles North-East from *Siphanto*, has a good Town of the same Name, on the West side, with a commodious Harbour. It is 50 miles round, produces excellent Wine and Quarries of fine Marble, easy to polish, of which the Inhabitants make a great Profit. It contains 1500 Families, is well cultivated, has abundance of Cattle, Corn, Figs, and Cotton, in which they trade. Here are also many Monuments of Antiquity.

VII. NAXIA, or NAXUS, 8 miles North-East of *Pharos*, is about 90 miles round, and has such Plenty of excellent Wine, that it was anciently dedicated to *Bacchus*. Here is Plenty of choice Marble, Salt, and Fish. The Air is reckoned very good for old People. It abounds with Orange, Olive, Limon, Cedar, Citron, Pomegranate, Fig, Mastic, and Mulberry-Trees. Their Trade is in Barley, Wine, Figs, Cotton, Silk, Flax, Cheese, Salt, Cattle, Emeralds, and Oil. Here is a *Greek* and *Latin* Archbishop, and a Society of *Jesuits*; but the *Greeks* and *Latins* here are irreconcilable. The Ruines of a Temple of *Bacchus* are still to be seen here.

VIII. AMORGOS, 30 miles South-East of *Naxia*, is about 36 miles round, and is noted for a Plant called *Lichen*, made use of by Dyers. It has also Plenty of Oil, Corn and Wine. The Inhabitants are of the *Greek* Church. Their Firing is Mastic and Cedar.

IX. DELOS, 30 miles North-West of *Naxia*. There are two, called the Greater and Lesser, separated by a narrow Canal. They are famous in Antiquity, and have still many Noble Monuments, as the Ruines of *Apollo*'s Temple, *&c.* with several Inscriptions: The larger is now desert, but has excellent Pasture, where the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Islands breed abundance of Cattle.

X. MYCONE, 15 miles North-East of *Delos*, is 36 miles round, has a good Harbour, produces the best Sailors in the *Archipelago*, and has above 500 Seafaring Men, with many trading Vessels. The chief Trade consists in Hides, especially of Goats, and Wine. Here is but one Town, containing about 3000 People; but the Men using the Sea much, the Women are four times their Number. Most of them are *Greeks*, and some of them are Papists.

XI. ANDROS, 15 miles East of *Negropont*, is 120 miles round, very fruitful, and one of the most populous of the *Cyclades*. It has a Town of the same Name upon a Rock, near a Bay on the South side, and a good Harbour defended by a Fortress. Here are many noble Ruines, which shew it to have been formerly a great City. The Inhabitants are *Greeks*, and about 4000. Their chief Commodity is Silk, Wine, Oil, Barley, Oranges, Limons, Mulberries, Jujebs, Pomegranates, and Figs. A *Turkish* Cadi resides in the Castle, and the *Greek* Bishop in the Town. Here are several Ports, and some Monasteries.

XII. THERMIA lies South from *Andros*, has a Town of the same Name, and another, which together contain 6000 People. Most of them are of the *Greek* Church, and have a Bishop, who has a large Revenue. The Soil is good, well cultivated, has Plenty of Barley, Wine, and Figs, Honey, Wax, Silk, Wool and Cotton, abounds with Provisions and Partridges. The Island had its Name from its Baths, which proceed from Iron Mines. Here are the Remains of several ancient Towns, which shew them to have been formerly very considerable.

XIII. ENGIA, in a Gulph of the same Name, Lat. 37. 41. Lon. 24. 12. The Soil is fruitful, and here is a Town and Harbour of the same Name. This was the Birth-place of *Æacus*, whom the Poets feigned Judge of Hell.

XIV. NEGROPONT, the ancient *Eubœa*, lies on the East side of *Achaia*, now called *Libadia*, from which it is separated by a narrow Channel, called the *Straits of Negropont*. It is the largest Island in the *Archipelago*, is 85 miles long, and 22 where broadest. The Tides of the *Euripus* here are very regular, for they ebb and flow sometimes from 10 to 14 times in a Day, and at other times are as regular as elsewhere. The Islands abound with Corn, Wine, Fruit, and Cattle. Here is excellent Marble, and the Stone *Amianthos*, or *Asbestos*, of which incombustible Cloth is made.

Places of Note are,

1. *Negropont*, now *Egripos*, on the West side of the Island, about the middle, where the Strait is narrowest, Lat. 38. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lon. 24. $\frac{1}{2}$. supposed to be the ancient *Chalcis*. It has Communication with the Continent by a Stone Bridge, and there is a Castle in the middle of the Channel. It is one of the strongest Towns and best Harbours in the *Levant*. The Walls are about 2 miles round, but it has large Suburbs, where the *Greeks* and their Archbishop live, for the *Turks* suffer none but themselves and the *Jews* to live in the City. The Christians here are 15000, and have several Churches besides the Cathedral. The *Turks* have 4 Mosques. It is the Seat of the *Turkish* Governour of *Achaia*, who is Admiral of those Seas, and has a Squadron of Gallies always in the Harbour.

2. *Caristo*, on the South-East part of the Island, a strong and populous City, the See of a *Greek* Bishop, Suffragan of *Negropont*.

XV. SCIRO, 18 miles East from *Negropont*, is 8 miles round, has great Flocks of Goats, store of Wine and Cotton, and a small Town of the same Name, the See of a *Greek* Bishop, Suffragan of *Athens*, is defended by a strong Castle, and has a good Harbour.

XVI. STALIMENE, the ancient *Lemnos*, off of the East Point of *Macedonia*, 60 miles North-East of *Negropont*, is about 100 miles round, and has Plenty of excellent Wine. The chief Town of the same Name is on the West side of the Island. It is small, but rich, strong, has a good Harbour, and is the See of a *Greek* Archbishop. The *Terra Lemnia*, or *Sigillata*, found in the Neighbourhood, yields the Grand Seignior a great Revenue. It is good against many Distempers, as Loss of Blood, Poison, and Infection. The *Greeks* gather it, and put it up in Bags, which are sealed with the Prince's Seal when transported.

XVII. LEMBO, or IMBROS, 10 miles North-East from *Stalimene*, has a Town of the same Name, and a safe Harbour, defended by a Castle.

XVIII. TASSO, or TASSUS, 50 miles North-West of *Imbros*, in the Gulph of *Contessa*, has a Town with a good Harbour on the North Coast, and several Castles.

ENGLAND.

A NEW MAP OF ENGLAND,

From the latest Observations

By John Senex:

Most humbly Inscribed to his Grace,

WILLIAM DUKE of DEVONSHIRE

&c.

PART OF SCOTLAND

THE IRISH SEA

PART OF IRELAND

ISLE of MAN

ST. GEORGES CHANNEL

BRISTOL CHANNEL

THE BRITISH CHANNEL

THE STREIGHTS of DOVER

PART OF FRANCE

Ayr
Crawford
Kelso
Jedborough
Wigtown
Dumfries
Annand
Solway Riv.
Coleraine
Londonderry
Carrickfergus
Belfast
Lisburne
Down Patrick
Clogher
Ardmagh
Monaghan
Dundalk
Drogheda
Trim
Dublin
Kildare
Wicklow
Catherlagh
Kilkenny
Clonmell
Waterford
Wexford
Ayre P.
Ramsy
Douglas
Castle Town
Peel Castle
Holyhead
Aberfraw
Barnstaple
Bridgwater
Lundy Isd.
Hartland Pt.
Tintagel Castle
Padstow
Lands end
Scilly Isles
Eddistone
Portland Isd.
Rose Pt.
Isle of Wight
Spithead
Calshot Castle
Hurst Castle
Yarmouth
Flathouse
Milford haven
St Gowan Pt.
Worms Pt.
Rafey I.
Barnstaple I.
Brachypult Pt.
Aberistwith
Aberdovey
Ravenglass
Whitehaven
Workington
Solway
Wilpey
Holderness
Flamborough
Scarborough
Whitby
Hartlepool
Sunderland
Shields
Berwick
Holy Island
Farn Isd.
Dunstanbrugh Castle
Pocket I.
Hamburgh
Harwich
Yarmouth
Aldborough
Flushing
Ostend
Bruges
Dunkirk
Calais
Boulogne
St Omers
Lille
Tournay
Abbeville
Rochester
Canterbury
Guilford
Chichester
Hastings
Portsmouth
Southampton
Salisbury
Bristol
Gloucester
Worcester
Warwick
Coventry
Lichfield
Derby
Nottingham
Leicester
Northampton
Oxford
Reading
Cambridge
Ely
Lincoln
Boston
Stamford
Peterborough
Huntingdon
Bedford
Hertford
Buckingham
Aylesbury
Newport
Chester
Shrewsbury
Ludlow
Hereford
Monmouth
Brecknock
Radnor
Montgomery
Denbigh
Flint
Anglesey
Carnarvon
Merioneth
Cardigan
Carmarthen
Pembroke
Glamorgan
Cornwall
Devonshire
Somersetshire
Wiltshire
Dorsetshire
Hampshire
Berkshire
Surrey
Sussex
Kent
Middlesex
Essex
Hertfordshire
Buckinghamshire
Oxfordshire
Gloucestershire
Herefordshire
Shropshire
Staffordshire
Warwickshire
Worcestershire
Leicestershire
Rutlandshire
Northamptonshire
Cambridgeshire
Huntingdonshire
Bedfordshire
Norfolk
Suffolk
Lincolnshire
Nottinghamshire
Derbyshire
Yorkshire
Lancashire
Cheshire
Westmoreland
Cumberland
Durham
Northumberland

A Scale of Miles

English Computed Miles, 60 to a Degree

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

English Measured Miles, 69½ to a Degree

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55

ENGLAND,

HAS *Scotland* on the North, the *Britiſh* Channel on the South, St. *George's* Channel, or the *Iriſh* Sea, on the Weſt; the North Sea, or *German* Ocean, on the Eaſt; and the Straits of *Dover*, which ſeparate it from *France*, on the S. E. It lies betwixt N. Lat. 49. 55. & 55. 47 ½. and betwixt Long. W. from *London* 6. and E. from *London* 1. 50. The greateſt Length S. and N. from the Shore of the Iſle of *Purbeck* to *Berwick*, is 320 computed, and 381 meaſured Miles; and the greateſt Breadth, from the Land's-End in *Cornwall* to the N. Foreland of *Kent*, is 305 computed, and 358 meaſur'd Miles; and from *St. Davids* in *Wales* to *Leoſtaff* in *Suffolk*, is 280 computed m. But the Breadth is not equal; for it contracts gradually towards the Borders of *Scotland*, where, from *Boulneſs* on *Solway Frith* to *Berwick* on *Tweed*, 'tis about 72. It lies in the 8th, 9th, and 10th Climates; ſo that the longeſt Day in the S. is about 16 ½ Hours, and in the N. 17 H. 20 M. The Air is temperate, and not commonly ſubject to Extremes of Heat or Cold; and the Soil in moſt Parts is ſo fruitful, that it was antiently called the Granary of the Weſtern World, and ſtill ſupplies many of its Neighbours with Corn. The Air is frequently cloudy, and in Winter variable, but for the moſt part rainy or foggy. 'Tis obſerv'd that the Rain is more gentle in *England* than on the Continent, which makes the Fields look verdant for moſt part of the Year. After Rains, we have commonly Weſt Winds, which purify the Air, and dry the Soil. The E. Winds are reckon'd not ſo wholeſome in the Spring, tho for the moſt part dry. The N. and N. W. eſpecially the latter, commonly bring fair Weather, and the S. W. S. and S. E. as often Rain.

For the Product, we refer to the particular Counties, which we ſhall deſcribe after *Camden's* Method, according to the Edition of Dr. *Gibſon*, now Biſhop of *Lincoln*. The Counties, including thoſe of *Wales*, are fifty two. For the Medicinal Herbs and Plants in each County, we refer the Curious to *Camden*; for their Virtues not being deſcrib'd, the Uſe of 'em is only known to Phyſicians and Botaniſts.

I. CORNWALL,

IS the Weſtermoſt Part of *England*, runs out into the Sea in form of a Peninſula, has part of the *Atlantick* on the W. the *Britiſh* Channel on the S. *Briſtol* Channel on the N. and *Devonſhire* on the E. from which it is divided by the R. *Tamar*. The Length from E. to W. is 70 m. and the greateſt Breadth on the Borders of *Devon* 40. but unequal in the other Parts, being much indented by the Sea. It lies in the Dioceſe of *Exeter*, is reckon'd to contain 960000 Acres, is divided into 9 Hundreds, 161 Pariſhes, and has 27 Market-Towns, of which 21 ſend Members to Parliament; ſo that this County ſends 44 in all. Here are 6 Caſtles, 9 Parks, and 32 Bridges. The Houſes are reckon'd 25374, and the People 126000. The chief Rivers are, *Tamar*, which riſes near *Hartland*, in the N. Side of the County, runs a-croſs it, and falls into the Sea at *Plymouth*; and the *Camel*, which falls into the *Briſtol* Channel at *Padſtow*.

It lies betwixt Lat. 49. 55. & 51. 5. and W. Long. 4. 25. & 6. The Soil is for the moſt part mountainous, thin, and rocky underneath; yet the Valleys have plenty of Graſs, and the Coaſts have ſtore of Corn. The middle Part is full of Heaths, mix'd with a ſpiry Graſs, on which young Cattel feed. Here are Quarries of Freeſtone and Slate, and ſeveral ſorts of Marble, with others proper for building, which yield the Inhabitants conſiderable Profit. Diamonds naturally cut and poliſh'd, but dark and ſoft, are ſometimes found here; as are alſo Pearls, Agats, and white Coral, but of no great Value. 'Tis moſt famous for its Tin Mines, in which is ſometimes found Gold and Silver, but in very ſmall Quantities. The King or Duke have the Right of Pre-emtion of the Tin; which, when tried, is ſtamp'd with the Dutchy Stamp, and the Price fix'd. The Tinners are govern'd by a Lord Warden and Parliaments, or Stannary Courts; but there lies an Appeal to the King and Council. Here's alſo a Mineral call'd Mundick, which of late begins to rival the Tin in Value and Profit, and yields good Copper. 'Tis dangerous to the Workmen, becauſe of unwholeſome Steams; but the Water in which 'tis waſh'd before it is burnt, is an immediate Cure for Wounds; but when burnt, is poiſonous. The Air of the County is good, but ſubject to violent Storms of Wind. Their Spring is more backward than in other Parts, their Fruit later, and their Corn ſcarce fit for the Barn till near *Michaelmas*. The Inhabitants are in general ſtrong and vigorous; and ſome of them have liv'd to 130. Their native Language differs from the *Welch* only in Dialect, but is now almoſt worn out. Here are tame Cattel of all ſorts. Their Black Cattel are ſmall, but their Fleſh ſweet. Their Horſes are low, but ſerviceable. They have alſo abundance of Mules. Their Sheep, formerly ſmall, and their Wool coarſe, are ſo much improv'd ſince the manuring of the Country, that they equal their Neighbours both in Size and Wool, and are much ſweeter Meat. The Gentlemens Parks are well ſtock'd with Fallow Deer; but they have no red ones of their own Breed. Some Gentlemen ſuffer their Black Cattel to run wild in their Woods and Waſtes, where they hunt and kill them as Deer. Here are many Otters, Badgers, Martins, and Foxes, in the Cliffs. The Sea and Rivers abound with all the uſual ſorts of Fiſh; but their chief are Pilchards, of which they make great Profit. There are Multitudes of Sea and Land-Fowl; and Barnacles are ſaid to breed under Water, hanging by the Bill to the Sides of ſuch Ships as have been long at Sea. Here are all the common Fruits and Herbs, tho not ſo plentiful as in other Counties. They have good Grapes, with many medicinal and fragrant Herbs, ſuch as Marjoram, Roſemary, &c. that grow wild in the Cliffs. Here are alſo medicinal Waters near *Penzance* and *Bodmyn*; and there are 8 Charity Schools in the County.

The Iſlands of *Scilly*, thought to be the antient *Caſſiterides*, belong to this County, lie 26 m. W. from the Land's-end, and are in Number 140. *St. Mary* is the largeſt and moſt fruitful, is about 6 m. where longeſt, and 3 where broadeſt. It has a good Harbour, defended by a Caſtle. Some of them ſtand high, and bear good Corn; and others ſerve for Paſturage: But moſt of 'em are Rocks cover'd with Water at high Tide; and others abound with Rabbits and Water-Fowl, as Cranes, Herons, Swans, &c. They yield ſome ſmall Parcels of Lead, Tin, and Skins, which the Inhabitants barter for Neceſſaries. Their chief Food is Milk, Fiſh, and Fleſh.

Places of Note in this County are,

1. The *Promontory*, called the *Land's-End*. 'Tis ſuppos'd to have reach'd antiently farther W. In the Rocks, at low Water, there appear Veins of Lead and Copper.

2. *St. Buriens*, 5 m. E. from the Land's-end, a Pariſh Church with an independent Deanery, held *in Commendam* by the Biſhop of *Exeter*; but the ſpiritual Juriſdiction lies in themſelves, with an Appeal to the King. The Pariſhes of *Sennan* and *St. Leven* are under its Juriſdiction. In the Church here there's a Tomb of an antique Form, and an Inſcription round its Edges: The Characters ſeem to be a Mixture of *Roman* and *Gothick*; but none of our Antiquaries can read them.

3. *Biſcaw-Wonne*, near *St. Buriens*, where 19 large Stones ſtand upright in a Circle 12 Foot from one another, and in the middle, one larger and higher than the reſt. Some take it to be a Tropiy for a Victory, and others a ſepulchral Monument. This Place gives Name to the antient Family of *Boſcawen*.

4. *Penzance*, 5 m. N. E. of *St. Buriens*, a ſmall Town, with a M. on Thurſdays, and a good Trade. In the Neighbourhood lies that call'd St. *Ambroſe's* Stone, being a great Rock upon ſome leſſer, and ſo equally poized, that a Touch with one's Finger would make it ſhake, but could not be mov'd out of its place till 'twas undermined in *Oliver's* Time. In this Pariſh is *Madren's* Well, famous for curing Lameneſs and other Diſtempers, by drinking and bathing.

5. *Mount's-Bay*, ſo called from a high Rock in it nam'd *St. Michael's Mount*. 'Twas fortified, had a Chappel, and was ſometimes uſed as a Priſon of State, and Place of Retreat to the *Corniſh* Gentry in War. 'Tis encompaſs'd by the Sea when the Tide is in. At the Bottom of this Mount, in the Memory of our Fathers, ſome that were digging for Tin found the Heads of Spears, Battel-Axes, and Swords of Copper. This Bay lies S. of *Penzance*, and is a ſafe Harbour againſt S. and S. E. Winds. In the Rocks along this Coaſt build the *Corniſh* Choughs, with red Bills and Feet: They are very thieviſh when tame, and ſometimes ſet Houſes on fire.

6. *Mouſehole*, a little Market-Town on the Bay.

7. *Market-Jew*, 4 m. E. of *Penzance*, has a Market on *Thurſdays*, and an ill Harbour.

8. *Godolcan*, now *Godolphin*, 4 m. E. of *Market-Jew*, a Hill famous for Tin Mines, and giving Name to the antient and noble Family of *Godolphin*, that were Lords of it in the Conqueror's Time.

9. *Helſton*, 10 m. S. E. of *Market-Jew*, and 234 W. from *London*. It was incorporated by K. *John*, and ratified and enlarg'd in ſundry Reigns, particularly by Q. *Eliz.* and K. *Char.* I. by the Name of Mayor and Commonalty. It conſiſts of the Mayor, who is always Juſtice next Year, and 4 Aldermen, who elect as many Common-Council-Men as generally make their Number 12. It has ſent 2 Members to Parliament ſince the 23 *Ed.* I. and they are elected by a Majority of the Freemen. It has the Privilege of ſtamping Tin, pays no Toll, but only in *London*, a Quit-Rent of 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to the Crown; and the Townſmen can't be impleaded out of the Bor. It has alſo a Right to keep a Quarter-Seſſions. Here's a large Church with a high Steeple, that ſerves as a Sea-Mark, a ſpacious Market-Houſe, a Guildhall, and 4 Streets well ſupply'd with Water. It has a Market on Saturdays, and 5 Fairs, *viz.* Saturd. before *Midlent*, *Whitmonday*, *July* 9. *Aug.* 29. and *Oct.* 28. A little below it the Sea forms a famous Lake nam'd *Loopool*, 2 m. long, and 5 about; which has a ſort of Trouts larger and better than thoſe bred in freſh Water. Here's a Bank of Sand that hinders

its being a Harbour. 'Tis ſometimes broke by Tempeſts, when the Waves make a terrible Noiſe. At a ſmall Diſtance are the Remains of a Camp, form'd by great Stones heap'd together without Mortar, like the *Britiſh* Fortifications deſcribed by *Tacitus*. It lies in a Peninſula that has many Villages, at one of which, nam'd *Conſtanton*, 30 Years ago, was dug up a Buff Bag full of ſmall Silver Coins of the Kings *Arthur* and *Canutus*. The *Lizard* is the moſt S. Point of this *Peninſula*.

10. *Falmouth*, 7 m. S. E. of *Helſton*, noted for a large excellent Harbour, ſafe againſt all Winds by its Creeks. At the Entry there's a high Rock with the Caſtle of *Pendennis*, one of the largeſt in *England*, which has always a Gariſon. *Falmouth* is a Corporation, has a Market on Thurſdays, and an annual Fair, with a Cuſtom-Houſe, a Collector, and other Officers. It gives Title of Viſc. to the Duke of *Northumberland*.

11. *St. Maws* is an antient Bor. ſituate within the Harbour of *Falmouth*, and is oppoſite to it. It has a Caſtle well mounted with Guns, drives a good Trade in Fiſh, is governed by a Portreeve choſe annually by a Jury at the Lord of the Manor's Court, ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. who are elected by the Freemen and Freeholders within the Bor. and has a great Market or Fair on the Friday after St. *Luke*'s Day.

12. *Tregony*, 9 m. N. E. of *Falmouth*, a ſmall Town, with a Market on Saturdays, and an annual Fair on *Shrove-Tueſday*, *May* 3. *July* 25. *Sept.* 2. and *Nov.* 6. It ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. in the Reign of *Ed.* I. but no more till the Reign of Q. *Eliz.* when it was ſummon'd with the other Boroughs of *Cornwall*. 'Twas incorporated by *James* I. in 1620. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, and 8 capital Burgeſſes; trades chiefly in making Serges, and its Memb. are choſe by the Majority of Burghers who are Houſe-keepers.

13. *Grampound*, 4 m N. of *Tregony*, and 214 W. of *London*, is a Bor. by Preſcription, and of great Antiquity. It has a Mayor, Recorder, 8 other Magiſtrates, and a Town-Clerk. The Mayor is annually choſen out of the 8 Magiſtrates, the Sund. before *Michaelmas*, by the Mayor, the other Magiſtrates, and Freemen. Here are 2 annual Courts; one a Month after *Eaſter*, and the other a Month after *Michaelmas*. It has ſent Memb. to Parl. ſince the *6 Ed.* VI. They are choſen by the Mayor, Magiſtrates, and Freemen. Here's a Market on Tueſdays, and 2 Fairs, on *Jan.* 18. and *June* 11. for Bullocks, Horſes, *&c.* It holds of the Dutchy at a Fee-Farm Rent of 10 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* has a Chappel of Eaſe within the Town, and a Pariſh-Church a quarter of a m. from it.

14. *Truro*, 4 m. W. of *Tregony*, and 220 from *London*. 'Tis very antient, and one of the beſt built Towns in *Cornwall*. 'Tis almoſt encompaſs'd with 2 Streams that run into *Falmouth* Haven, after joining at the End of the Town, where there's a ſpacious Key for Veſſels of about 100 Ton. The Trade is in Tin and Copper Ore. 'Tis the uſual Place where the Ld Warden holds his Parl. for ſtamping Tin. 'Twas incorporated by K. *John*, and afterwards by Q. *Eliz.* They have a Mayor, Recorder, and 24 capital Burgeſſes. It has ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. ſince 23 *Ed.* I. who are elected by a Majority of the Corporation. Their Mayor is Mayor alſo of *Falmouth*; and they have the Keyage of Goods loaden and unloaden there. The Town is large, and had a very good Trade till the Increaſe of *Falmouth*. It has capacious Churches, a Market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and 4 Fairs, *viz.* *Nov.* 19. *Dec.* 8. the Wedneſd. after *Midlent*-Sunday, and the Wedneſday in *Whitſun*-Week. It gives Title of Baron to the E. of *Radnor*, and is the Place where the Weſtern Seſſions are held.

15. *Redruth* is a Market-Town, 8 m. W. of this Place, with a Harbour.

16. *St. Michael*, 17 m. N. of *Truro*, and 210 W. of *London*, one of the oldeſt Bor. in the County by Preſcription, and formerly conſiderable, but now a mean Village. The High Lord holds a Court about *Michaelmas*, when the Portreeve is choſen out of the 5 Under Lords, who have Lands here. It has ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. ſince the *6 Ed.* VI. They are choſen by the Lords of the Bor. and ſuch Inhabitants as pay to Church and Poor, who are not now above 26. Here's a Fair on St. *Francis*'s Day, but of ſmall Account.

17. *Penryn*, 4 m. S. W. of *Truro*, and 228 W. of *London*, is large, well built, and ſo mix'd with Gardens and Orchards, that it looks as if it ſtood in a Wood. 'Tis well water'd by Rivulets, and has an Arm of the Sea on each ſide, with a good Cuſtom-Houſe and Key, to which Veſſels of 100 Ton come up. The chief Trade is in Pilchard-Fiſhing. 'Twas an antient Bor. by Preſcription, and has ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. ſince 1 *Mary*, choſen by thoſe who pay Scot and Lot. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, Portreeve, 11 Magiſtrates, and 12 Aſſiſtants, according to their Charter in 18 *Jam.* I. Here are the Remains of a ſtately Collegiate Church for 12 Prebends. It has Markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and Fairs on *May* 1. *July* 7. and *Dec.* 21.

18. *Fowey*, 6 m. N. E. of *Grampound*, and 204 W. of *London*, is rich, populous, and has a good Trade in ſeveral ſorts of Merchandize, eſpecially in Fiſh. The Harbour is commodious, capable of the largeſt Ships, and commanded by 2 Caſtles. 'Tis an antient Bor. by Preſcription, has ſent two Memb. to Parl. ſince 13 *Eliz.* elected by all that pay Scot and Lot, and return'd by the Portreeve. 'Twas incorporated by K. *Char.* II. has a Mayor, Recorder, Portreeve, 8 Aldermen, and a Town-Clerk. Here's a Market on Saturdays, and Fairs on *Shrove-Tueſday*, *May*-Day, and *Sept.* 16.

19. *Leſtwithiel*, 7 m. N. of *Fowey*, and 199 S.W. from *London*. 'Tis well built, and ſituate on an eaſy Deſcent, among Hills, in a good Soil, water'd with a freſh R. called *Tay*, abounding with Fiſh, which brought up ſmall Veſſels from *Fowey* till it was choak'd with Sand. It was the Place where the Dukes of *Cornwall* uſed to hold their Exchequer, and other Courts of Judicature, and where the Aſſizes were originally kept, and the Knights of the Shire elected. The Ld Warden of the Stannaries has a Court, Priſon, and Officers here for ſtamping of Tin. The County Weights and Meaſures are alſo kept here; and it has the Anchorage and Buſhelage of Coals, Salt, *&c.* in the Port of *Fowey*. It was incorporated ſoon after the Conqueſt by *Robert* E. of *Cardigan*, and ratified in ſundry ſucceeding Reigns, particularly by *Jam.* I. by the Style of Mayor and Burgeſſes. The Corporation conſiſts of a Mayor, Recorder, 6 Aldermen, and 17 Common-Council-Men; has ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. ſince 23 *Edw.* I. who are choſe by the Majority of the Corporation; and its chief Trade is the Woollen Manufacture. It has a Market on Fridays, and 3 Fairs yearly, *viz.* *June* 29. *Aug.* 24. and *Nov.* 2.

20. *Leskard*, 6 m. S.E. of *Leſtwithiel*, and 186 S.W. from *London*. 'Tis a very antient Bor. and was formerly called *Legis*, from the *Roman* Gariſon there. It has the Remains of a Caſtle and Palace, the antient Reſidence of the Earls and Dukes of *Cornwall*, and ſeveral other Marks of Antiquity. It was firſt incorporated by *Edmund* E. of *Cornwall*, afterwards by *Richard*, ſecond Son to K. *John*, ſtiled K. of the *Romans*; but the greateſt Privileges were granted by the Black Prince. It has had ſeveral Charters ſince, particularly one by Q. *Eliz.* who granted them a Mayor, Recorder, 8 Aldermen, a Town-Clerk, *&c.* It has ſent Memb. to Parl. ſince 23 *Edw.* I. who are choſen by the 9 capital Burgeſſes (of whom one is always Mayor) and their 15 Aſſiſtants, with about 100 other ſworn Freemen. The Town is large and populous, ſtands on a Hill, and has a good Trade, eſpecially in Yarn, Boots, Shoes, and other Leathern Wares, with which it ſupplies all the neighbour Towns; a conſiderable Market on Saturd. beſides 3 great ones on *Shrove*-Mond. *Midlent*-Mond. and on the Mond. after St. *Nicholas*'s Day; and 3 Fairs a Year, *viz.* on *Aſcenſion*-Day, *Aug.* 15. and *Sept.* 21. This is one of the Towns for Coinage of Tin, has a handſome Town-Hall, and a fine Clock on the top with four Dials, a large Church, an eminent Free-School, and a curious Conduit which ſerves the Streets about the Market-Place with Water. The Town is encompaſs'd with Woods and Commons, that feed Multitudes of Sheep, and are much us'd for Horſe-Races; and in the Neighbourhood there's a noble Seat and Park belonging to the Earl of *Radnor*.

21. *Bodmyn*, 5 m. N. of *Leſtwithiel*, and 196 W. from *London*. It lies in *Trugg* Hundred in the middle of the County, within 4 m. of either the *Britiſh* or the *Briſtol* Channel; is a very antient Bor. by Preſcription, has had many Charters, but was incorporated anew by Q. *Eliz.* by the Stile of Mayor and Capital Burgeſſes. It has a Mayor, Town-Clerk, 10 Aldermen, and 24 Common-Council-Men, who elect the Memb. to Parl. whom they have ſent ſince 23 *Edw.* I. The Mayor, Town-Clerk, and laſt preceding Mayor are always Juſtices of the Peace. This was formerly a Biſhop's See, the remains of whoſe Palace, and of a famous Priory and Friary here, are ſtill to be ſeen. The Town is near a m. long, pleaſantly ſituate between 2 Hills, and in an Air ſo wholeſome, that the Inhabitants generally live to a great Age. 'Tis the only Staple Town for the County; has a Market on Saturd. plentifully ſupply'd with Corn, Beef, Mutton, and other Proviſion, beſides 3 great Markets, on the Saturd. after *Jan.* 6. the Saturd. in *Midlent*, and the Eve of *Palm*-Sund. and 3 Fairs a Year, *viz.* on St. *Paul*'s Day, the Wedneſd. before *Whitſuntide*, and *Dec.* 6. The Place is noted alſo for ſtamping of Tin, and for certain Stones near it, call'd Wring-Cheeſe; and the Hurlers, ſuppos'd to be the Trophies, or rather the Funeral-Monuments of the antient *Britons*.

22. *Portpigham*, alias *Weſtlooe*, ſo called from the River *Looe* on which it ſtands, 3 m. S. E. of *Fowey*, and 194 W. from *London*. It was incorporated 16 *Eliz.* by the Stile of Mayor and Burgeſſes; conſiſts of a Mayor and 12 principal Burgeſſes, and is divided from *Eaſtlooe* by a Bridge of 15 Arches over the River, which is navigable for Ships of 100 Ton. It has ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. ſince the *6 Edw.* VI. who are elected by a Majority of the Freemen. Here are about 100 Houſes, but no Church, ſo that the People go to Worſhip, and bury their Dead in the Pariſh of *Talland*, a m. diſtant. It has a Market on Saturd. and had 2 Fairs a Year, but now only one, which is a very conſiderable one, on St. *Mark*'s Day.

23. *Eaſtlooe*, on the other ſide the R. was a Bor. by Preſcription long before it was ſo by Charter, which was granted 29 *Eliz.* by the Stile of Mayor and free Burgeſſes. It conſiſts of a Mayor and 8 chief Burgeſſes, or Council of the ſaid Bor. The chief Trade is fiſhing for Pilchards. It has ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. ſince 13 *Eliz.* has about 200 Houſes, with a ſmall Battery of 4 Guns, and a Chappel of Eaſe. It has a Market on Saturd. and 2 Fairs a Year, at Candlemas and Michaelmas. It lies in that call'd the Weſt-Hundred of *Cornwal*, within a m. of the *Britiſh* Channel.

24. *Saltaſh*, 4 m. E. of *St. Germans*, and 184 W. from *London*. It ſtands pleaſantly on a riſing Hill, near the R. *Tamar*, about a League from *Plymouth*-Dock. 'Tis one of the moſt antient Bor. in the County, was incorporated by *Reginald* E. of *Cornwal*, by the Name of Mayor and free Burgeſſes; and has a Mayor, Recorder and ſix Aldermen. It has ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. ſince *6 Edw.* I. and they are elected by the Inhabitants who have Land of Inheritance within the Bor. This Town enjoys ſeveral Royalties, holds an Admiralty-Court, has a yearly Rent from all Boats and Barges belonging to it, Anchorage for Ships, dragging of Oyſters, a Coroners Inqueſt, Arreſts, *&c.* Here is a Market-Houſe, Town-Hall, and Free-School, and a Church, which is only a Chappel of Eaſe to the Pariſh of St. *Stephen* in which it ſtands. The Town lies in that call'd Eaſt Hundred, contains near 200 Families; and its three principal Streets lie ſo much on the Deſcent of a ſteep Hill, that every Shower of Rain waſhes down all the Filth. The Inhabitants trade much in Malt and Beer. Their Market is on Tueſd. and Saturdays, and their yearly Fairs on Candlemas and St. *James*'s Day. There is a Paſſage from hence to *Devonſhire* by a Ferry, which is call'd the *Crimble*, and very dangerous when the Wind is high.

25. *Callington*, about 9 m. N. of *Saltaſh*, is a Bor. by Preſcription, and has ſince 27 *Eliz.* ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. that are elected by the Freeholders and thoſe who pay Scot and Lot. It has about 150 Houſes pretty well built, and is ſituate in a fruitful Country. The Mayor is choſe by a Jury at the Ld of the Manor's Court. The chief Trade here is the Woollen Manufacture. It has a Market on Wedneſd. and a Fair on *April* 23. *Sept.* 8. and *Nov.* 1.

26. *St. Germans*, 4 m. from *Leskard* in the Hundred of *Eaſt*. It has ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. ſince 5 *Eliz.* but conſiſts now only of a few Fiſhermens Cottages; yet it is govern'd by a Portreeve and 40 Cenſors, who chuſe him at Michaelmas. It has a large handſome Church, and is the biggeſt Pariſh in the County, about 20 m. round, and contains 10 Hamlets. The Town is mean, and ſtands upon an uneven Rock; has a ſmall Market on Frid. and Fairs on *May* 24, and

and *Auguſt* 1. It ſubſiſts chiefly by fiſhing in *Tiddiford* R. All the Houſholders that have liv'd a Year in the Bor. have a Vote for Parliament-Men here, who are return'd by the Portreeve.

27. *St. Ives*, 7 m. N.E. of *Penzance*; a neat Town, and the People wealthy by Shipping, and the Pilchard Trade. It has ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. ſince 4 & 5 *Philip & Mary*, elected by thoſe who pay Scot and Lot. It was incorporated by K. *Char.* I. in 1641. when he granted them 4 Fairs *per Annum*, a Market on Wedneſd. and Saturd. and a Grammar-School, of which the Bp of *Exeter* and the Mayor and Capital Burgeſſes are Governors. The D. of *Bolton* is Lord of the Manor, and the Town pays him a Quit-rent. There are Copper-Mines in the Neighbourhood, and Streaks of a Metal like it are ſeen in the Cliffs of the Rocks. Not far from hence lies *Trerice*, the Seat of the Ld *Arundel* of *Trerice*, whoſe Anceſtors came in with the Conqueror.

28. *St. Colombs*, a little Town 5 m. N.E. of *St. Michaels*. It has a Market on Saturd. and 2 Fairs a Year. The Ld *Arundel* of *Wardor* is Ld of the Manor, has a Burial-Place in the Church here, and a Seat near this Place, call'd *Lan-Heron*. Not far from hence there is an old *Daniſh* Rampart on the top of a Hill, and a Cauſey leading up to it.

29. *Padſtow*, 6 m. N.E. from *St. Colombs*; a ſmall Corporation, with a Market on Saturd. and annual Fairs, and a ſmall Harbour convenient for Trade with *Ireland*, the Paſſage being only 24 Hours eaſy ſail. The antient Family of *Prideaux* has a ſtately Manſion-houſe like a Caſtle here.

30. *Wodbridge*, 4 m. S.E. from *Padſtow*; remarkable for its Bridge over the R. *Tamar*, the largeſt in the County. It has 17 Arches, ſome of them founded on Wool-Packs becauſe of Quickſands under them. 'Twas built by a Vicar of the Place call'd *Lovebone*, to prevent the Danger of paſſing the Channel by Ferry-Boats. This Town has a Market and annual Fair.

31. *Camelford*, 12 m. N.E. of *Padſtow*, and 188 W. from *London*, lies on the R. *Camel*, is a ſmall but antient Bor. by Preſcription ſuppoſed to have been incorporated firſt by Q. *Eliz.* and afterwards by K. *Char.* II. by the Stile of Mayor and Capital Burgeſſes, (who are 6, whereof one is annually choſe Mayor) a Recorder, and Town Clerk. It has ſent two Memb. to Parl. ſince 6 *Edw.* VI. who are elected by the Burgeſſes and Freemen. It has a Market on Frid. granted by *Richard* E. of *Cornwall*, by whom ſome ſay it was made a Bor. and annual Fairs on the firſt Frid. after *March* 10. *May* 15. *July* 7. and *Aug.* 26. It has the Tolls of both Market and Fairs.

32. *Boſcaſtel*, 3 m. N. of *Camelford*; a ſmall Town with a Market on Thurſd. an annual Fair, and a Harbour.

33. *Boſſiney*, alias *Travena*, in *Tintagel*, 2 m. S.W. from the former, is a ſmall but very antient Bor. by Preſcription, near the *Briſtol* Channel. 'Tis noted for the Birth-Place of K. *Arthur*, and the Remains of his Caſtle. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor annually choſe by a Jury out of the ſworn Freemen. It has ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. ſince 6 *Edw.* IV. who are elected by the Freemen having Land of Inheritance within the Bor. It has a conſiderable Fair for Cattel on *Oct.* 8.

34. *Stratton*, 12 m. N.E. of *Boſcaſtel*; a ſmall Town with a Market on Tueſd. and an annual Fair. 'Tis chiefly noted for Gardens and Garlick, and has a Harbour.

35. *Launceſton*, 10 m. S.E. of *Camelford*, and 176 S.W. from *London*; is the chief Town of the County, including the 2 Towns of *Dunhivid* and *Newport*. It was incorporated by K. *John*, and their Privileges ratify'd and inlarg'd in ſucceeding Reigns, particularly by Q. *Mary*, by the Stile of a Mayor and Commonalty; and conſiſts of a Mayor, Recorder, 8 Aldermen, and Common-Council at Diſcretion. 'Twas made a Bor. by *Richard* E. of *Cornwall*; was antiently wall'd, and had a ſtrong Caſtle, built immediately after the Conqueſt by *William* E. of *Moriton*, but now gone to ruin; as alſo a Collegiate-Church, converted by *Reginald* E. of *Cornwall* into a Priory of Regular Canons. It has ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. ever ſince 23 *Edw.* I. and has been the Aſſize-Town for ſeveral hundred Years, as well as the Place for electing the Knights of the Shire. It has a Church with a handſome high Tower, and a fine Statue of *Mary Magdalen*, to whom it is dedicated. The Town ſtands on the Deſcent of a Hill, is populous, drives a good Trade, and has a Market on Thurſd. and Saturd. and 4 Fairs a Year, *viz.* at Whitſuntide, Midſummer, *Catherine*-tide, and St. *Leonard's*. The Town lies on the S. ſide of a ſmall R. call'd *Kenſey*, 2 m. from its fall into the *Tamar*.

36. *Newport*, adjoining to it, being part of the King's Demeſnes, claimed the Right of ſending Memb. to Parl. in 6 *Edw.* VI. ſince which time they have ſent 2. 'Tis a Bor. by Preſcription, and allow'd to be one of the antienteſt in the County. It ſtands on the ſide of a Hill, oppoſite to *Launceſton*. The Memb. are elected by thoſe who pay Scot and Lot, or have Lands of Inheritance in the Bor. and are return'd by two Viewers yearly choſe by a Jury at the Ld of the Manor's Court. It has a Market on Saturd. and 3 Fairs, *viz.* on *May*-Day, St. *Margaret*, and *Holy-Rood*-Day.

II. DEVONSHIRE,

HAS *Cornwal* on the W. *Somerſetſhire* and *Dorſetſhire* on the E. the *Briſtol* Channel on the N. and *Britiſh* Channel on the S. 'Tis 63 m. S. and N. and 50, where broadeſt, E. and W. but unequal both ways. 'Twas formerly cover'd with Heath and Coppice, but is now ſo well cultivated by Sea-Sand, Marl, Lime, and Turf-Aſhes, that it produces all Neceſſaries, except in the mountainous and rocky Parts, where there are Mines of Silver, Tin, Lead, Iron, and Copper, with ſome mixture of Gold and Diamonds. That there were Mines of Silver and Gold, appears by the Grants of *Edward* I. and III. for working them. The chief Mines are now thoſe of Tin. The Eaſtern Parts are Chalky, and good for Sheep and Corn; but in thoſe Places where the Soil is a red Marl 'tis bad for Cattel, tho it fructifies barren Ground, but the blue Marl makes excellent Paſture. This County is well water'd, and has convenient Ports on both ſides, where there is plenty of Fiſh, but chiefly of Herrings and Pilchards, which yield great Profit. Here are alſo Chalybeat Fountains, and one particularly near *Mary-Church*, which ebbs and flows ſeveral times in an Hour; it is as clear as Chryſtal, very cold in Summer, and never freezes in Winter. Here is plenty of all common Fruits, and they export great quantities of Syder, which is reckon'd more ſpirituous and ſtrong than that of *Herefordſhire*, eſpecially that about *Southam*, which is ſtronger than white Wine. 'Tis computed they ſend 10000 Hogſheads in a Year to *London*, eſpecially when *French* Wine is ſcarce. Here are many medicinal Herbs, on which we can't inſiſt. The Inhabitants are reckon'd ſtrong and brave; the meaner Sort capable of all Fatigue by Sea and Land; the Traders Ingenious and Induſtrious; the Gentry Generous and Hoſpitable, and very careful of the Education of their Children. The Inhabitants are derived from the antient *Britons* and *Saxons*. It lies in the Dioceſe of *Exeter*, has 33 Hundreds, 394 Pariſhes, 1920000 Acres, 56310 Houſes, 337860 People, and ſends 26 Memb. to Parl.

Places of Note are,

1. *Hartland*, on a Point of the North-Coaſt, 8 m. N. from *Stratton* in *Cornwal*. It is the Capital of its Hundred, has a Harbour, and a Market on Saturdays, and annual Fairs.

2. *Biddiford*, 10 m. E. of *Hartland*, an antient Port and Corporation, has a conſiderable Trade by its Harbour to the *Weſt-Indies*, and has leſſen'd that of *Barnſtaple*. Here is a Collector and other Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, a Market on Tueſd. and annual Fairs. The Magiſtrates can arreſt for any Sum whatever. The E. of *Bath* is Lord of the Town. It has a remarkable Bridge over the *Cokuhat* or *Towridge*, thought to exceed all in *England* for number, length, and height of Arches; it was founded by the Family of *Greenville*, and is ſo high, that a Ship of 50 or 60 Ton may ſail thro ſome of its Arches. At *North Tawton* near this Place there is a Pit out of which ſometimes ſprings a little Brook, which the People count ominous.

3. *Barnſtaple*, 7 m. N.E. of *Biddiford*, an antient Bor. incorporated before the Conqueſt; but the Haven being ſpoil'd, moſt of the Trade is now remov'd to *Biddiford*, tho it has ſtill ſome Merchants. 'Twas formerly wall'd, had the Privileges of a City, and had 40 Burgeſſes within the Walls, and 9 without. It is well built, populous, the Streets clean and well pav'd, and has a noble ſtrong Bridge of Stone of 16 Arches over the *Taw*, built by one *Stampford* a Citizen of *London*. It gives Title to one of the four Archdeacons of *Exeter*, and has ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. ſince 23 *Edward* I. It has 2 Charity Schools, one for 50 Boys, and another for 30 Girls, maintain'd by 100 *l.* annual Subſcription. The famous Bp *Jewell* had his Education in this Place. This Bor. had many Privileges from K. *Henry* I. and K. *John*, and was long govern'd by a Mayor and 2 Bailiffs; but Q. *Mary* granted it a Mayor, High-Steward, 2 Aldermen, a Recorder, Deputy-Recorder, and 24 Burgeſſes. Its chief Trade is the Woollen Manufacture. It has a Market on Frid. for Corn, all ſorts of Cattel, Wool, Yarn, and Proviſions. It has a Fair *Sept.* 8. which laſts 4 Days, and enjoys the ſame Privileges as *London*, of being Toll free.

4. *Ilfarcomb*, upon the Coaſt, 8 m. N.W. of *Barnſtaple*, noted for a ſafe Harbour, and Lights for Direction of Sailors. It has one Street a m. long from the Church to the Harbour. 'Tis a Prebend of the Church of *Sarum*, where Mr. *Camden*, tho a Layman, was Prebendary.

5. *Comb-Martin*, 4 m. E. of *Ilfarcomb*, noted for ſtore of good Hemp, and formerly for Silver Mines, which were lately re-open'd. It has a Harbour for ſmall Veſſels, a Market on Tueſd. and a Fair on *Whit*-Monday.

6. *South-Moulton*, 6 m. S.E. of *Barnſtaple*, Capital of its Hundred, is a Corporation, has a Market on Saturd. and an annual Fair.

7. *Bampton*, 5 m. N.E. from *Tiverton*, Capital of its Hundred, has a Market on Saturd. and 2 annual Fairs.

8. *Torrington*, 5 m. S.E. of *Biddiford*; an antient rich Bor. with a good Trade to *Ireland*, &c. has a Market on Saturd. with 3 annual Fairs; a large Church, and Power of keeping Seſſions within themſelves. The Gentlemen of the Country and the Magiſtrates uſually keep the petty Seſſions and other Meetings here.

9. *Holdſworthy*, 10 m. S.W. of *Torrington*; a ſmall Town with a Market on Saturd. On the R. *Tamar*, is *Sheepwaſh* a Market-Town 7 m. E. from it.

10. *Hatherly*, 9 m. S.E. of *Holdſworthy*, a ſmall Town with a Market on Frid. and an annual Fair.

11. *Chimleigh*, 9 m. N.E. of *Hatherly*, a ſmall Town with a Market on Thurſd.

12. *Tiverton*, 21 m. E. of *Hatherly*, and 136 m. from *London*; lies between the Rs. *Ex* and *Leman*, over which it has a fair Stone-Bridge. 'Tis an antient Bor. noted for a great Serge and Cloth Manufacture; has a Market on Mond. for Kerſeys, for other Commodities on Tueſd. and Saturd. and 2 annual Fairs on the Tueſd. fortnight after *Whitſuntide* and *Michaelmas*. It ſuffer'd much twice by Fire, upon which K. *James* I. incorporated the Town in 1615. with the Privilege of ſending 2 Memb. to Parl. choſen by the Majority of the Corporation. It is large and populous, has a ſpacious Church, with a noble Free School founded by *Peter Blundel* a wealthy Clothier of this Bor. who gave 2000 *l.* for purchaſing Lands to maintain 6 Scholars at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, to be elected from this School. They are now 8, and plac'd at *Baliol* College in *Oxford*, and *Sidney* in *Cambridge*. 'Tis a large Pile, with convenient Apartments for Maſter and Uſher. The Town is govern'd by a Mayor, 12 principal Burgeſſes, and 12 Aſſiſtants.

13. *Columpton*, 4 m. S.E. of *Tiverton*, has a Market on Saturd. with annual Fairs, and a handſome Church.

14. *Crediton*, 6 m. N.W. of *Exeter*, has a Market on Saturd. and an annual Fair, with a large handſome Church

15. *Bere*, 6 m. N.W. another ſmall Town which has a Market on Thurſd. and an annual Fair, and a Court for the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*.

16. *Bradninch* is a ſmall Market-Town 2 m. S.W.

17. *Exeter*, on the navigable R. *Ex*, 10 m. S.E. from *Crediton*, 150 computed, and 172 meaſured m. W. from *London*, Lat. 50. 42. Lon. 3. 39. 'Twas a very antient City of the *Britons*, call'd *Monkton*, becauſe of the great Number of Monks; and reputed one of their Capital Cities. It had its preſent Name from *Athelſtan*, who ſubdu'd and fortify'd it. 'Tis a m. $\frac{1}{4}$ round, with large Suburbs, 6 Gates, and 4 principal Streets which meet in the Center, nam'd *Carfox*, from the old *French* or *Norman* Word *Quatre voix*, which divides the City into four Quar-

ters.

ters. It ſtands on a Hill. 'Tis well-water'd by Springs from the Out-parts, convey'd by Lead-Pipes: the two chief Conduits are in the Cathedral-Church Yard, and in the middle of the Town. It has 19 Churches, beſides Chappels, and the Cathedral in the E. part of the City, which is a magnificent Structure dedicated to St. *Peter*. It was near 400 Years building by its ſucceſſive Biſhops and others, yet is as uniform as if it had been built at one time by one Man. It has two very fair Towers with fine Rings of Bells, and in the Choir there is a ſtately Epiſcopal Throne of curious Workmanſhip. The Cathedral is well adorn'd with the Tombs and Monuments of Perſons of Quality; and the Organ is reckon'd the biggeſt in *England*. The Biſhop's Palace adjoins to the Church, and has a Paſſage into it. The Dean and Chapter have fair Houſes in the Cloſe, where there are other Churches. The Dean, Chancellor, and Treaſurer are the Dignitaries, and there are 4 Archdeacons, with a Sub-dean; the Prebends have handſome Incomes, but the *Reſidentiaries* moſt. Here were many Religious Houſes, which we can't inſiſt upon. At the upper End of the City ſtands the old Caſtle of *Rugemont*, which commands the Town, and has a pleaſant Proſpect of the Sea. 'Tis thought to have been the Seat of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings, and belongs now to the Prince of *Wales*, but is ruinous, except that Part where the Aſſizes, Quarter-Seſſions, and County-Court are kept.

This City was antiently well inhabited, and eſpecially by Clothiers and Weavers of Broad-Cloth for *Spain* and *Portugal*; but afterwards Merchants, Serge-Makers, and Kerſey-Clothiers ſettled here, with all ſorts of Tradeſmen and Mechanicks: And 'tis now moſt noted for the Serge Manufacture. It has a Market on Wedneſd. and Frid. in Winter, and every Day in Summer. In the S. Gate are 2 common Priſons, and a Compter for Debtors. There's a Work-Houſe in the Suburbs for Vagrants, and ſeveral Alms-Houſes. Ships came formerly up to the very Walls of the City: But on a Quarrel with the Citizens, the Harbour was ſpoiled by *Hugh Courtney* E. of *Devon*, who thereupon advanc'd the Trade of his Manor of *Topſham*. But the City ſtill preſerv'd its Intereſt in the Duties upon Ships; and have cleared the Dam, ſo that great Lighters come up to the Key. This City has been ſubject to ſeveral Revolutions, which we can't inſiſt on. It has been antiently noted for a Mint, and coined Money in the Time of K. *Will.* III.

It was governed by four Portreeves in the Time of the *Saxons* and *Danes*; but was incorporated by K. *John*, made a County by K. *Hen.* VIII. and has ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. ſince 23 *Edw.* I. who are elected by the Freemen and Freeholders. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, 24 Aldermen, 4 Bailiffs, a Town-Clerk, and 14 Common-Council-Men, who are aſſiſted by the Officers of the ſeveral Companies, into which the City is divided. It has five Fairs a Year, *viz.* on *Aſh*-Wedneſday, *Whit*-Monday, St. *Mary Magdalen's* Day, *Aug* 1. and St. *Nicholas's* Day. The Motto of this City is *Semper Fidelis*, having been loyal to the Crown in the midſt of ſeveral Rebellions. It has 15 Pariſhes within the Walls and Suburbs. *Edward* the Confeſſor made this the Biſhop's See for *Devonſhire* and *Cornwall* in 1049, when it was removed hither from *Crediton*. It had once ſo large a Patrimony, that Bp *Voiſey*, alias *Harman*, found the Church in 1523, at his coming here, poſſeſs'd of 22 great Manors, and 14 Manſion-Houſes richly furniſh'd; of which he left not above 7 or 8 of the worſt Manors, let out in long Leaſes, and charg'd with Penſions, and but 2 Houſes, bare and naked. Of 604 Pariſhes, which this Dioceſe contains in the 2 Counties, there are no leſs than 230 Impropriations. The Biſhoprick was once valued at above 1500 *l.* in the King's Books, but now 'tis reduc'd to 500 *l.* yet the Clergy's Tenths riſe to 1200 *l.* 15 *s.* 2 *d.* This City was formerly dignified with giving the Title of Duke, then of Marquiſs, and now of Earl to the Family of *Cecyl*, deſcended from the famous Ld *Burghley*, Ld High Treaſurer in Q. *Eliz.* and K. *Jam.* I's Time.

15. *Topſham*, about 4 m. S. E. from *Exeter*, a ſmall Town, with a Market on Saturdays, and 2 annual Fairs. It ſerves in a manner for a Port to *Exeter*.

16. *Sidmouth*, 9 m. E. of *Topſham*, has a Harbour and Market.

17. *Cullitон*, 7 m. N. E. from *Sidmouth*, has alſo a Market on Thurſd.

18. *Honiton*, 15 m. N. E. from *Exeter*, and 156 W. of *London*, on the R. *Otter* in *Axminſter* Hundred. 'Tis a large Town and Thoroughfare from the E. to the W. Country, and well ſeated both for Corn and Paſture. 'Tis an antient Bor. by Preſcription, and has ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. ſince 28 *Edw.* I. in which it ſuffer'd ſome Interruption, but was reſtor'd to its Privileges in 16 *Char.* I. 'Tis govern'd by a Portreeve choſe annually, who returns the Memb. that are elected by the Inhabitants paying Scot and Lot, who are about 100 Voters. The Portreeve is choſe by a Jury of the Manor, return'd by a Bailiff and other Officers of the Bor. and ſworn by the Steward of the Manor. It has a Market on Saturd. and a Fair on *July* 20.

19. *Axminſter*, 7 m. E. of *Honiton*, has a Market on Saturday.

20. *Okehampton*, 20 m. N. W. of *Exeter*, and 160 Weſt of *London*. 'Tis a conſiderable Town in *Liſton* Hundred, and has a Market on Saturd. 'Twas incorporated by *Jam.* I. and ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. in 28 *Edw.* I. After which there was an Interruption till 16 *Char.* I. 'Tis a Bor. by Preſcription, govern'd by 8 principal Burgeſſes and 8 Aſſiſtants, a Mayor, Recorder, Juſtice, and Town-Clerk. The Old Mayor nominates 2 of the principal Burgeſſes in a Common-Council for a new Mayor, who is elected by the aforeſaid Burgeſſes and their Aſſiſtants on Mond. after *Michaelmas*-Day. The Memb. of Parl. are choſe by the Freemen and Freeholders, whether in or out of the Bor. The chief Trade here is making of Serges. It has 6 Fairs *per Annum*, *viz.* *Alm.* 3. *St. L.* 25. the firſt Tueſd. in *Sept.* the ſecond in *March*, the firſt Wednesday in *October*, and the ſecond after *Midſummer*.

21. *Liſton*, a Market-Town, 11 m. S. W. of *Oakhampton*. Saturday is its Market-Day.

22. *Taviſtock*, 27 m. S. W. of *Exeter*, and 166 W. of *London*, is an antient Bor. by Preſcription, conſiſting of a Portreeve, and 100 Freeholders living in and having Lands of Inheritance in the Bor. The D. of *Bedford*, to whoſe Son this Bor. gives the Title of Marquiſs, is Lord of the Manor, and his Steward holds the Court-Leet and Baron at *Michaelmas* and *Lady*-Day. At the firſt 24 Freeholders chuſe the Portreeve, who is return'd by the Steward. It has ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. ſince 23 *Ed.* I. elected by the Majority of Freeholders, and return'd by the Portreeve. The Bor. is Capital of its Hundred, and has the Right of ſtamping Tin, and a Stannary-Court once a Month. 'Tis large, well built, and has a handſome Church. It has a conſiderable Market on Frid. and 4 annual Fairs, *viz.* *Aug.* 29. and *Sept.* 29. for Cattle, Horſes, *&c.* St. *Andrew's* and St. *Mark's* Days for Sheep. 'Tis furniſh'd with Plenty of Fiſh from the R. *Tavoy*, on which it is pleaſantly ſituated, and had formerly a ſtately Abbey.

23. *Chaſford*, 14 m. N. E. is a Market-Town.

24. *Boralſton*, or *Bear-Alſton*, 3 m. S. W. of *Taviſtock*, and 186 W. of *London*, is a ſmall, but antient Bor. by Preſcription, which has ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. ſince 27 *Eliz.* 'Tis govern'd by a Portreeve and Burgageteneers, who vote for the Memb. if they pay 3 *d.* Rent to the chief Lord, who is the E. of *Stamford*.

25. *Plymouth*, 12 m. S. of *Taviſtock*, and 186 W. of *London*, an antient Town of Fiſhermen, now grown up to the ſize of a conſiderable City by the Conveniency of its Harbour, one of the largeſt and ſafeſt in *England*, well defended by a Fort on the Iſle of *St. Nicholas*, and by a Baſtion, Caſtle, and Royal Citadel, which together are mounted by 253 Guns, beſides a Chain in Time of War. It has alſo 2 Docks, made in the Reign of K. *Will.* III. with a Baſon, Dwelling-Houſes, Stow-Houſes, Rope-Houſe, and all other Requiſites for an Arſenal; which has much enrich'd the Town, being now a Rendevous for Men of War, as well as Merchant-Ships. 'Tis the largeſt Town in the County, populous, and has a conſiderable Trade to the *Weſt-Indies* and the *Straits*. There's a good Pilchard-Fiſhing on the Coaſt. 'Tis noted for the Birth of the famous Sir *Francis Drake*, Sir *John* and Sir *Richard Hawkins*, the greateſt Sailors of their Age. It lies at the Mouth of the R. *Plym*, has a Cuſtom-Houſe, is well ſupplied with Water, and has 2 Churches, one of 400 *l.* the other 200 *l. per Ann.* large Markets on Mond. Thurſd. and Saturd. 2 ſecure Harbours capable of 1000 Sail, and has ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. ſince 26 *Edw.* I. after which there was an Interruption till it was incorporated in 20 *Hen.* VI. They are choſe by the Freemen and Freeholders. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, and Recorder, who are Juſtices of the Peace and the *Quorum*, 12 Magiſtrates, 3 of whom are alſo Juſtices, and 24 Common-Council-Men. 'Tis one of the chief Magazines of the Kingdom, and gives Title of Earl to one of K. *Char.* II. natural Sons.

26. *Plympton*, 4 m. S. E. from *Plymouth*, and 180 W. of *London*, has been a Bor. by Preſcription, and was very conſiderable before the Riſe of *Plymouth*. 'Twas made a Bor. 13 *Edw.* II. and again incorporated by Q. *Eliz.* It has ſeveral Marks of Antiquity, particularly the Remains of an old Caſtle, antiently the Reſidence of the Earls of *Devon*, and Barons of *Plympton*. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Bailiff, 8 Aldermen, a Recorder, and Town-Clerk. The Memb. of Parl. are elected by a Majority of the Freemen, and return'd by the Mayor and Bailiff. 'Tis a populous Town, has a Guildhall upon Stone Pillars, under which is the Corn-Market on Saturd. and it has 6 annual Fairs, *viz.* on *Valentine's*-Day, *Lady*-Day, *Holy Thurſday*, *Midſummer*-Day, *Lammas*-Day, and St. *Luke's*-Day. But one of theſe Fairs is kept at *Underwood*, a neighbouring Village.

27. *Brent*, 12 m. E. of *Plympton*, has a Market on Saturday.

28. *Medbery*, 8 m. S. E. from *Plympton*, has a Market on Thurſd. and 2 annual Fairs much frequented. 'Tis noted for a Multitude of antient Houſes, and the Fruitfulneſs of the adjacent Country.

29. *Kingsbridge*, 6 m. S. E. of *Medbery*, a pretty Town, with a Harbour, and a Market on Saturd. and a Free-School. In *Dodbrook*, which joins to it, there's a Market on Wedneſd. and a particular Cuſtom of paying Tithes to the Parſon in White Ale. It has a Harbour for Boats.

30. *Dartmouth*, 6 m. S. E. from *Kingsbridge*, and 164 W. of *London*, a Bor. and Corporation, with a commodious Harbour defended by 2 Caſtles. 'Twas the moſt conſiderable for Trade, except *Exeter*, till *Plymouth* got much of its Commerce. It has 3 Churches, and 2 Markets a Week, but no Fairs. It has a Cuſtom-Houſe; and has ſent Memb. to Parl. under the Name of *Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardneſs*, ſince 26 *Edw.* I. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, High Steward, 12 Magiſtrates, and 12 Common-Council-Men. The Officers annually choſe, are the Mayor, 2 Bailiffs, and a Coroner. The Memb. of Parl. are elected by all the Free Burgeſſes, or Freemen. It was a Bor. by Preſcription long before it was incorporated by K. *Edw.* III. and their Privileges were confirm'd by ſucceeding Kings, eſpecially by K. *Rich.* II. who being ſore preſs'd in a War againſt *France*, this Town fitted out Ships with Stores, *&c.* at their own Expence, which arrived ſeaſonably to the King's Relief, who thereupon gave 'em a new Charter. K. *Ch.* II. gave it the Title of a Barony, and Q. *Anne* that of an Earldom. The R. *Dart* runs into the Harbour, which is much frequented.

31. *Totneſs*, 8 m. N. W. of *Dartmouth*, and 160 W. of *London*. 'Twas a Bor. by Preſcription, and the moſt antient in the County. 'Twas incorporated by Charter in 7 *John*, with many Privileges. The Corporation conſiſts of 14 Maſters and Counſellors, whereof one is yearly on St. *Matthew's* Day elected Mayor, who with the Recorder and laſt preceding Mayor are Juſtices of the Peace. There are 20 Burgeſſes, or Common-Council-Men, and ſome few Freemen, elected by the Mayor and Maſters, the Majority of whom elect the 2 Memb. of Parl. which this Bor. has ſent ſince 23 *Edw.* I. Here is a ſpacious Church with a high Tower, a Town-Hall, and a School-Houſe; but its antient Fame is much diminiſh'd. Its chief Trade is the Woollen Manufacture. Its Markets are Tueſd. and Saturd. and its Fairs *May* 1. *Aug.* 15. and *Oct.* 28. The Remains of its antient Walls are ſtill to be ſeen.

32. *Aſhburton* lies in *Tingbridge* Hundred, about half-way between *Exeter* and *Plymouth*, 160 m. W. from *London*. 'Tis a very antient Bor. by Preſcription, lies among Hills, and is noted for being one of the four Stannaries of *Devon*, its Mines of Tin and Copper, and its Serge Manufacture. It ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. who are elected by the Majority of Freeholders, and return'd by the Portreeve, who is yearly choſen at the Courts Leet and Baron of the Lords of the Manor. The Election was diſcontinued for many Years, but reſtor'd by the Intereſt of Sir *John Northcot* Bar. of this County ſoon after the Reſtoration of K. *Char.* II. Here is a Market on Tueſd. and Saturd. the firſt only for Wool and Yarn, and 4 Fairs, *viz.* the firſt Thurſd. in *March* and *June*, and the Feſtivals of St. *Lawrence* and St. *Martin*.

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33. *Newton*,

33. *Newton*, 6 m. S. E. from *Aſhburton*, has a Market on Wedneſd.
34. *Chudleigh*, 4 m. N. E. of *Newton*, has a Market on Saturd.
35. *Morton*, 10 m. S. W. of *Exeter*, a ſmall Town on the Skirts of *Dartmore*, which is a mountainous Part of the Country, 20 m. long, and 14 broad, affords Paſture all Summer to almoſt 100000 Sheep, and a proportionable Number of other Cattel, with great Quantities of Turf for Firing.

36. *Torbay* lies 12 m. N. E. of *Dartmouth*. 'Tis about 12 m. in Circuit, and has its Name from an adjoining Village. 'Tis memorable for the Landing of the late K. *William*, of Glorious Memory, on *Nov.* 5. 1688. *Arthur Herbert*, a Branch of the Family of the Ld *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, being Admiral of that Fleet which brought the Prince over, was for that and other Services created Bar. of *Torbay*, and E. of *Torrington*; who dying without Iſſue, the Honour fell with him. This Place is the uſual Rendevouz of the Royal Navy when we have War with France. Near the E. ſide of this Bay lies *Crokemor*, a high Hill, on the top of which the Court of Parl. for the Stannaries of *Cornwall* is held.

37. *Lundy Iſle* lies about 50 m. N. W. from the N. W. Point of this County, and is reckon'd to belong to it. 'Tis 5 m. long, and 2 broad, encompaſs'd with inacceſſible Rocks, and has only one ſmall Entrance, where 2 Men can ſcarce go a-breaſt. It had a Fort and a Chappel; but both now in Ruins. It has Paſturage, Fowl, and Samphire.

III. *DORSETSHIRE*,

HAS *Devonſhire* on the W. the *Britiſh* Channel on the S. part of *Wiltſhire* and *Somerſetſhire* on the N. and part of *Hampſhire* on the E. It lies in the Dioceſe of *Briſtol*, is 50 m. long, and 25 broad; is divided into 34 Hundreds, 248 Pariſhes, has 22 Market-Towns, 9 Bor. 6 Caſtles, and contains about 772000 Acres of Land, 21940 Houſes, and 131640 Inhabitants, and ſends 20 Memb. to Parl. The Succeſſors of *Egbert*, our firſt *Saxon* Monarch, admiring the Pleaſantneſs of this Shire, choſe it for their Reſidence, and had vaſt large Palaces here; which Faſhion the Gentry ſtill continue, their Houſes being like Princes Palaces. It gives Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Earl, to the Family of *Cranfield Sackville*.

The Air of this County is generally good and wholeſome. In the hilly Parts 'tis ſharp, but mild near the Coaſts. The Soil is for the moſt part fruitful, tho ſandy; and in the N. and E. Parts it abounds with Wood, Paſture, green Hills, and fruitful Valleys. Its Rs. the chief of which are the *Stour* and the *Frome*, abound with Trouts, Tench, Eels, Crawfiſh, *&c.* and they have Herrings, Soles, Plaiſe, Lobſters, and Thornback on the Coaſt. Their Rocks abound with the wholeſomeſt of Pickles, Samphire, and Eringo-Roots. The Downs and Hills are cover'd with great Flocks of large Sheep, whoſe Fleſh and Wool is very fine; and their Valleys with Black Cattel. Here is plenty of Corn, Flax, and Hemp, the common Herbs, Fowls, and Birds, and all Neceſſaries for Life; therefore the County is well ſtocked with Gentry. Beſides Timber, here are various ſorts of white, reddiſh, and greyiſh Stones for Building, and others, which are more ſoft, for Plaiſter of Paris; and many ſorts of uſeful Earths, eſpecially Tobacco-Pipe Clay, which is dug about *Pool* and *Wareham*, and ſent as far as *Cheſter* and *London*.

This County contains the Deaneries of *Bridport*, *Dorcheſter*, *Whitchurch*, *Pimpern*, and *Shaſton*; and the Archdeacon of *Dorſet* has the Juriſdiction of the whole Dioceſe in Church Matters.

Places of Note are,

1. *Lime Regis*, 18 m. E. from *Exeter*, and 124 m. W. of *London*. 'Tis a famous Sea-Port and Bor. and has a Market on Saturd. A ſmall R. runs thro the middle. 'Tis difficult of Acceſs, and ſtands on a high ſteep Rock. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, Town-Clerk, and 15 capital Burgeſſes, 2 of which are Juſtices of the Peace. When the Mayor has ſerved out his Year, he is a Juſtice of Peace for 3 Years, and both Juſtice and Coroner the laſt. Here are wealthy Merchants, who have fine Houſes. The Harbour is defended by a Fort, and has a Peer, which lies $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the Town, which has ſcarce its equal in *England*, and requires great Coſt to maintain it. Here is a Cuſtom-Houſe; and the Cuſtoms collected here have amounted ſometimes to 16000 *l.* a Year, by their Trade to the *Weſt Indies*. That Part of the Town next the Sea is ſo low, that at ſome Tides the Houſes are waſh'd 10 or 12 Foot high. It has ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. ſince 1300. The Election is in the capital Burgeſſes, Freemen, and Freeholders in the Bor. who 'tis reckon'd are at leaſt 200; and the Return is in the Mayor and Burgeſſes.

2. *Bridport*, 6 m. S. E. from *Lime*, and 114 W. from *London*, at a little diſtance from the Shore, between 2 ſmall Rs. 'Tis a Bor. and has ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. ever ſince the Reign of K. *Edw.* I. elected by the Majority of the Pot-Wallers, *viz.* the Bailiffs, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty. It has a Market on Saturd. and is govern'd by 2 Bailiffs, a Recorder, and certain capital Burgeſſes. The adjacent Country is famous for the beſt Hemp, and the Town for breeding the beſt Artiſts in Ropes, Cables, and Nets; ſo that in the Time of *Hen.* VIII. it was order'd, that kind of Tackle for Shipping ſhould be made no where elſe. It was an antient Bor. by Preſcription, incorporated by *Hen.* VII. and afterwards by Q. *Eliz.* and K. *Char.* II. and is a Hundred of it ſelf. The Government is in 2 Bailiffs, choſe yearly by the Burgeſſes, who with the Bailiffs are 15, and have Power to chuſe a Recorder and Town-Clerk, who with the ſaid Bailiffs and their Predeceſſors are to be Juſtices of the Peace. The Town ſtands in a low dirty Soil, and conſiſts principally of 2 Streets; the one from E. to W. in the great W. Road, which is the chief Support of its Trade, but is very uneven, and ill pav'd, tho broad; and the other from N. to S. in which ſtands the Church. The Houſes are reckon'd 280. The Corporation is poor, and the Buildings ruinous, which is imputed to the choaking up of its Harbour by the Tides, and to the decay of their once flouriſhing Hemp Manufacture. N. E. from hence, near *Winford Eagle*, ſome Years ago, in digging up old Burrows, or Trenches, they found a Place like an Oven, curiouſly carv'd round. At firſt opening, the Diggers could not endure the Heat; but at laſt, opening it further, they found an Urn full of Bones, and ſeveral more Urns, but not in Ovens.

3. *Bemiſter* lies 10 m. N. of *Bridport*, is Capital of its Hundred, and a Market-Town; as is alſo *Everſhot*, 6 m. to the N. E.

4. *Abbotsbury*, 7 m. S. E. from *Bridport*, on the Coaſt, with a Port, has a ſmall Market on Thurſd.

5. *Portland*, 4 m. S. E. from *Weymouth*, formerly an Iſland, but now join'd to the Continent. 'Tis ſcarce 7 m. round, and is encompaſs'd by a Ridge of Rocks; ſo that the Sides are high, and the Middle low. 'Tis thinly inhabited. Here's plenty of Corn and Paſture; but for want of Fuel, they are forc'd to burn dry'd Cow-Dung. The antient Inhabitants were fam'd for the beſt Slingers in *England*. There's a Church on the E. ſide of the Iſland. The Rocks about it make it inacceſſible, except on the N. ſide, where 'tis defended by a Caſtle, built by K. *Hen.* VIII. and well fortified. There's another on the oppoſite Shore, call'd *Sandford* Caſtle; and both of 'em command the Road call'd *Portland-Race*, becauſe of the ſtrong Current here. The Iſland abounds with Quarries of excellent durable Stone, with which the Churches, *&c.* of *London* have been chiefly rebuilt ſince the Fire, to the great Advantage of the Iſland. It gives Title of Duke to his Grace *Henry* D. of *Portland*.

6. *Weymouth* and *Melcomb Regis*, on the ſame Coaſt, 4 m. N. W. of *Portland*, and 132 m. W. from *London*, were formerly 2 diſtinct Bor. that often quarrel'd about their Privileges, which were therefore taken away by K. *Hen.* VI. and his Parl. and reſtor'd by Q. *Eliz.* on Condition that they ſhould make but one Corporation, and enjoy their Privileges in common; which has caus'd both to flouriſh. They are join'd by a Bridge of 17 Arches. They lie on the Banks of the R. *Wey*, which at its Entrance into the Sea at *Portland* forms a convenient Harbour for both Towns. 'Tis the beſt frequented in the County, and defended by *Sandford* and *Portland* Caſtles abovementioned. The Town is large, has fair Buildings, is full of good Mariners, and before the War, had a great Trade to *France* and the *Weſt Indies*, which has ſince decay'd; but revives again, and the Merchants fitted out 20 Ships for *Newfoundland* laſt Seaſon. Here are 2 good Markets on Tueſd. and Frid. The Government is by a Mayor, Recorder, 2 Bailiffs, and 24 capital Burgeſſes, beſides the Aldermen and Council. *Melcomb* is the biggeſt Town, has 4 broad Streets, a good Market-Place, Yards for Goods, a Town-Hall, and a Church, which *Weymouth* wants. The latter gives Title of Viſcount to the Right Honourable *Thomas Thynne* Ld Viſc. *Weymouth*. The Freemen of each Corporation vote for 4 Burgeſſes to repreſent them in Parl. tho they are return'd as 2 for each, and the leaſt Freeholder has a Vote, tho he be not an Inhabitant. *Melcomb Regis* has a Fair on *June* 16, 17, 18. In King *Ed.* III's Reign it flouriſhed ſo, that it was appointed a Staple; but in the next Reign 'twas impoveriſh'd, and almoſt deſtroy'd by the *French*. It ſent Memb. to Parl. in the Time of *Edw.* I. as *Weymouth* did in the Reign of *Edw.* II.

7. *Dorcheſter*, 7 m. N. from *Weymouth*, and 100 W. from *London*, is the head Town of the Shire, and ſtands on the Banks of the R. *Frome*. 'Tis pretty large, has wide Streets, and ſtands on a riſing Ground, which opens at the S. and W. Ends into ſweet Fields and ſpacious Downs. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Bailiffs, capital Burgeſſes, and Common-Council-Men. The Corporation conſiſts of 16, 5 of whom are Juſtices of Peace, including the Mayor, who is always of the *Quorum*. The Common-Council annually chuſes a Governor, and holds a diſtinct Court, aſſiſted by 5 of the capital Burgeſſes, and determines all Matters belonging to the Privileges of Freemen. In 1613 an accidental Fire burnt Houſes and Goods valu'd at 200000 *l.* but no body periſh'd by it. Here are 3 fair Streets, neatly pav'd, with regular Buildings, 3 Pariſh-Churches, the Town-Hall, Shire-Hall, and County-Goal. Here's a famous Free-School, and ſeveral Alms-Houſes. The chief Trade is in Serges. 'Twas an antient Bor. by Preſcription, incorporated by *Hen.* VI. and afterwards by *Jam.* I. This is the Place for the Aſſizes, Quarter-Seſſions, and Election of Memb. of Parl. Here are good Inns, and a plentiful Market on Wedneſd. Frid. and Saturd. and Fairs *Feb.* 2. *Trinity*-Mond. *Midſummer* and S. *James*'s-Days. The three laſt noted for ſelling Sheep. The Town is famous for Cakes, and ſome of the beſt Malt Liquor in the Kingdom. It gave Title of Marq. to the preſent D. of *Kingſton*. It has ſent Memb. to Parl. ever ſince the Reign of K. *Edw.* I. The Right of Election is in all the Inhabitants who pay Scot and Lot. Here are ſeveral Monuments of Antiquity, as an old *Roman* Camp call'd *Maiden* Caſtle, and an Amphitheatre call'd the *Mambrey*.

8. *Wareham*, 20 m. E. from *Dorcheſter*. 'Tis a ſtrong Town by Situation, fortified on the E. and W. Sides by thick high earthen Walls, and on the N. and S. by the Rs. *Frome* and *Piddle*. It was formerly reckon'd the largeſt Town in *Dorſetſhire*; but by Fire, and the Loſs of its Haven, occaſion'd by the Retreat of the Sea, 'tis now almoſt ruin'd. Great part of the E. and W. ſides are turn'd into Gardens, which bear plenty of Garlick. Some Marks are ſtill left of its antient Grandeur, as 8 Churches out of 17; but they are all *fine* Cures, except 3, which are ſupplied by one Miniſter. Its 2 chief Streets croſs each other, and are meanly built. 'Twas an antient Bor. by Preſcription, but incorporated by Q. *Anne*. The Tower of *St. Mary's* is its chief Ornament. The Trade of the Town is remov'd to *Pool*. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, 6 capital Burgeſſes, 12 Common-Council-Men, and a Town-Clerk. The Mayor, Recorder, and preceding Mayor are Juſtices, the 2 firſt of the *Quorum*, and hold their own Seſſions. It has 3 Fairs, *viz.* on *April* 6. *June* 24. and *Aug.* 31. The Election of Parl. Men is in the Freeholders, and all the Inhabitants who pay Scot and Lot; and the Mayor is the Returning Officer. It firſt ſent Memb. in the Time of *Edw.* I. The Inhabitants ſay this Town roſe out of the Ruins of *Stowborough*, a ſmall Village in the Suburbs, which was govern'd till lately by a Mayor, but now by a Bailiff. The chief Trade here is in Tobacco-Pipe Clay. 'Tis encompaſs'd by a prodigious Quadrangular Trench.

9. *Purbeck*, commonly call'd an Iſland, but is only a Peninſula at moſt; for tho 'tis encompaſs'd, except on the W. by the Sea, yet there's no R. that cuts it quite from the Continent. 'Tis about 10 m. long, and 6 broad, and contains 2 Hundreds. The Soil in the S. Parts,

bordering on the River *Frome* and the Bay, into which it runs, is fruitful; but the other parts are full of Heath and Foreſts, where there is plenty of Deer, and a ſort of Marble known by the name of *Purbeck*-Stone, and many other ſorts of good Stone for Building.

10. *Corfe-Caſtle*, in the middle of the Iſle of *Purbeck*, 6 m. S. from *Wareham*, and 90 S. W. of *London*. It takes its Name from a Caſtle built by K. *Edgar*, who endow'd the Town with ſeveral Privileges. It ſtands below the Caſtle upon a conſiderable Riſe, and contains 100 Houſes. It has a large and lofty Pariſh-Church cover'd with Lead. It is a Royal Peculiar, not liable to any Epiſcopal Viſitation or Juriſdiction, and has a Chappel of Eaſe about a m. from the Town. It was a Bor. by Preſcription, but firſt incorporated by Q. *Eliz.* and afterwards by K. *Char.* II. with the Stile of Mayor and Barons, 9 in number, with the ſame Privileges as the Cinque-Ports, and many others, as an Exemption from Toll, Arreſts, Suit or Service without their Bor. The Mayor is choſen at the Lord of the Manor's Court-Leet, and with the preceding Mayor is a Juſtice of Peace, can hold Seſſions, chuſe Coroners during Life, Counſellors, Ale-Taſters, *&c.* K. *Char.* II. gave it thoſe Privileges becauſe of the noble Defence the Caſtle made for him. Mr. *Banks* Ld of the Manor, is by Inheritance Ld Lieutenant of the Iſle of *Purbeck*, has Power to appoint all Officers, to determine all Actions by his Bailiffs and Deputies, has all Shipwrecks in the Iſle, and a Freedom from the Court of Admiralty. It firſt ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. in the Reign of Q. *Eliz.* they are choſe by the Mayor, Barons, Freeholders, and Leſſees, who pay to the Church and Poor; and return'd by the Mayor and other Barons. The Mark. is on Thurſd. and they have Fairs on *May*-day and St. *Luke's* day.

11. *Pool*, 5 m. N. E. from *Wareham*, and 90 S. W. from *London*; is a ſmall Town ſurrounded by Water but on the N. where it joins the Continent by a Neck of Land that was fortify'd, but now neglected. 'Tis a County of it ſelf, handſomely built, has Markets on Mond. and Thurſd. and 2 Fairs, of 8 Days each, which begin on St. *Philip* and *All-Souls* day. The Town has a Trade with *France* and the *Weſt-Indies*, in which they employ 200 Ships, ſo that it is rich and populous. The Arm of the Sea which almoſt ſurrounds it, is call'd *Luxford-Lake*, and ebbs and flows 4 times in 24 Hours. Here is plenty of good Fiſh, and large Oyſters much eſteem'd; with a Collector and other Officers of the Cuſtoms. There's an embattell'd Gate of Stone at the Entrance, a Key, and a fair Town-houſe. 'Tis an antient Bor. and Corporat. ſent Memb. to Parl. in 15 *Edw.* III. but diſcontinu'd till 31 *Hen.* VI. who gave it large Privileges, which were confirm'd by *Edw.* IV. and they had a new Charter from Q. *Eliz.* who made it a County. They have a Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgeſſes, and Community. The Magiſtrates after paſſing the Chair, are call'd Aldermen, and are uſually 12: Out of them are annually choſen 3 Juſtices, the Mayor and Recorder being the *Quorum*. Here is alſo a Sheriff, a Coroner, Water-Bailiff, and Town-Clerk. The Mayor is Admiral within the Liberty, and with the Bailiffs and Burgeſſes within and without, chuſes the Members of Parliament.

12. *Winburnminſter*, 8 m. S. of *Cranborn*; a large, populous Town, with a well-frequented Market on Fridays; and on Good-Friday a Market begins here for Cattel, which laſts 7 Weeks. It was a Station for one of the *Roman* Legions, and famous in the time of the *Saxons*. *Badbury-hill* 2 m. diſtant is entrenched with a triple Ditch, and thought to have been a Summer-Station for a *Roman* Legion, becauſe *Roman* Coins, Urns, *&c.* have been dug up here, and that there's a Ditch from hence to old *Sarum*. King *Ethelred* is bury'd in the Church of *Winburn*, under a Marble Tomb lately repaired, with a *Latin* Inſcription, ſignifying, Here lies the Body of St. *Ethelred*, K. of the *Weſt-Saxons*, a Martyr, who fell by the Hands of the *Pagan Danes*, the 23d of *April*, in the Year of our Lord 872.

13. *Cranborn*, 8 m. N. of *Winburnminſter*, a pleaſant well-water'd T. with a Mark. on Wedneſd. It gives Title of Viſc. to the E. of *Salisbury*.

14. *Bere*, 9 m. S. W. of *Winburn*, a ſmall T. with a Market on Wedneſd.

15. *Milton-Abbey*, 4 m. W. of *Bere*; a ſmall Town with a Market on Mond. noted chiefly for its Abby built by K. *Athelſtan*, to atone for taking away his Brother's Life and Crown.

16. *Blandford*, 5 m. N. E. from *Milton*; a flouriſhing Bor. and Mark. Town on the Banks of the *Stour*, is well built, and has many Gentlemens Seats in the Neighbourhood, occaſion'd by the pleaſant adjoining Downs. It has a very good Market on Saturd. is noted for Straw-work and Bone-Lace, but chiefly for giving Title of Marq. to the D. of *Marlborough*. It formerly ſent Members to Parliament, and is one of the moſt conſiderable Towns in the County for good Houſes and Concourſe of Gentry. 'Tis a Thorow-fare for *Exeter*, and the Quarter-Seſſions are held here once a Year.

17. *Shaftesbury*, 9 m. N. from *Blandford*, and 88 from *London*. 'Tis a great Thorow-fare and Poſt-Road, and vies with any Town in the County for Antiquity. 'Tis ſuppoſed to have been built by K. *Alfred* in 880. was very populous, and had 10 Churches, beſides a famous Monaſtery, but has now only 3 handſom Churches. It lies upon a Hill, has a fine Proſpect, and a Market on Saturd. and Fairs on *Palm*-Saturd. *Midſummer*-day, and St. *Martin's*. It had 2 Mints before the Conqueſt, was incorporated by Q. *Elizabeth*, and again by K. *Charles* II. tho the Inhabitants ſay they were a Corporation before. It has ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. ſince the 23d. of *Edw.* I. It was ill ſupply'd with Water, till Mr. *Benſon*, their late Memb. of Parl. furniſh'd it by Engines: Before this they were oblig'd to fetch it on Horſes Backs, or in Pails upon the People's Backs, from the Pariſh of *Melcomb*, for which they made an annual Acknowledgment to the Lord of the Manor, by the Mayor and Burgeſſes carrying a rich Garland to a Green, half a m. below the Hill, where they preſented it with a raw Calves-Head, and a pair of Gloves to his Steward, who diſtributed 12 Penny-Loaves and 3 Doz. of Beer among the People; after which the Garland or Prize Beſom, which was ſometimes adorned with Plate to the Value of 1500 *l.* borrow'd from the neighbouring Gentry, was carry'd back to the Town with great Joy. 'Tis alſo noted for giving Title of E. in K. *Ch.* 2d's Reign to that great Patriot and Stateſman, Sir *Anth. Aſhley Cooper*, whoſe Poſterity ſtill enjoy it, and have a noble Seat at *Winburn St. Giles's* in this County. The Town is govern'd by a Mayor and 12 Aldermen, and the Parl. Men are choſe by thoſe who pay Scot and Lot.

18. *Sherburn*, 14 m. S. W. of *Shaftesbury*, and 118 ¼ meaſur'd m. W. from *London*. It ſtands on the ſide of a Hill in a pleaſant Country; is antient, large, has good Markets on Tueſd. and Saturd. for Cattel and Proviſions, and is much frequented, being a Thorow-fare from *London* to *Exeter* and *Plymouth*. It had formerly a good Trade in Cloth, which being decay'd, the People apply themſelves to making Buttons and Haberdaſhery-Ware. It was formerly a Biſhop's See, but transfer'd in the 11th Century firſt to *Sunning*, and then to *Sarum*; was ſometime the retiring Place of *William* the Conqueror and his Succeſſors, and has a ſtrong Caſtle. It had formerly 3 Pariſh-Churches, and now but one, which is very magnificent, and the Workmanſhip curious within and without. Here is alſo a Free-School and a fine Alms-Houſe. There are many Gentlemens Seats in the Neighbourhood. The Inhabitants here are reckon'd at 20000, tho the Town is not ſo large as *Winburnminſter*. The Church is a ſtately Building: In it, at the Entrance from the Port, 'tis ſaid that *Ethelbald* and *Ethelbert*, both Kings of *England* 200 Years before the Conqueſt, lie interr'd; and here is a Monument of *John Digby* E. of *Briſtol*, who dy'd in 1698, ſo ſumptuous, that 'tis ſaid to have coſt 1500 *l.* Tho this Town never ſent Repreſentatives to Parliament, it ſent them once to a Council, by a particular Summons in the Time of *Edw.* I.

19. *Sturminſter*, 7 m. W. from *Shaftesbury*, has a Market on Thurſd. and is noted for the Remains of an antient Caſtle near it, call'd *Newton*, formerly the Seat of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings; as alſo a fair Stone-Bridge over the *Stour*.

20. *Stalbridge*, a Market-Town, 7 m. N. E. of *Sherburn*.

21. *Hermitage*, a ſmall Village in the Neighbourhood, but remarkable for a ſtrange Accident that happen'd here in 1585. when a large Piece of Ground was by an Earthquake or ſubterranean Wind, carry'd 40 Rod from its place, leaving a great Pit behind it, and retaining the Trees and Hedges about it entire.

22. *Wickhampton*, a ſmall Town with a Market on Mond. and an annual Fair on *Aſſumption*-day; 6 m. ¼ N. E. of *Blandford*.

23. *Haſtebury*, 6 m. W. of *Blandford*; has a Market on Mondays, and a free Warren.

24. *Frampton*, 4 m. N. W. of *Dorcheſter*; where there's a Bridge over the River; has a Market on Thurſdays.

25. *Cerne*, 5 m. N. E. from *Frampton*, noted formerly for a noble Abby, ſtands in a Champain Country, and has a Market on Thurſd.

IV. SOMERSETSHIRE,



AS *Devonſhire* on the W. *Glouceſterſhire* and part of *Wiltſhire* on the E. *Briſtol*-Channel on the N. and part of *Devonſhire* and *Dorſetſhire* on the S. 'Tis 45 m. where longeſt E. & W. and 46 where broadeſt S. & N. It lies in the Dioceſe of *Bath* and *Wells*, is ſaid to contain 107500 Acres, and 44686 Houſes, and ſends 18 Members to Parliament. It abounds with Corn and Paſture, and the common Fruits; is very pleaſant in Summer, but the Roads are deep in Winter; whence the Proverb, that this County is *Bad for the Rider but good for the Abider*. It has Mines of Lead, Copper, *Lapis Calaminaris*, Chryſtal that comes near Diamonds, and Woad for Dyers. The chief Manufactures are Broad Cloth, Serges, and Druggits. Their black Cattel are as large as thoſe in *Lancaſhire*, and at *Cheddar* in this County they make the beſt and largeſt Cheeſes in *England*, reckon'd as good as Parmeſan, and made by the Milk of the whole Pariſh. This County is divided into 42 Hundreds, 385 Pariſhes, and has 36 Market Towns, of which 8 are Boroughs that ſend Members to Parliament. Its chief Rivers are the *Severn*, *Avon*, *Frome*, *Parrot*, *Tor* and *Tone*. It formerly gave Title of E. and now of D. to the Family of *Seymour*, deſcended from *Edw. Seymour* D. of *Somerſet*, and Uncle to *Edw.* VI. This County is populous, and pretty well furniſh'd with Harbours. Some derive the Name from its mild Air, as if they would ſay, a Summer-Country, tho it be very moiſt and wet in Winter; but *Camden* derives it from *Somerton*, which was antiently the County-Town. *Lowthorp* in his Abridgment of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. II. takes notice of a freezing Rain that fell here in 1672. that the like has not been mention'd in any *Engliſh* Chronicle. What made it the more remarkable, was, that tho the Branches of the Trees were ſo loaded with this icy Rain, that they broke off with great Noiſe, there was no Ice to be ſeen in Rivers or Ponds. A Gentleman who gave this Account ſays, that the Sprig of an Aſh-Tree cover'd with this icy Rain, brought to him at his Table, weigh'd 16 lb. notwithſtanding the Ice which had been melted off it by the Hands that brought it; and that when the Ice was quite melted off, the Sprig weigh'd but ¼ of a Pound: ſo that the Orchards thro the Country were exceedingly damag'd, and the Roads made unpaſſable by the Branches of Trees that broke off by the extraordinary Weight of the Ice. This violent Froſt was ſucceeded by glowing Heats, which caus'd an exceſſive Sweating, Day and Night, among the Inhabitants, and the Buſhes and Flowers to appear as forward as in *April* and *May*; and an Apple-Tree had Apples perfectly form'd as big as one's Finger's end before New-years-tide.

Places of Note are,

1. *Minehead*, on the *Briſtol*-Channel, about 3 m. N. E. from *Barnſtaple*, and 132 W. from *London*. 'Tis govern'd by 2 Conſtables choſen annually at Mr. *Luttrel's*, the Lord of the Manor's Court-Leet, and ſends two Members to Parliament, choſen by a Majority of the Pot-*Walloons*. It has a Peer capable of Ships of the greateſt Burden, a Market on Wedneſday, and a Fair on *Whit*-Tueſday.

2. *Porlock*, 4 m. W. of *Minehead*, is a Market-Town and Harbour.

3. *Dulverton*, 10 m. S. of *Porlock*, has a Market on Saturday, and annual Fairs.

4. *Dunſtar-Caſtle*, 2 m. S. of *Minehead*; the antient Reſidence of the *Mohuns*. It has a Market on Fridays, and a Harbour.

5. *Watchet*, a Town with a ſmall Harbour, about 7 m. S. E. of *Minehead*, and a Market on Saturdays.

6. *Stowey*, 5 m. E. of *Watchet*, has a Market on Tueſd. and a Port.

7. *Bridge-*

7. *Bridgewater*, on the *Parret*, 10 m. S. E. of *Watchet*, a large Town and Port, with a Custom-House and proper Officers, who have also the Inspection of the Port of *Watchet*. 'Tis a large populous Town, a Bor. and Corporat. and has given Title of E. to the Family of *Egerton* since the Reign of *Jam.* I. It had the first Charter from K. *John*, and was made a Mayor-Town by *Hen.* IV. They are govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and 24 Common-Councilmen. The Mayor, Recorder, and 2 Aldermen are Justices of the Peace. Here is also a Receiver, 2 Bailiffs, a Town-Clerk, 2 Serjeants at Mace, and a Water-Bailiff. The Freemen are free in all Ports of *England* but *London*, and in *Ireland* but *Dublin*. The Sheriff of the County can't send any Process into the Bor. Here is a Market on Thursd. for all sorts of Provision, and Fairs the 1st Thursd. in Lent, *June* 24, *Sept.* 21, and *Dec.* 29. It sends 2 Memb. to Parl. chosen by the Inhabitants that pay Scot and Lot.

8. *Taunton-Dean*, 6 m. S. W. of *Bridgewater*, 120 m. W. of *London*, is a fine large Borough and Corporation, of great Antiquity. It has a noble Bridge over the *Tone*, which is navigable there by Barges. 'Tis one of the best Towns in the County, has spacious Streets, 2 Parish-Churches, and is well inhabited, especially by Clothiers, who drive a mighty Trade in Serges. It sends 2 Memb. to Parl. and has Markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays. 'Twas formerly govern'd by 2 Constables, 2 Portreeves, 2 Bailiffs, and other Officers; but by their last Charter from K. *Char.* II. it was incorporated into a Borough of 24 Burgesses, out of which are chosen annually a Mayor, 2 Aldermen, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, and 2 Serjeants at Mace. It sends 2 Memb. to Parl. elected by the *Pot-Walloons*, *i. e.* all who boil their own Pots and are Parishioners; the Number is about 700. Here is a Market on Wednesd. and Fairs on the 17th of *June* and 7th of *July*; the latter holds 7 days.

9. *Wellington*, 5 m. S. W. of *Taunton*, on the same River, has a Market on Thursdays.

10. *Ilminster*, 7 m. S. E. of *Taunton*, has a Market on Saturdays.

11. *Chard*, 4 m. S. E. of *Ilminster*, and 115 from *London*; a very antient Borough, incorporated by Bp *Joceline*, the Remains of whose Palace are still here. He gave 52 Acres of Ground to build upon, with Liberty for any to settle here, except *Turks* or *Jews*. They are govern'd by a Portreeve and Burgesses. 'Tis well built, has a considerable Trade in the Woollen Manufacture, a Market on Mond. and Fairs on the 3d of *May*, St. *James*'s day, and *Nov.* 3. The Assizes are sometimes kept here.

12. *Wivelscomb*, 5 m. N. W. of *Wellington*, has a Market on Tuesd.

13. *Stokegomer*, near 5 m. N. E. of *Wivelscomb*, has a Market.

14. *North Petherton*, 5 m. N. E. of *Taunton*, has a Market; as has also *South Petherton*, 4 m. N. E. from *Ilminster*, on Thursday.

15. *Crookhorn*, 5 m. S. E. of *Ilminster*; has a Market on Saturdays.

16. *Langport*, 6 m. N. E. of *Ilminster*; has a well-frequented Market on Saturdays.

17. *Yeovil*, 6 m. N. E. of *Crookhorn*; has a Market on Fridays.

18. *Ilchester*, 4 m. N. W. of *Yeovil*, and 104 S. W. from *London*; has a Market on Wednesd. It was an antient fortify'd *Roman* Town, is govern'd by 2 Bailiffs, who with the Burgesses elect the Members of Parl. The County-Jail is here, and the County-Court and the Sessions are held in this Place once a Year. *Roman* Coins are sometimes dug up here; and at *Cammelet* N. E. from it, there is a Hill a m. round at top, with 4 Trenches, and within each an Earthen-Wall; and on the Top an Area of 20 Acres with the Foundations of Walls, which seems to have been a *Roman* Work, because of the Coins found here.

19. *Somerton*, 3 m. N. W. from *Ilchester*; has a Market on Mond. and is supposed to have given Name to the County, it being antiently the Shire-Town.

20. *Bishops Lidiard*, a Market-Town 5 m. E.

21. *Glastenbury*, 6 m. N. of *Somerton*, had its Name from an antient and famous Abby which stood in the Island call'd *Avalon*. The Foundation is by some ascrib'd to *Joseph* of *Arimathea*. The Curious may read Archbp *Usher*'s Antiquities concerning this Place, and Dr. *Reeves*'s Arguments, proving that St. *Patrick* was neither the *Irish* Apostle, nor Author of the Antiquities of this Town; and they that have a Taste for such things, may enquire into the Truth of the Walnut-Tree here, which was said never to bud before St. *Barnabas* day, when it shot out Leaves, but is now cut down; and likewise about the Hawthorn-Tree, which buds on Christmas-day, and as Dr. *Gibson* says, has been cut down many Years; but there are others from Branches of it in several parts of the Country. For the Inscription on K. *Arthur*'s Tomb, and other Monuments of Antiquity, we refer to *Camden*. The Island in which this Abby stood is form'd by the meeting of 3 Rivers, and call'd *Gedney* or *Godney-Moor*, which some would have to signify God's Island; tho the word Moor or Mere rather signifies a Pool. The Town of *Glastenbury* has a Market on Tuesdays.

22. *North Currey*, 12 m. S. W. has a Market on Tuesd. and Saturd.

23. *Mendip-Hills* lie N. & N. E. from *Glastenbury*, and run a great way both in Length and Breadth; they are famous for Lead-Mines, and free for any Englishman to work in, except he steal the Oar or Tools of any of his Neighbours; in which Case their Law or Custom of Punishment is thus: They shut up the guilty Person in a Hut which they encompass with dry Fern, Furzes, *&c.* and set Fire to it; if he be able to break out a Passage, he may, but must never come to the Hills any more. On *Broadwell* Down and other Places in the Neighbourhood, about the West-end of the Hills, there is plenty of *Lapis Calaminaris* found near the Surface of the Ground, which being calcin'd and mix'd with Copper, makes Brass. Here are also Veins of yellow Oker, and *Magnesia* or *Mangonesse*. In those Hills is that call'd *Okey* or *Wokey-Hole*, of which the Inhabitants tell many Fables. There is a narrow Entrance into a large Vault, the Roof of which is so high that it is not to be discover'd by the Light of Candles; which some ascribe to the thickness of the Air. After clambering over several rough Passages among moist Rocks, one comes to a clear cold Stream; and in several Places of the Cave, the Water petrifies as it drops, and hangs down like Icicles. Towards the N. part of those Hills lies *Chue Magna*, or *Bishops Chew*, where they dig up a red Bolus which is distributed all over *England* for marking of Sheep, *&c.* and Apothecaries sometimes use it instead of *Bolus Armenus*. A m. E. from hence on the S. side of the River *Chue*, lies *Stanton-Drew*, where there is a Monument of Stones like the *Stone-henge* on *Salisbury*-Plain, but not altogether so big. Two Miles S. from hence near *Stowy*, there is a large Spring that never dries; and the Stream which comes from it covers every thing it meets in its way with a stony Crust; and what is remarkable, it has not this effect in the Fountain it self, nor within 20 Yards of it; but about 40 or 50 from the Fountain, where there is a small Cataract as high as a Man's Head, it crusts every thing with Stone, and makes the sides of the Bank look like a hard Rock.

24. *Milburn-Port*, 6 ½ m. N. E. of *Yeovil*, and 98 W. from *London*, is a Bor. of great Antiquity, has 9 Capital Burgesses, 2 of which govern in their Turns annually, and keep Courts 3 times a Year. The two in Power are call'd Bailiffs, and name 2 Sub-bailiffs, who are sworn by the Steward, and are the returning Officers. There are 9 Commonalty's Stewards, out of which 2 are chosen to keep the Corporation-Seal, and with the 2 Bailiffs return the 2 Memb. of Parl. who are elected by the Inhabitants paying Scot and Lot, in number about 50. Here are two Fairs annually, on the 5th of *June* and 20th of *Oct.*

25. *Wincaunton*, 11 m. N. E. of *Ilchester*, has a Market on Wednesd.

26. *Castle-Carey*, 4 m. N. W. of *Wincaunton*, is a small Market-Town.

27. *Bruton*, 3 m. N. E. of *Castle-Carey*, has a Market on Saturdays.

28. *Shipton-Mallet*, 6 m. N. W. of *Bruton*, is a large Town with a Market on Fridays.

29. *Wells*, 6 m. N. W. of *Shipton-Mallet*, and 96 W. from *London*: 'Tis a very antient City, and is suppos'd to have deriv'd its Name from the Wells which spring up in all parts of it. 'Tis thought to have been founded by K. *Ina*, who built a Church and a College here in honour of St. *Andrew*, which were richly endow'd afterwards by K. *Kennowolf* and others of his Successors. There is a Charter of that King, dated in 766, by which he gives a parcel of Ground to the Apostle St. *Andrew*, consisting of 11 Mansions near the R. *Welwe*, towards the increase of the Monastery situate near the great Fountain *Wielea*. We cannot insist upon its Antiquities, but *Camden* says it might in his time justly challenge the Preeminence in this County for Number of People and stately Buildings; but 'tis since much decay'd by the increase of *Bath*. The Bishop's Palace is very splendid, looks like a Castle towards the S. and is fortify'd with Walls and a Ditch. The Prebendaries Houses on the other side are exceeding neat. There are 27 Prebends, 19 Petty-Canons, a Dean, a Precentor, a Chancellor, and 3 Archdeacons belonging to this Cathedral, which is exceeding beautiful, and has a very fine Frontispiece towards the West, which is an entire Pile of Statues curiously wrought, and of great Antiquity. The Cloisters adjoining are also very fair and spacious. It was first made a free Bor. in the time of K. *Hen.* II. which was ratify'd by K. *John*, and afterwards by Q. *Eliz.* in the 31st of her Reign. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Masters, and Common-Council; and its 2 Memb. of Parl. are elected by a Majority of the Mayor, Masters, and Burgesses. They have Markets on Wednesd. and Saturd. and Fairs on the 3d of *May*, 24th of *June*, *Oct.* 11 & 14, and *Nov.* 27 & 30. Their chief Trade consists in knitting of Stockings and Bone-Lace.

30. *Cheddar*, a little W. from hence, famous for excellent Cheese, so large, that some of them require 2 Men to set them on the Table. Above this Village there's a Gap with a narrow Passage between very high Rocks, call'd *Cheddar-Cliffs*, and at the foot of them a great Spring, which in a quarter of a Mile turns 12 Mills.

31. *Frome-Selwood*, 12 m. S. E. of *Wells*, is a very great Town almost at the Edge of *Wiltshire*, and reckon'd one of the most populous in the W. of *England*, so that for number of Inhabitants 'tis equal to *Bath* and *Wells* together. 'Tis very famous for the Manufacture of broad and narrow Woollen-Cloths, in which it employs thousands of the Poor, both Old and Young, so that Girls of 7 or 8 Years of Age are able to earn half a Crown *per* Week in a time of good Trade. The Town is Capital of a Hundred, govern'd by a Bailiff; and tho as large as most Corporations in *England*, had but one Parish Church till about 1715, when a Church was built and endow'd in the Woodlands not far from this Town, at the Expence of *Thomas* Ld Vis. *Weymouth*. A River of the same name rises near it, which abounds with good Fish; and after driving several Mills, falls into the *Avon* a little E. of *Bath*. This Town increases every Day in Buildings, so that within these 10 Years past near 2000 Houses have been built on new Foundations. Here are two Market-places, the upper for Corn, Meat, and other Provisions, and the lower for Cattel. It has a well-frequented Market on Wednesd. and Saturd. and 2 Fairs a Year, *viz.* at *Catherine*-tide and on St. *Matthias*'s Day. This Town is noted for rare, fine, stale Beer, which they keep to a great Age, and is not only esteemed by the common People, but many of the Gentry prefer it to the best *French* or *Port*-Wines. In the Neighbourhood there is a neat Castle with 4 round Turrets call'd *Nonney de la Mere*, which belong'd to the Family of *Powlet*, but now to —— *Whitchurch* Esq;

32. *Philips-Norton*, 4 m. N. from *Frome*; has a Market on Thursd. and a Fair on *May*-day.

33. *Bath*, 6 m. N. of *Philips-Norton*, and 97 W. from *London*. 'Tis a very antient City, and has several Inscriptions and Monuments of Antiquity, for which we refer to *Camden* and Dr. *Gibson*'s Additions. 'Tis famous for its Waters, which perform great Cures by drinking and bathing. In hot Weather they cast a Scum which the Guides cleanse off. The Cross Bath has 16 Arches of Stone for Seats, and lies 58 ½ Feet from the hot Bath; and the King's Bath has 28 Stone-Benches for the People to sit on; and there's another adjoining to it call'd the Queen's Bath, which is only for the Women, who have also their Female-Guides. 'Tis said to be united to the See of *Wells* in the Reign of *Hen.* I. but Authors are not agreed about it, and think they were not united till about 1336. and at last the Chapters were fully united in the Reign of *Hen.* VIII. There were hot Disputes betwixt the Monks of *Bath*, and the Canons of *Wells*, about the Election of the Bishop, which were compromis'd about 1133, by Bp *Robert*, who divided the Revenues of his Church among so many Prebendaries, and settled a Dean and Subdean. The Church was afterwards augmented, a neat College built for the Vicars and Singing-men, and the Bishop's Palace wall'd in. One of the Bishops built a beautiful Gate, and 12 stately Stone-houses of the same height near it in the Market-place, where there is a Market-house supported by 7 Pillars, and a curious Arch built by one of the Bishops and Deans. 'Tis now call'd the Cross, and a fair Market-house has been lately built betwixt it and the Gate,

which

which leads to the Palace. There is an Hoſpital near the Croſs-Bath and Hot-Bath, built by one of the Biſhops for poor ſick People. This City gives Title of E. to the Family of *Granville*. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, and 10 Aldermen, out of whom is annually choſe a Mayor and 2 Juſtices. They have alſo a Town-Clerk and a Common-Council of 20 Citizens, out of which are choſe yearly a Chamberlain and 2 Bailiffs or Sheriffs; they have alſo two High-Conſtables, 2 Serjeants at Mace, and other inferior Officers. Here are 3 Pariſh Churches, beſides the Cathedral; Markets on Wedneſd. and Saturd. and Fairs on the 3d of *Feb.* and St. *Peter's* Day. This City ſends two Memb. to Parl. Over *Bathſton*, a neighbouring Village, lies *Baden-Hill*; there is the Monument of an antient Camp, where K. *Arthur* defeated the *Saxons*. The neighbouring Soil is ſo ſtony, that when plough'd, it looks like a Cauſey, yet produces as good Wheat as any in *England*.

34. *Pensford*, 7 m. W. of *Bath*, has a Market on Tueſd.

35. *Wrinton*, 9 m. N. W. of *Pensford*, has alſo a Market on Tueſdays.

36. *Keynſham*, 11 m. E. from *Wrinton*, has a Market on Thurſdays. Snake-ſtones of ſeveral ſizes are frequently found in the Quarries here; and at *Briſtleton* betwixt it and *Briſtol*, there are Coal-Mines, cover'd with a Shell call'd *Wark*, which being ſplit, has the Figure of Fern-Leaves, as if they had been ingrav'd.

37. *Briſtol*, 5 m. N.W. from *Keynſham*, 94 computed, and 114½ meaſur'd m. from *London*. 'Tis a very antient City, and was famous both in the *Britiſh* and *Saxon* Times. It lies partly in *Somerſetſhire*, and partly in *Glouceſterſhire*, but does not properly belong to either, being a County of it ſelf. The R. *Avon*, which ſeparates the 2 Counties, runs thro it, over which there's a noble Stone Bridge, with Houſes on both ſides, like that of *London*; and there are Goutes, or ſubterraneous Caverns, which carry off the Filth of the City into the R. by reaſon of which they make uſe of Sledges inſtead of Carts, leſt the Wheels ſhould ſhake thoſe Vaults. The City is ſo well furniſh'd with all Neceſſaries, and ſo populous, and drives ſo great a foreign and domeſtick Trade, that 'tis next to *London* for Commerce. The *Avon* ſwells ſo much by the Tides when the Moon deſcends from the Meridian, and paſſes the oppoſite Place, that Ships upon the Shallows are bore up 11 or 12 Fathoms; and on St. *David's* Day the Water overflows the Streets below the Bridge, that being the grand Spring-Tide. The City is very large, and beſides the Cathedral, has 17 Pariſh-Churches, and a Chappel. The moſt beautiful, is the Church of *St. Mary Ratcliff* without the Walls, to which there's a ſtately Aſcent by a great many Steps. 'Tis ſo large, the Workmanſhip ſo exquiſite, the Roof ſo artificially vaulted with Stone, and the Tower ſo high, that 'tis reckon'd to ſurpaſs any Pariſh-Church in *England*. Here are 2 Images of the Founder *William Canninges*; one in the Habit of a Magiſtrate, for he was 5 times Mayor; and the other in a Clergyman's Habit, for in his latter Days he took Orders, and was Dean of the College which he founded at *Weſtbury*. Near it is the Temple-Church, whoſe Tower, as *Camden* ſays, in his Time ſhook as often as the Bells rung, ſo as to be quite parted from the reſt of the Building, made a Chink from top to bottom, and grew narrower or broader as the Bell mov'd. St. *Stephen's* Church has alſo a ſtately Tower of curious Workmanſhip, built by a Merchant. A River call'd *Frome* defends the Walls on one ſide, and runs into the *Avon* below *Briſtol*, where it makes a good Station for Ships, and a Creek convenient for loading and unloading Goods, which they call the Key. Under this, betwixt the Conflux of *Avon* and *Frome*, is the Marſh, planted with fine Walks of Trees, and encompaſs'd lately with ſtately Houſes, which form a beautiful Square. At *Frome*-Gate there's a Bridge over the R. by which one aſcends obliquely to *College-Hill*, from whence there's a pleaſant Proſpect of the City and Harbour. On the top of it there's a large Green, ſhaded in the middle with Rows of Trees, among which there's a Pulpit of Stone, and a Chappel where, they ſay, *Jordan*, Companion to St. *Auſtin* the *Engliſh* Apoſtle, was buried. 'Tis now made a Free-School. This Place, beſides private Houſes, is beautified on all ſides with publick and ſtately Buildings: On one ſide there's a Collegiate Church, now converted into an Hoſpital for Orphans. On the other ſide are 2 Churches dedicated to St. *Auſtin*: The one a ſmall Pariſh-Church; and the other the Cathedral, adorn'd by K. *Hen.* VIII. with a Dean and 6 Prebendaries, when he made this Place a Biſhop's See, which has this City and the County of *Dorſet* for its Dioceſe. The College-Gate is curiouſly built, and has a *Latin* Inſcription, importing that K. *Hen.* II. and Ld *Robert*, the Son of *Harding* Son to the K. of *Denmark*, were the Founders of this Monaſtery. This *Harding* was an Alderman of *Briſtol*, and his Son married the Daughter of the Ld *de Berkley*, from whence his Poſterity had the Title of Barons of *Berkley*. The other remarkable Structures, which add much to the Beauty of this City, are the Croſs and the Tolſel, which ſerves the Merchants for an Exchange, where they meet free from the Injuries of Weather. Here are alſo ſeveral Hoſpitals for the Poor. The Caſtle, once a Place of Strength, was demoliſhed during the late Civil Wars, and is now built into Streets. The R. *Avon*, about the Vernal Equinox, furniſhes this City with a Diſh hardly to be met with elſewhere. They are a ſort of ſmall Eels, call'd Elvers, of a black Colour, and ſcarce ſo big as a Gooſe-Quill. They skim them up in Multitudes with ſmall Nets, and order them ſo, that they ſlip off their black Skins. The Meat then looks very white, and is made up into little Cakes, which they fry, and eat. On both ſides the R. as it runs from the City into the *Severn*-Sea, or Channel, there are high Rocks: That call'd *St. Vincent's*, on the E. ſide, is ſo full of Stones, like Diamonds, that one may gather them by Buſhels. They are naturally four or ſix corner'd, and as tranſparent as true Diamonds; but not ſo hard. The other Rock, on the Weſtern Bank, abounds alſo with them. They are contain'd in Shells of a hollow reddiſh Flint. Under St. *Vincent's* Rock, there's a medicinal Well. This City has given Title of Earl to the Family of *Digby* ſince the Reign of K. *James* I. It has Markets on Wedneſd. Thurſd. and Saturd. for Proviſions and Cattel, and 2 annual Fairs much frequented. The Government is in the Mayor and Common-Council; the Magiſtracy in the Mayor, Recorder, and 11 other Aldermen. Here are alſo 2 Sheriffs. This City ſends 2 Memb. to Parl.

WILTSHIRE,

HAS *Somerſetſhire* on the W. *Glouceſterſhire* on the N. and N. W. *Dorſetſhire* and part of *Hampſhire* on the S. *Barkſhire* and part of *Hampſhire* on the E. is 45 m. where longeſt from S. to N. and 33 where broadeſt from E. to W. It ſends 34 Memb. to Parl. has 304 Pariſhes, and 29 Hundreds. *Camden* ſays, this County is renown'd for the Valour of its Natives, who, as *John* of *Saliſbury* ſays, with thoſe of *Cornwall* and *Devonſhire*, did on account of their Bravery challenge the Honour in thoſe Days of being the reſerved Body in the *Engliſh* Armies. 'Tis alſo very fruitful, and affords a delightful Proſpect by its pleaſant Variety. Some derive the Name from *Wilton*, once its Capital, or the R. *Willey*, on which it ſtands. It has given Title of Earl to ſeveral Families, and is now one of thoſe belonging to the Duke of *Bolton*. It lies in the Dioceſe of *Salisbury*, is reckon'd to contain 876000 Acres, 27093 Houſes, 29 Hundreds, 304 Pariſhes, and 22 Market-Towns. The N. Parts riſe up into pleaſant Hills, are finely wooded, and water'd with clear Rs. The S. Parts are more level, and yield plenty of Graſs and Corn: So that 'tis commonly ſaid, If an Ox were left to his Choice, he would chuſe the N. and if a Sheep were left to his, he would chuſe the S. and that Men would chuſe to live betwixt both, that they might ſhare in the Pleaſures of the Plain, and the Wealth of the good Soil. No County exceeds it in making white Cloth; and *Saliſbury* Plains are reckon'd the fineſt in *Europe*. Its chief Rs. are the *Iſis*, *Kennet*, *Willey*, *Madder*, and the 2 *Avons*. Dr. *Gibſon*, in his Notes on *Camden*, takes notice of a vulgar Error, as if the *Thames* had its Name from a Conjunction of the *Thame* and *Iſis*, and proves by antient Hiſtorians and Records, that the Name *Iſis* ſeldom occurs in any Charter or antient Hiſtory; and that 'tis call'd *Thames*, or *Tems*, long before it comes near *Thame*. For the Particulars, we refer to him.

Places of Note are,

1. *Malmsbury*, near the N. W. Corner of the County, 11 m. E. from *Sudbury* in *Glouceſterſhire*, and 74 W. from *London*. 'Tis very antient, and has gone by ſeveral other Names; for which we refer to *Camden*. It was noted for a famous Abbey, that exceeded all in the County, of which *William* of *Malmsbury* the Hiſtorian was Monk. Its Abbot us'd to ſit in Parliament as a Peer. *Camden* derives the Name from *Maidulfus*, an *Iriſh Scotſman*, a great Scholar, and very devout, who firſt liv'd here as an Hermit, afterwards ſet up a School, and founded a Monaſtery here, whence it was call'd *Maidulphusburg*, and by Contraction *Malmsburg*. 'Twas afterwards call'd *Aldhelmsburg* from *Aldelmus*, one of his Scholars, who finiſh'd the Monaſtery, was canoniz'd, and a Fair was kept on his Feſtival. There are ſeveral Memorials of him in the Place and Neighbourhood; for which we refer to the Notes on *Camden*. 'Tis an antient Bor. being firſt incorporated by *Edw.* the 24th K. of the W. *Saxons*, about 916, and again by his Son K. *Athelſtan* about 939, and confirm'd by ſeveral of their Succeſſors. Their laſt Charter was by K. *Will.* III. The Corporation conſiſts of an Alderman, 12 capital Burgeſſes, 24 Aſſiſtants, Landholders, and Commoners; but the Memb. of Parl. are elected by the Alderman and the capital Burgeſſes. 'Tis a neat Town, has a conſiderable Trade in Cloth, a Market on Saturdays, and Fairs on *March* 17, *April* 17, *May* 25, *July* 25, and *Oct.* 17. 'Tis almoſt encompaſs'd by the R. *Avon*, over which it has 6 Bridges. As to the Altar-Monument in the Church, ſaid to be K. *Athelſtan's*, Dr. *Gibſon* thinks it not to be ſo antient as others pretend, and ſuppoſes it to have been ſet up ſince the Reformation.

2. *Cricklade*, 10 m. E. of *Malmsbury*, and 65 W. from *London*. 'Tis an antient Town, but Dr. *Gibſon* queſtions whether ever a *Greek* School was ſettled here before the Univerſity of *Oxford* was founded; from whence ſome would derive the Name. It ſtands on a riſing Ground, ſurrounded with pleaſant Meadows and Hills at a Diſtance, which form a delightful Proſpect. The *Thames* begins to be navigable here. 'Tis an antient Bor. by Preſcription. The Memb. of Parl. are elected by all the Inhabitants that are Freeholders, Leaſeholders, or have a Leaſe of a Houſe for 3 Years; and they are return'd by the Bailiff, who is choſe annually. Here is a Market on Saturd. and Fairs on the 3d Thurſd. in *April*, *Sept.* 21. & *Dec.* 11. Here are 2 Pariſh-Churches.

3. *Highworth*, 5 m. E. from *Cricklade*, has a Market on Wedneſdays.

4. *Wotton-Baſſet*, 8 m. S. E. of *Malmsbury*, and 70 W. from *London*. It belong'd to the noble Family of the *Baſſets*, and was the Seat of *Edmund de Langley* D. of *York*, Son to *Edw.* III. The adjacent Country was formerly cover'd with Wood, where now lies *Breden*-Foreſt; and ſome think the *Avon* here was the Boundary betwixt the *Weſt-Saxon* and *Mercian* Kingdoms, but Dr. *Gibſon* thinks otherwiſe. 'Tis a neat Town, has a good Trade in Cloth, is a Bor. by Preſcription and Charter. The Corporation conſiſts of a Mayor, 2 Aldermen, 12 Capital Burgeſſes, and about 100 Burgage-holders. The E. of *Rocheſter* is Ld of the Manor. The Mayor is annually choſen the Friday before *Michaelmas* out of the 12 Capital Burgeſſes, by a Majority of the Mayor, Aldermen, and ſaid Burgeſſes. The Memb. of Parl. are elected by the like Majority, join'd by the Inhabitants who pay Scot and Lot. Here is a Market on Tueſdays, and Fairs on *April* 23, *Nov.* 2, and *Dec.* 8.

5. *Swindon*, 4 m. E. from *Wotton-Baſſet*, has a Market on Mond.

6. *Chippenham*, 9 m. S. of *Malmsbury*, and 77 W. from *London*; noted in the *Saxon* Hiſtories as one of the chief *Weſt-Saxon* Towns. 'Tis ſaid to have been one of the Seats of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings; is pretty large, populous, has a conſiderable Trade in Cloth, is an antient Bor. by Preſcription, and was incorporated by Q. *Mary*, by the Stile of Bailiff and Burgeſſes, conſiſting of 13. The Memb. of Parl. are elected by a Majority of the Burgage-holders, and return'd by the Bailiff. Here is a Market on Saturd. and Fairs *May* 6, *June* 11, *Oct.* 18, and *Nov.* 30.

7. *Bradford*, 7 m. S. W. of *Chippenham*, has a Market on Mondays, and drives a conſiderable Trade in Cloth.

8. *Calne*, 11 m. N. E. of *Bradford*, and 72 W. from *London*; is antient, has a neat Church, and is noted for a Synod during the Contention

tention betwixt the Monks and Secular Prieſts about the Celibacy of the Clergy, in 977. In the heat of the Diſpute, the Convocation-Houſe, where the Eſtates of the Kingdom were met, fell on a ſudden, by which ſome were kill'd and many bruis'd; and *Dunſtan* alone, Preſident of the Synod and of the Monks Party, eſcap'd unhurt, which was look'd upon as a Miracle to confirm the Cauſe of the Monks: but *Huntington* and *Brompton* aſcribe the Fall of the Houſe to a Judgment upon the Nobility for betraying and murdering their late K. *Edw.* In this Town was one of the Palaces of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings; and 'tis ſuppos'd to have been a *Roman* Colony, becauſe their Coins have been often found in the Neighbourhood. The Town is ſmall, but well built, populous, has a handſome Church, and a conſiderable Trade in Cloth. It was made a Bor. by *Richard* E. of *Cornwal.* It has 2 Guild-Stewards annually choſen out of the Burgeſſes, who are without Limitation. Memb. of Parl. were antiently elected by the Burgeſſes only, but by a late Deciſion of the H. of Commons, they are to be elected by thoſe who have a Right of Commonage, and ſworn at *Ogborne*-Court, belonging to the Honour of *Wallingford*-Caſtle, and part of the Dutchy of *Cornwal.* Here is a Market on Tueſdays, and a Fair on the 25th of *April.*

9. *Marlborough,* 10 m. E. of *Calne,* and 62 W. of *London.* 'Tis very antient, and has a Caſtle ſuppos'd to be of *Roman* Structure, becauſe of their Coins found in ſhaping the Mount, now belonging to the D. of *Somerſet,* which was contriv'd out of the Keep of the Caſtle. It ſtands pleaſantly near the Downs, on the Deſcent of a Hill, water'd by the R. *Kennet,* famous for Trouts and Crawfiſh. 'Tis pretty large and populous. It was firſt incorporated by K. *John,* and their Privileges confirm'd in other Reigns, by the Stile of Mayor and Burgeſſes, who are without Limitation, and elect Memb. of Parl. The Mayor for the time elects two Juſtices out of the Common-Council, who are alſo an uncertain number, and have Power to make what By-Laws they pleaſe for the better Government of the Corporation, which holds Pleas for any Sum, and is free from Toll. The Ld *Bruce* is chief Ld of the Town. Here is a Market on Saturd. and Fairs on St. *Peter's* Day, *July* 20. *Aug.* 15. and on St. *Martin's* Day. It formerly gave Title of E. to the L. *Ley,* and ſince to *John* Ld *Churchill,* to whom it now gives Title of Duke. The Town has often ſuffer'd by Fire. It has a Foreſt and Chace in its Neighbourhood.

10. *Auburn,* 6 m. N. E. of *Marlborough,* has a Market on Tueſd. and gives Name to the Chace above-mention'd, which lies W. of it.

11. *Trowbridge,* 4 m. S. of *Bradford,* has a Market on Saturd. and drives a great Trade in fine Broad-Cloth. It gives Title of Baron to the D. of *Somerſet.*

12. *Devizes,* 8 m. E. of *Trowbridge,* and 72 W. from *London.* 'Tis very antient; and on *Rundway-Hill,* that over-looks the Town, are the Remains of a *Roman* Camp. Authors differ about the time of building the Caſtle, which was reckon'd the ſtrongeſt in *England.* Some aſcribe it to K. *Alfred,* and others to *Roger* Bp of *Salisbury.* The Government of it was look'd upon to be ſo honourable a Poſt, that the greateſt Lords accepted it. Part of it remain'd during the Civil Wars, but 'tis now totally demoliſh'd. The Town is much the largeſt in the County, populous and well built. It has a great Trade in Cloth, Druggits, and Wool-ſtapling. 'Twas firſt incorporated by *Maud* the Empreſs, and laſt by *Char.* I. The Government is in the Mayor, Recorder, and Common-Council, diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of chief Burgeſſes, Counſellors, and chief Burgeſſes of the Common-Council, in number 36, who elect the Mayor. The Free Burgeſſes are elected by the Mayor and Common Council, without Number. It ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. Here's a great Market on Thurſd. and Fairs on *Candlemas*-Day, Holy Thurſd. Thurſd. in Trinity-Week, Midſummer-Day, *Auguſt* 29. St. *Matthew's* Day, and *Oct.* 9. Here are three Churches, 2 in the Bor. and one without.

13. *Great Bedwin,* 18 m. S. E. of *Marlborough,* and 58 W. from *London.* It is very antient, and is ſaid to have been the Reſidence of K. *Offa,* who built two Caſtles here, the Ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen. 'Tis a Bor. by Preſcription, govern'd by a Portreeve, who is choſe by a Jury at a Court-Leet held yearly by the Steward of the Ld *Bruce,* who is Lord of the Bor. The Portreeve chuſes a Bailiff and other Officers. The Memb. of Parl. are elected by the Majority of about 100 Freeholders and Burgage-holders, and return'd by the Portreeve. Here is a Market on Tueſd. and Fairs on St. *George's* Day, and *July* 15.

14. *Weſtbury,* 4 m. S. of *Trowbridge,* and 80 W. from *London.* The E. of *Abingdon* is Ld of the Manor. 'Twas firſt incorporated by *Hen.* IV. and ſince by *Hen.* VI. by the Name of Mayor and Capital Burgeſſes. The Government is in the Mayor, Recorder, and 12 Aldermen. It ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. lies in an open Country joining to *Salisbury-Plain,* and had once as large Privileges as *Briſtol.* The chief Trade is in making coarſe Broad-Cloth. It has a good Church, a Peculiar to that of *Sarum*; a Market on Frid. and Fairs on St. *George's* Day, *Whit*-monday, and *Sept.* 13. each for 3 Days. On a high Hill near this Place, there are Marks of ſome old Encampments.

15. *Lavington,* commonly call'd *Market-Lavington,* 8 m. E. of *Weſtbury,* and 4 S. of the *Devizes,* has a great Corn-Market on Wedneſd. The E. of *Abingdon* is Lord of the Manor, and has a noble Seat at W. *Lavington* in the Neighbourhood.

16. *Warminſter,* 3 m. S. of *Weſtbury,* has a great Corn-Market on Saturdays. There are the Remains of 2 old Camps in the Neighbourhood. The chief Trade of the Town is Clothing and Malt; and near it is *Longleat,* a noble Seat belonging to the Ld Viſc. *Weymouth.*

17. *Heytesbury,* 3 m. E. of *Warminſter,* and 80 W. from *London.* 'Tis an antient Bor. by Preſcription, in an open Country, on the R. *Willey,* ſometime the Seat of the Empreſs *Maud.* It has a Collegiate Church, with 4 Prebendaries, a Free-School, and an Hoſpital well endow'd by the *Hungerfords,* formerly Lords of the Manor. It ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. elected by a Majority of the Burgage-holders, and return'd by the Bailiff, who is put in and out at pleaſure, by Mr. *Aſhe,* Lord of the Bor. It has no Market, but 2 Fairs, on *May* 3, and *Sept.* 14.

18. *Ambresbury,* 15 m. E. of *Warminſter,* has a Market on Fridays. 'Tis ſuppos'd to derive the Name from K. *Ambroſius,* a *Briton,* who was ſlain near this Place. The *Britiſh* Hiſtory ſays, ſome antient Kings are bury'd here, and that there was a Monaſtery of 300 Monks in the Town, founded by *Ambroſius,* to pray for the Souls of thoſe that were ſlain by the Treachery of *Hengiſt.* *Alfrith,* a Wife to K. *Edgar,* retir'd hither to expiate her murdering her Son-in-law K. *Edward,* and endow'd a ſtately Nunnery, to which Q. *Eleanor,* Wife to K. *Hen.* II. retir'd from the World. Dr. *Gibſon* ſays, *Quinever,* Wife to the Victorious K. *Arthur,* was bury'd here, according to ſome, and that her Tomb was found not long ago with this Inſcription on the Wall in Maſſy-Gold Letters, R. G. K. C. 600. But the Antiquity of it, he thinks very ſuſpicious, becauſe ſeveral good Hiſtorians affirm, ſhe was bury'd at *Glaſtenbury.* It enjoy'd great Privileges at the time of the Conqueſt. The Abbeſs and 30 Nuns were expell'd from hence in 1177. for their Incontinence, and others put in their Place. It recover'd its Reputation afterwards, when *Mary,* Daughter to *Edw.* I. and 13 Noblemens Daughters, were admitted Nuns here in 1285. Near this Place lies *Everley,* formerly the Seat of K. *Ina,* by which is the higheſt Hill in *Wiltſhire,* call'd *Suthbury-Hill,* on which are the Remains of vaſt Fortifications; and at *Eſtcourt* in the Neighbourhood, near a *Roman* Cauſey, ſome Urns were dug up in 1693.

19. *Stone-henge* on *Salisbury-Plain,* 2 m. W. of *Ambersbury,* and 6 N. W. of *Salisbury.* Authors are divided about the Occaſion of this Monument, which is reckon'd one of the Wonders of the Kingdom. How ſuch Stones ſhould come thither, ſince the adjacent Country wants common Stones for Building, is matter of Surprize; and ſome therefore think them to be artificial Stones, made up of Sand, and cemented by a glutinous Matter. But Dr. *Gibſon* thinks it to be natural, wherein he agrees with Mr. *Jones.* The Doctor offers ſeveral Arguments to prove that it is not a *Roman* Monument, nor a Place of Chriſtian Sepulture, becauſe pieces of burnt Bones are frequently found here, and that Sacrifices and burning of the Dead grew out of uſe where Chriſtianity was receiv'd; and that it is not a *Daniſh* Monument, becauſe it is mention'd by *Nennius* 200 Years almoſt before they had any conſiderable footing in the Iſland. He therefore thinks it more probable to be a *Britiſh* Monument for ſome Victory, becauſe there are ſome like it both in *Scotland* and *Wales,* where the *Romans* and *Danes* never came. We refer the Curious to the Doctor's Notes on *Camden* for further Particulars; and ſhall give his Deſcription of it as follows: It ſtands on a riſing Ground encompaſs'd with a deep Trench about 30 foot broad; it has 3 Entrances from the Plain, the chief of which is towards the N. E. and at each of them on the outſide of the Trench are rais'd 2 huge Stones Gatewiſe, parallel to which on the inſide are 2 leſſer ones: After paſſing the Ditch, we aſcend 35 Yards before we come to the Work itſelf, which conſiſts of 4 Circles of Stones, and the outermoſt Circle is 100 Foot Diameter. The Stones of it are 4 Yards high, 2 broad, and 1 thick. Two Yards and a half within this great Circle is a Range of leſſer Stones. Three Yards further is the chief Part of the Work, which Mr. *Jones* calls the Cell. 'Tis of an irregular Figure, made up of 2 Rows of Stones. The outermoſt conſiſts of great upright ones, 20 Foot high, 2 Yards broad, and one thick; theſe are coupled at Top by large tranſom Stones like Architraves, 7 Foot long, and 3 ½ thick. Within this lies another Row of pyramidal Stones above 6 Foot high. In the innermoſt Part there was a Stone not much above the Surface of the Earth, 4 Foot broad, and 16 Foot long. Upon the whole, the Doctor thinks it to have been built by the *Britons,* after the *Romans* came in, and to be a rude Imitation of ſome of their Structures.

20. *Ludgerſhall,* 8 m. N. E. of *Ambersbury,* and 59 W. from *London,* is a very antient Bor. by Preſcription, and was the Reſidence of ſeveral Kings, as appears by ſome Precepts in the Exchequer to the High Sheriff of *Wilts,* to lay in Proviſions againſt the King's coming to his Caſtle there. K. *John* reſided here during part of the Barons Wars. 'Tis now a ſmall Place in a delightful Country and healthy Air. 'Tis govern'd by a Bailiff annually choſen at the Court-Leet of General *Webb,* who is Lord of the Manor. It ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. choſe by the Majority of the Freeholders; has a Market on Wedneſd. and Fairs on St. *James's* Day and *Sept.* 8.

21. *Mere,* 7 m. S. of *Warminſter,* has a Market on Tueſd. and is a great Staple for Wool.

22. *Hindon,* 5 m. E. of *Mere,* and 80 W. of *London,* is a Bor. by Preſcription. The Memb. of Parl. are choſe by a Majority of the Inhabitants paying Scot and Lot, and return'd by the Bailiff, who is, during Life, under the Bp of *Wincheſter.* 'Tis a ſmall but pleaſant Town, encompaſs'd with fine Downs. Here's a Church, or rather Chappel of Eaſe to *Eaſt-Knoyles,* a Market on Thurſd. and Fairs on the Monday before *Whitſun*-tide, and on St. *Luke's* Day. *Warder*-Caſtle, 3 m. S. of *Hindon,* gives Title to the Ld *Arundel* of *Warder,* whoſe Predeceſſor was made E. by K. *Jam.* I. and a Count of the Empire by the Emp. *Rodolph* II. for his extraordinary Valour at the taking *Gran* in *Hungary* from the *Turks,* when he took their Standard with his own Hand.

23. *Wilton,* 11 m. E. from *Hindon,* and 72 W. from *London,* a Bor. by Preſcription, govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, Town-Clerk, Mayor's Serjeants, and the King's Bailiff. The Burgeſſes are not confin'd to a ſet Number, and have all Votes for Memb. of Parl. Here's a ſmall Market on Wedneſd. and Fairs on *April* 25. *Sept.* 1. and *Nov.* 2. for all manner of Cattel, eſpecially Sheep, and other Commodities. It was formerly the chief Town of the County, was a Biſhop's See, and very populous in the *Saxon* Times, and had an antient Nunnery built by *Editha,* Wife to St. *Edward.* The chief Decay of the Town was occaſion'd by the Biſhop of *Salisbury's* turning the Road into the Weſtern Counties from it. The E. of *Pembroke* has a ſtately Houſe built from the Ruins of the Abbey. 'Tis the Place where the Sheriffs keep their Courts; and the Knights of the Shire are elected here.

24. *Old Sarum,* 2 m. N. E. of *Wilton,* and 70 W. from *London.* 'Tis a Place of Antiquity, and by the Ruins of the Walls appears to have been ſtrong, and ¼ a m. round. 'Tis now reduc'd to a mean Village, and only noted for ſending 2 Memb. to Parl. choſen by 10 Electors who have Lands adjoining to it, and are ſtiled Burgeſſes and Freeholders.

25. *New Sarum,* or *Salisbury,* 5 m. S. E. of *Wilton,* and 70 W. from *London.* 'Twas the antient *Sorbiodunum,* and grew conſiderable upon the removal of the Inhabitants from *Old Sarum* for want of Water, &c. and its being too much expos'd to Winds. Soon after their Removal,

Richard Poor their Biſhop laid the Foundation of the great Church in *Salisbury* in 1220, having recommended to all Prieſts in his Dioceſe to put dying Perſons in mind of contributing towards it. 'Tis a very ſtately Pile, ſtrong-built, with double-croſs Iſles; and has ſuch a venerable Grandeur, as amazes Spectators. 'Twas 43 Years a building, and dedicated in 1258, K. *Hen.* III. being preſent. 'Tis ſaid to have as many Gates as Months in the Year, as many Windows as Days, and as many Pillars and Pilaſters as Hours. The Tower and Steeple is from the Floor of the Church 410 foot high. On the S. ſide of the Church is the Cloiſter, as large, and of as fine Workmanſhip as any in *England*. It has a Dean, a Chanter, a Chancellor, a Treaſurer, and had 55 Prebends, now reduc'd to 41, beſides 4 annex'd to the Dignities of the Biſhop, Dean, Chanter, and Treaſurer. The Biſhop has a ſtately Palace adjoining to the Cloiſter. Some of the Prebendaries are Canons Reſident, and have very good Houſes near the Church, inclos'd by a Wall a-part from the Town. Here's a Library built and furniſh'd by the famous Biſhop *Jewel*; and a Chapter-Houſe of a large Octogonal Figure, ſupported by a ſmall Marble Pillar in the middle; and a College built and endow'd by Bp *Ward*, for 10 Miniſters Widows. In that Part of the Suburbs call'd *Harnham*, there was a College for Scholars, who retir'd thither upon ſome Diſturbance at *Oxford*, ſtudied Univerſity Learning here, and upon a Teſtimonial from their Chancellor, receiv'd their Degrees at *Oxford*: But this is now diſus'd. Beyond this lies *Harnham*-Bridge, a ſtately Structure, the building of which brought the great Weſtern Road this Way, and occaſion'd the Decay of *Wilton*. It is reckon'd the ſecond City in this Part of *England*, is very ſpacious, has one of the beſt Market-Places in *England*, well furniſh'd with Neceſſaries; and every Street is ſupplied with a Stream of Water. The Town ſtands pleaſantly in a Vale on the R. *Avon*. It is populous, has 3 Pariſh-Churches, beſides the Cathedral; was incorporated firſt by K. *James*, and laſt by Q. *Anne*, by the Stile of Mayor and Commonalty; and conſiſts of a Mayor, High-Steward, Recorder, Deputy-Recorder, and 24 Aldermen, 10 of whom are Juſtices, beſides the preceding Mayor; and they have a Common-Council of 30 Memb. The 2 Parl. Men are elected by the Corporation only. The chief Trade is Linſeys and Flannels. Here are Markets on Tueſd. and Saturd. and Fairs on *Twelfth-tide*, *Lady-Day*, *Whitſun-tide*, and *Michaelmas*. This City has given Title of Earl to many Families, and to that of the *Cecills* ſince the Reign of K. *James* I.

26. *Downeton*, 4 m. S. of *Salisbury*, and 72 W. from *London*, lies in a pleaſant Plain, is water'd by the *Avon*, and has been a Bor. by Preſcription almoſt ſince the Conqueſt, and famous for being the Summer Seat of *Beauvois* E. of *Southampton*, ſo much celebrated by Poets for his Valour. The Mayor is annually choſe at the Court-Leet of Sir *James Aſhe* Ld of the Manor, under the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. The Memb. of Parl. are choſe by the Freeholders. Here's a ſmall Market on Thurſd. and Fairs on *April* 12. and St. *Matthew*'s Day.

There are ſo many Monuments of Battels and Encampments in this County, that we can't take notice of all: But Dr. *Gibſon* ſays, that at *Silbury* there's the largeſt and moſt uniform Burrow perhaps in *England*, ſuppos'd to be the Place where *Ceol* King of the W. *Saxons* was kill'd. About ½ a m. from hence is *Aubury*, a Monument more conſiderable in it ſelf than known to the World, a Village of the ſame Name being built within it, and out of its Stones. 'Tis encompaſs'd with a Rampart as high and large as that at *Wincheſter*. On the N. W. ſide of the County, betwixt it and *Glouceſterſhire*, there's the Remains of a Trench call'd *Wanſdike*, which ſome think was a Boundary betwixt the Dominions of the W. *Saxons* and *Mercians*: But Dr. *Gibſon* thinks it to have been a Rampart againſt the *Britons*. The Rampire and Graff are very large, and the former lies on the South-ſide. There are ſeveral others of leſs Note ſtill viſible on the Plains, eſpecially about *Stonehenge*.

VI. *BERKSHIRE*,

HAS *Wiltſhire* on the W. part of *Oxfordſhire*, *Buckinghamſhire*, *Middleſex*, and *Surrey* on the E. part of *Oxfordſhire* on the N. and *Hampſhire* on the S. The greateſt Length E. and W. is about 40 m. and the greateſt Breadth S. and N. 25; but very unequal, being much indented with *Oxfordſhire*. Authors differ ſo much about the Origin of the Name, that 'tis not worth inſiſting on: Whether it come from a *Saxon* Word, ſignifying Box-Wood, or from the *Saxons* holding their Aſſemblies under a bare Oak. The Commodities of this County are Wheat, Flower, Barley, Malt, in which few Shires exceed it, Oak, and other Wood, Cattel, wild Fowl, and Cloth, tho not ſo remarkable for the latter as formerly, when *Reading* and *Newbury* drove the greateſt Clothing Trade in *England*. The fruitfulleſt Part of the County is what lies on the *Thames* and *Kennet*, and in the Vale of *Whitehorſe*, ſo call'd from the Shape of a Horſe on the ſide of a Chalky Hill, ſuppos'd to have been made there in the Time of the *Saxons*, who had the White Horſe for their Arms. The People have a Cuſtom about *Midſummer* to go and weed the Ground, to keep the Horſe in Shape and Colour, and then end the Day in Merriment. In ſhort, 'tis one of the pleaſanteſt Counties in *England*. The Air is generally healthful. The W. Parts abound with Wood; and the *Thames* contributes much to its Trade, by conveying the Commodities to *London*; which makes the Lands here bear a high Price, ſo that few Proprietors care to part with 'em. 'Tis reckon'd to contain 527000 Acres, 16906 Houſes, 12 Market-Towns, 20 Hundreds, and 140 Pariſhes. It ſends 9 Memb. to Parl. lies in the Dioceſe of *Sarum*, and has given Title of E. to a Branch of the Family of *Howard* ſince the Reign of K. *Jam.* I.

Places of Note, are,

1. *Farringdon*, in the N. W. Part, 4 m. N. E. from *Highworth* in *Wiltſhire*, and 56 W. from *London*, near the *Owſe*. It was antiently fortified; but now chiefly noted for its well frequented Market on Tueſd. 'Tis pleaſantly ſituate, and has Fairs on *Feb.* 2. *Aug.* 24. and *Oct.* 18. Here's a large handſome Church.

2. *Abingdon*, 10 m. E. from *Farringdon*, and 46 W. from *London*. The *Thames* is navigable here by Barges. It is very antient, and is the Town for all publick Buſineſs in the County. It gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Bertie*, deſcended from the E. of *Lindſey*. 'Tis handſome, and well built, had one of the fineſt and richeſt Abbeys in *England*, and was antiently famous for Synods held here. It increas'd much by the building of *Burford* and *Culham* Bridges, which brought the great W. Country Road thro this Town. Here's one of the fineſt Market-Houſes in *England*, built on lofty Pillars, with a large Hall above for the Aſſizes, and a large Market-Place, which is conſiderable for Barley. Great Quantities of Malt are made here, and ſent to *London*. 'Tis pretty large, govern'd by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, 2 Bailiffs, 12 principal Burgeſſes, and a Town-Clerk. Here are Markets on Mond. and Frid. for Corn and Cattel; and Fairs on the firſt Mond. in *Lent*, St. *Mark*'s Day, *June* 9. St. *James*'s Day, *Sept.* 8. and St. *Andrew*'s Day. It has 2 Churches, a beautiful Croſs, and ſends 1 Memb. to Parl. choſen by the Mayor, Bailiffs, and 9 Aldermen. 'Twas made a Bor. and Corporation by Q. *Mary*. Here's a Free-School, a Charity-School, and 2 Alms-Houſes.

3. *Wantage*, 7 m. S. W. of *Abingdon*, was formerly a Royal Ville, and the Birth-Place of K. *Alfred*. It has a Market on Saturdays, and Fairs on *July* 7. and *Oct.* 6.

4. *Wallingford*, 10 m. E. of *Wantage*, and 38 W. of *London*. 'Tis a very antient Town, was a Bor. in *Edw.* the Confeſſor's Time, wall'd, and has a ſtrong Caſtle. 'Twas formerly reckon'd impregnable, and had 14 Pariſh-Churches. Some *Roman* Coins have been found in this Place; by which 'tis ſuppos'd to have been the Seat of a King in their Times. It lies in a fruitful Soil upon the *Thames*, navigable here by Barges, and over it a ſtately Stone Bridge 303 Yards long, with 19 Arches, and 4 Draw-bridges. 'Twas incorporated firſt by K. *H.* II. and laſt by K *Char.* II. and is govern'd by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, 5 Aldermen, Juſtices, a Town-Clerk, 2 Bailiffs, a Chamberlain, and 18 Aſſiſtants. 'Tis pretty large, populous, well built, has 2 Churches, Markets on Tueſd. and Frid. and Fairs on the Thurſd. before *Eaſter*, *June* 24. *Sept.* 28. and *Dec.* 6. It ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. choſe by the Mayor, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty, being about 150. It has a well built Town-Hall, where the Aſſizes are ſometimes held, and Quarter-Seſſions for the Bor. which is a diſtinct Juriſdiction within it ſelf.

5. *Langborn*, 4 m. S. W. of *Wantage*, has its Name from a little R. that riſes near it, which, contrary to other Rs. is higheſt in Summer, and almoſt dry in Winter. There are 2 *Langborns*, Upper and Lower; the latter is biggeſt, has a Market on Frid. and 3 Fairs, on *May* 1. *Whitmonday*, and *Sept.* 21.

6. *Eaſt Ilſley*, 7 m. E. from *Langborn*, has a Market on Wedneſd.

7. *Hungerford*, 6 m. S. of *Langborn*, in a mooriſh Situation on the R. *Kennet*, which is fam'd for Pike, Eels, Dace, Trouts, and Crawfiſh. It has a Market on Wedneſd. and a Fair on *Aug.* 10. The Conſtable of the Town, choſe annually, is Lord of the Manor, which is held immediately of the Crown. They have a Horn here that holds about a Quart, which, by an Inſcription on it, appears to have been given by *John* of *Gaunt*, together with a Grant of the Rial Fiſhing, as they call it, in a certain Part of the R. This Town is a great Thoroughfare, lying in the Road between *London* and *Bath*, *Briſtol*, and other Places in the W. by which it chiefly ſubſiſts.

8. *Newbury*, 7 m. Eaſt of *Hungerford*. It aroſe out of the Ruins of the antient *Spinæ*, now call'd *Speenham-Land* a ſmall Village about a m. N. W. part of which reaches as far as the new Town, and has ſeveral Inns of good Accommodation. *Newbury* is a Place of ſome Antiquity, ſeated in a fruitful Plain on the R. *Kennet*, and was noted for its Clothing Trade, now diminiſh'd. The famous *Jack* of *Newbury* was the greateſt Clothier in *England* in the Reign of *Hen.* VIII. kept 100 Looms in his Houſe, and march'd with 100 of his own Men, arm'd and cloth'd at his own Charge, againſt the *Scots* at *Flodden*. The Streets are ſpacious; and here's a large Market-Place, with a Guildhall. The Town is govern'd by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, Aldermen, and capital Burgeſſes. The Market is kept on Thurſd. and well ſtor'd with Corn, and other Commodities. It has Fairs on *June* 24. *Aug.* 24. *Nov.* 30. the firſt Mond. in *Lent*, and *Aſcenſion-Day*. The Town is very pleaſant, and has all ſorts of Proviſions and Neceſſaries very cheap. Here's a Charity-School for forty Boys. The Town gives Title of Baron to the D. of *Southampton*. The Inhabitants preſerve great Numbers of Trouts, Eels, and the beſt Crawfiſh, in Trunks in running Streams.

9. *Reading*, 13 m. N. E. of *Newbury*, and 32 W. from *London*. It exceeds all the other Towns in this County, for the Neatneſs of its Streets, the Fineneſs of its Buildings, its Wealth, and Reputation in the Manufacture of Cloth. It ſtands on the R. *Kennet*, where it falls into the R. *Thames*, and has ſeveral Bridges over them. K. *Hen.* I. founded a magnificent Abbey here, in which himſelf was interr'd, with his Daughter *Maud*, who was not only a King's Daughter, but a King's Wife, and a King's Mother. This Abbey is now converted into a Royal Seat, with a very fine Stable adjoining for the King's Horſes. The *Kennet* is navigable to this Place, by Barges of 110 Ton; and 'tis deſign'd to be made ſo to *Newbury*. This Town is reckon'd the largeſt and moſt conſiderable in the County. The chief Trade of late is in Malt, that of Cloth being much diminiſh'd. Parliaments were held here formerly. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, High Steward, 12 Aldermen, and as many Burgeſſes, or Aſſiſtants. It ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. who are elected by the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty, making together about 600 Electors. Here was formerly a ſtrong Caſtle, but demoliſh'd by *Hen.* I. It has 3 Pariſh-Churches. The Market is on Saturd. and their Fairs on *May* 2. *July* 25. and *Sept.* 21. Here's an Hoſpital founded and liberally endow'd by Archbp. *Laud*, Son of a Clothier in this Town. The County-Aſſizes are uſually kept here.

10. *Ockingham*, 5 m. S. E. of *Reading*, has a Market on Tueſdays, and Fairs on *June* 11, and *Aug.* 29. It has ſome Trade in Clothing and Silk Stockings. 'Tis pretty large, has a fair Market-Houſe, is the chief Town in *Windſor*-Foreſt, and is govern'd by an Alderman, Recorder, and Capital Burgeſſes. It gave Title of Baron to the late Prince *George* of *Denmark*.

11. *Wind-*

11. *Windſor*, 9 m. N.E. of *Ockingham*, and 20 W. of *London*. The R. *Thames* is navigable hither by Barges. It is call'd *Windleſhore* in *Edw.* the Confeſſor's Charter, wherein he gave it to the Monks of *Weſtminſter*; but *William* the *Norman* re-annex'd it to the Crown, and gave them *Wokendune* and *Ferings* in exchange. It has ſince that time been a Royal Seat, than which none can have a more pleaſant Situation. It ſtands on a high Hill, which riſes with a gentle Aſcent, and has an admirable Proſpect of the R. and the Country round it. The Front over-looks a large Valley, chequer'd with Corn-Fields, Meadows, and Groves; and behind it are many Hills, cover'd with Woods, as if Nature had fram'd it for a Place of Hunting. This occaſion'd many Kings to chuſe it as a Place of Retreat in Summer. The Victorious K. *Edw.* III. who conquer'd *France*, was born here; he new built the Caſtle from the Ground, and made it as big as a little City, ſtrengthened it with Ditches and ſquare Stone Towers, and had *John* K. of *France* and *David* K. of *Scots* Priſoners here at once. Here he alſo inſtituted the Noble Order of the Garter, to encourage Military Men, under the Protection of St. *George*, a *Cappadocian* Knight, who was reckon'd the Patron of *England*. Yet *Camden* ſays, that *W. Dethick*, Garter-King at Arms, ſhew'd him a Book of the firſt Inſtitution of this Order, wherein 'tis aſcrib'd to K. *Rich.* I. in his War againſt the *Turks* and *Saracens*, while he beſieg'd *Cyprus* and *Acon*. They alledge he was mov'd to it by an Apparition of St. *George*; upon which he faſten'd to the Legs of ſome of his choſen Knights a piece of Leather, whereby he put them in mind of the future Glory he promiſed them, in caſe they conquer'd: So that it would ſeem *Edw.* III. did only revive and improve the Order. Some ſay the Badge of the Garter was given, becauſe it was the Word in the Battel of *Creſſy*, wherein he prov'd victorious over the *French*. Others ſay, it was from that King's taking up the Garter of the Counteſs of *Salisbury*, a beautiful Lady, who dropt it as ſhe was dancing; and that the King, ſeeing his Nobles laugh at it, told them, the Time ſhould ſpeedily come when the greateſt Honour imaginable ſhould be paid to that Garter; and that when he inſtituted the Order, he made that Motto, *Hony Soit qui mal y penſe*, Evil to him who Evil thinks, to be embroider'd upon it in Letters of Gold. This is the common Opinion: but our beſt Hiſtorians agree, it was upon his Victory at *Creſſy* above-mention'd, that he broke the Power of *France*; and that the meaning of the Motto is, 'May he be aſham'd that thinks 'ill either of the Order it ſelf, or of his Title to the Crown of *France*;' which occaſion'd the Inſtitution. The Knights have at no time exceeded 26, and among theſe have been 8 Emperors, 47 Kings and Queens, including thoſe of *England*, and above 60 other Princes, for the moſt part Sovereigns; which has made it the moſt Noble Order of Knighthood in the World. The Caſtle has been enlarg'd and beautify'd by many of his Succeſſors, and particularly *Char.* II. who laid out great Sums in the Repair and Furniture of this Palace, adorn'd it with a noble Magazine of Arms, and beautify'd the Lodgings by curious Paintings and other Improvements, which were continued by *Jam.* II. and *Will.* III. and perform'd by that famous Maſter of Painting, *Varrio*, a *Neapolitan*; ſo that the Lodgings, for State, Beauty, and Convenience, are as fine as any in *Europe*, and larger and higher than thoſe of *Verſailles*. The Caſtle conſiſts of two ſquare Courts, with a Tower betwixt them. The inner Square is the Royal Palace, and has a very fine Statue of *Charles* II. on Horſe-back. Round this Square on the out-ſide, is a noble Terraſs-Walk fac'd with Free-ſtone, from whence there is a fine Proſpect of the neighbouring Country. The Entrance to the Royal Apartment is through a Veſtibulo ſupported by Pillars, with antique Buſto's in the Niches. From hence lie the great Stairs to the Apartments; and on the other ſide are the Stairs to St. *George*'s Hall. The Domes of both Stair-Caſes are painted. At the Heads of thoſe Stairs are Guard-Halls, embelliſh'd with Arms of ſeveral ſorts, artfully diſpos'd into Figures. We cannot inſiſt on the particulars of the Pictures and other noble Paintings in the ſeveral Rooms, but they are all Maſter-pieces of their kind. St. *George*'s Hall is very broad and long, and one of the fineſt Rooms in the World. Here the Knights are entertain'd at their Inſtallation. The Hiſtory-Paintings on the Cieling and Walls are admirable. At the upper-end is the Picture of *Will.* III. on a Throne 10 Steps high, and above it St. *George* killing a Dragon. From the Hall one enters the Chappel, which is admirably painted with the Hiſtory of the New Teſtament on the Ceiling and Walls. The Tower betwixt the inner and outer Court is high, built after the manner of an Amphitheatre, and has noble Apartments for the Governour or Conſtable. On the Top of this Tower the Standard is erected when the Court or Conſtable is here. The lower or outer Court is as broad as the other, but much larger. Here ſtands the Chappel of the Order dedicated to St. *George*, a ſtately *Gothick* Structure, and on one ſide of it the Houſes of the Dean and Canons. Here are the Bodies of ſeveral Kings entomb'd; and the Roof is adorn'd with the Arms of the firſt Sovereign and 25 Companions; and in the Choir are 26 Seats or Stalls for the Knights, with the Banner of their Arms above each; and on the S. ſide of the Choir is an Oratory for Prayers twice a Day. Here are ſeveral Monuments of great Men; and the Altar-piece in the Chappel is a noble Piece, repreſenting the Lord's Supper. At the W. end are the ſinging Mens Houſes, with a Garden to each. This Square is ſurrounded by a high Wall and Towers; and at each Entrance of the Square, there is a ſtone Bridge and a Gate; and at the bottom of this Square is the Library. K. *Edw.* III. founded the College for a Cuſtos, 12 Secular Canons, 13 Prieſts, 4 Clerks, 6 Choriſters, 26 Alms-Knights, and other Officers, to the Honour of St. *George* and *Edw.* the Confeſſor; and they were afterwards incorporated by the Name of the Dean and Canons of the free Chappel of St. *George*. The poor Knights are now but 18, with an annual Allowance, and a little Cell for each round the Square. They wear a Caſſock of red Cloth with a purple Mantle, and St. *George*'s Croſs on their left Shoulder. Their Stalls are in the middle of the Choir, below thoſe of the Knights of the Order; and they are oblig'd by their Rules to go twice a Day to Church to pray for the Sovereign and Knights Companions. We refer to Mr. *Aſhmole* for the Habit, Enſigns, Officers, Qualifications, and the manner of naming and inſtalling the Knights of the Order.

The Town of *Windſor* has ſince the Conqueror's time belong'd to the Crown. It conſiſts of ſeveral Streets about the Caſtle, but the chief one looks to the S. adorn'd with handſome Houſes and a Town-Hall. The Increaſe of this Town is owing to the Caſtle, as is the Decay of *Old Windſor*, from which, by way of Diſtinction, this is call'd New. 'Twas made a free Bor. by *Edw.* I. who granted it great Privileges by his Charter in the 5th of his Reign. The Corporation conſiſts of a Mayor, High-Steward, Under-Steward, 10 Aldermen, whereof the Mayor is one; 3 Benchers or Aſſiſtants, 2 Bailiffs, a Town-Clerk, and 15 younger Brethren. It ſends two Memb. to Parl. who are elected by the Inhabitants at large, about 300 in Number; and the Indenture is executed by the Sheriff on one part, and by the Mayor and Inhabitants on the other. Here's a Market on Saturd. for Corn, Cattel, &c. and Fairs on *Eaſter*-Tueſd. for Wool and Leather, and on *Midſummer*-Day, and *Oct.* 13. for Cattel and other Commodities. The Freemen here are exempted from all Tolls of Bridges, Markets, and Fairs. The Manor or Honour of *Windſor* has Juriſdiction over many Lordſhips, as the Dean and Canons have over ſeveral Peculiars. The Manor of the Bor. was leaſed to the Corporation by *Jam.* I. on paying a Quit-Rent of 4 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* to the Crown. There is a noble Family of this Sirname, who derive their Origin from a Caſtellan or Conſtable of this Caſtle in the Reign of *Will.* I. 'Tis divided into the Branches of the E. of *Plymouth* and Ld *Montjoy*. Here is a little Palace near the little Park, in which the late Queen delighted. This Park is about 3 m. round, and has pleaſant ſhady Walks. Next to this is the great Park, 14 m. round, and ſtock'd with all manner of Game for the Sovereign's Diverſion.

The reſt of *Berkſhire* S. from *Windſor* abounds with Woods and Groves, and is commonly call'd *Windſor*-Foreſt. 'Tis well ſtock'd every where with Game, and one of the largeſt in *England*.

12. *Maidenhead*, 5 m. N.W. of *Windſor*, has a large Wooden-Bridge over the *Thames*, is a great Thorow-fare in the *Bath*-Road, and full of Inns. It has a Market on Wedneſd. The *Thames* is navigable here by Barges. Some derive the Name from the Head of one of the 11000 Virgins martyr'd with St. *Urſula*; which Father *Sirmond*, the Jeſuit, owns to be a Fable occaſion'd by the Ignorance of the Monks, and ſays, that in an antient MS. Martyrology he found *Urſula & Undecimilla* VV.MM. i.e. *Urſula* and *Undecimilla*, Virgins and Martyrs: So that thro Ignorance they made *Undecimilla*, the Name of one Virgin, 11000. This Town was incorporated by *Edw.* III. and they had a new Charter from *Jam.* II. incorporating them by the Name of Mayor and Aldermen, with Liberty to chuſe a High-Steward and a Steward; ſo that they are govern'd by a High-Steward, a Mayor, a Steward, and 10 Aldermen. The Mayor, Steward, and the Mayor of the preceding Year, are Juſtices of the Peace. The Mayor is Clerk of the Market, Coroner, and Judge of the Court, which he is oblig'd to hold once in 3 Weeks, and oftner by adjournment. He holds a Seſſion twice a Year, and with the Aldermen has Power to make By-Laws for the Corporation. He and they chuſe 2 Serjeants, who bear the Mace; and out of the 10 Aldermen are yearly choſe 2 Bridge-Maſters to take care of the Bridge; for the Maintenance of which, the Corporation has the Tolls allow'd them both over and under the Bridge, and 3 Trees *per Ann.* out of *Windſor*-Foreſt. Here's a Jail for Debtors and Felons, a Market on Wedneſd. and Fairs on *Whit*-Wedneſd. St. *Mary Magdalen*'s Day, and on St. *Thomas Apoſtle*. Here's an Alms-Houſe for 8 poor Men and their Wives, and a Chappel peculiar to the Corporation; the Miniſter being choſe by the Inhabitants in a Common-Hall, and being not oblig'd to attend the Biſhop's Viſitation.

VII. *HAMPSHIRE*,

HAS *Wiltſhire* and *Dorſetſhire* on the W. *Surrey* and *Suſſex* on the E. *Berkſhire* on the N. and the Iſle of *Wight* and the Sea on the S. The Form is irregular, being indented by the neighbouring Counties. Including the Iſle of *Wight*, 'tis 57 m. S. and N. and the greateſt Breadth E. and W. is about 52. It abounds with Corn, Wood, and Paſture: And tho much of their arable Land be ſtony, the Stones are thought to contribute to its Fertility, by keeping the Soil warm, and protecting the tender Blade from blaſting Winds; ſo that the Land ſells here for 25 or 26 Years Purchaſe. The Air in moſt Parts is healthful; and even that by the Creeks of the Sea, and on the Borders of *Suſſex*, is better than the Hundreds of *Eſſex*, and the Coaſt of *Kent*. 'Tis well water'd with Rivers and Brooks; and here's plenty of Freſh-water and Sea Fiſh, particularly Lobſters, Soals, and Flounders, as good as any in *England*. Here's ſtore of Black Cattel; and it excels moſt Counties in Sheep, Hogs, and Bees. They have great Flocks of Sheep on the Downs, which are excellent Meat, and yield plenty of Wool; tho their Clothing Trade is not ſo good as formerly. Their Hogs make the beſt Bacon in *England*, being fed in the Foreſts during the Acorn Seaſon, ſo that it comes little ſhort of that of *Weſtphalia*. Their Bees yield ſtore of Honey of different Natures, according to the Variety of the Soil. That collected from the Heath is the worſt; but that gather'd in the Champain Country is twice the Value, and yields about 10 *l. per* Barrel. The Wax of both ſorts is equally good. The Foreſts in this County furniſh Oak for Men of War and Merchant-Ships.

This County lies in the Dioceſe of *Winchеſter*, is divided into 19 Hundreds, and 253 Pariſhes, contains one City, 20 Market-Towns, 1312500 Acres, 9 Foreſts, 29 Parks, 162350 People, and ſends 26 Memb. to Parl.

Places of Note, are,

1. *Kingſclere*, 5 m. S. from *Newbury* in *Berkſhire*, formerly a Seat of the *Saxon* Kings, has a well frequented Market on Tueſd. and an annual Fair.

2. *Whitchurch*, 6 m. S.W. of *Kingſclere*, and 53 W. from *London*. 'Tis a ſmall Town, but well ſituate and water'd. The chief Trade is in Shalloons and Serges. It has been a Bor. Time out of mind. The Mayor is annually choſe at a Court-Leet, held by the Dean and Chapter of *Winchеſter*, who are Lords of the Manor. The Memb. of Parl.

Parl. are elected by a Majority of the antient Freeholders. Here's a Market on Frid. and Fairs on the third Thurſd. in *June*, and ſecond Thurſd. in *October*.

3. *Baſingſtoke*, 10 m. N. E. of *Whitchurch*, has a good Market on Wedneſd. for Corn, and a Fair on *Michaelmas-Day*. Here's a great Trade in Malt, and 'tis a noted Thoroughfare from *London* to the W. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, 7 Aldermen, 7 Burgeſſes, *&c.* Here's a neighbouring Brook that abounds with Trouts; and a curious Chappel built by the firſt Ld *Sands*, with the Hiſtory of the Apoſtles, Prophets, and Diſciples, curiouſly deſcrib'd on the Roof. The firſt Vines in *England* are ſaid to have been planted here, in the Time of the Emperor *Probus*. *Baſing*, a large Seat belonging to the D. of *Bolton*, lies in the Neighbourhood; but having ſuffer'd much in the Civil Wars, is not ſo noble and magnificent as formerly. From part of the Ruins, the late Duke built another at *Hawkwood* Park, about a m. diſtant, which is very ſtately; and he has another noble Seat at *Abbot's-Stone*, within ſight of the other two.

4. *Andover*, 6 m. S. W. of *Whitchurch*, and 58 W. from *London*. It ſtands on the R. *Ande* in an open Country, is populous, well built, has one Church, a good Trade in Malt and Shalloons, was incorporated ſoon after the Conqueſt, and afterwards by Q. *Eliz.* The Corporation conſiſts of a Bailiff, a High Steward, Recorder, and 20 approv'd Men, out of whom are choſen 2 Juſtices, and 12 capital Burgeſſes. It ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. elected by the Majority of the Corporation. Here's a good Market on Saturd. and Fairs on Frid. the third Week of *Lent*, on *May-Day*, and on *Sept.* 28. at *Way-Hill*, which is one of the greateſt in *England*, eſpecially for Sheep, Hops, and Cheeſe. Here's a Free-School and Hoſpital. This Town gives Title of Viſcount to the Family of *Berkſhire*. On *Quarle* Hills, in the Neighbourhood, are the Remains of old Encampments.

5. *Odiham*, 5 m. S. E. of *Baſingſtoke*, has a Market on Saturd. It had formerly a Royal Palace, and ſtrong Caſtle, and was a Free Borough.

6. *Alton*, 5 m. S. of *Odiham*, has a Market on Saturd.

7. *Stockbridge*, 6 m. S. of *Andover*, and 59 m. W. from *London*, is govern'd by a Bailiff, Conſtable, and Serjeant. All that pay to the Church and Poor in the Town, have a Vote in electing the 2 Memb. of Parl. Here's a Market on Thurſd. and Fairs on *Holy Thurſday*, St. *Peter*'s and St. *Luke*'s Days, for all ſorts of Cattel, eſpecially Sheep, *&c.* 'Tis a great Thorowfare, and depends chiefly on its Inns, which are very convenient.

8. *Alresford*, 8 m. S. W. of *Alton*, has a great Market on Thurſd. eſpecially for Sheep, and all ſorts of Proviſion, and Fairs on *Holy Thurſday* and *Midſummer*-Day. It has a handſome Market-Houſe, and is well built.

9. *Winchester*, 7 m. S. E. from *Stockbridge*, and 53 W. from *London*. 'Tis a very antient City, and was the Metrop. of the antient *Belgæ*. 'Tis thought the *Roman* Emperors had their Imperial Weaving Shops here, where Clothes were made for the Emperor and Army, Sails, Linen, and other Neceſſaries. Some think the Emperor had a Procurator here to take care of his Dogs, thoſe of *Britain* being highly eſteem'd; ſo that the *Gauls* us'd them for Soldiers, and the *Romans* bred them up for Sports in their Amphitheatre, and for Hunting. They pretend to ſhew *Arthur*'s Round Table in the Town-Hall; but it plainly appears to have been of a later Date, and is probably one of thoſe at which the Combatants ſat during the Tournaments, to prevent Diſputes about Precedency. There are Ruins of ſome *Roman* Structures near the Cathedral, and the Remains of one of their Camps in the Neighbourhood. This Town was the Reſidence of the W. *Saxon* Kings, adorn'd with many magnificent Churches, and dignified with an Epiſcopal See. It has been remarkable for the Marriage and Birth of ſeveral Kings; and Parliaments were frequently held here. It was taken and retaken during the Civil Wars. The Houſes have a venerable Air of Antiquity. The Streets are broad and clean, and the Situation healthful and pleaſant, in a Valley betwixt 2 very ſteep Hills. It is wall'd, has 6 Gates, is a m. $\frac{1}{2}$ round, but has much waſt Ground within the Walls. Here was antiently a ſtrong Caſtle; but 'tis ſo decay'd, that 'tis ſcarce big enough for the Aſſizes, which are held here. K. *Char.* II. began a Palace on its Ruins, and deſign'd it ſhould be very magnificent, but never finiſh'd it. The S. ſide of it is 216 Foot, and the W. ſide 326. It was ſettled on the late Pr. *George* of *Denmark*, in caſe he had out-liv'd Q. *Anne*. Of 52 Pariſh-Churches that were here formerly, 9 only remain. The Cathedral was founded by *Kenel-Walch* K. of the W. *Saxons*, but much improv'd by his Succeſſors and the Biſhops of the See. It has been dedicated to ſeveral Patrons, but laſt to the Holy Trinity. 'Tis 345 Foot long, and 97 broad. The Front is as old as the *Saxon* Times. 'Tis of large ſquare Black Marble, ſupported by a plain Stone Pedeſtal, and the Sides ſet off with Bas Reliefs, repreſenting the Miracles of ſome Saints. The Biſhop's Throne has a Mitre, and the Arms of the See on the Pediment, and is ſupported by Fluted Columns of the *Corinthian* Order. The Seats of the Dean and Prebendaries are antient, adorn'd with Spire-Wood gilded, before them an Eagle with expanded Wings on a Pedeſtal of Braſs. The Aſcent to the Altar is by Marble Steps, and the Pavement curiouſly inlaid with Marble of different Colours, and the Altar-Piece is curiouſly carv'd. The great E. Window is remarkable for fine painted Glaſs, and the Pictures of ſome Saints and Biſhops. Several *Saxon* Kings were buried here; and the Tomb of *William Rufus*, with many other ſumptuous Monuments of Noblemen, are ſtill to be ſeen here. The Biſhop's fine Palace was deſtroy'd during the Civil Wars; but there's a handſome Structure built for him ſince. Here's a College in the Cathedral Church-Yard, well endow'd for 10 Miniſters Widows. In the Suburbs there's a neat College, built by Biſhop *William* of *Wickham*, for a Seminary to *New College* in *Oxford*, with Revenues for one Warden, 10 Fellows, 2 Maſters, 70 Scholars, 3 Chaplains, 3 Clerks, 1 Organiſt, 16 Choriſters, *&c.* and near it a fair Hoſpital. The City is water'd by the R. *Itching*. It was incorporated by Q. *Eliz.* and is govern'd by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, and Aldermen without Limitation, out of whom are choſen 6 Juſtices. Here are 2 Coroners, 2 Bailiffs, 24 Common-Council-Men, and a Town-Clerk. The 2 Memb. of Parl. are choſe by the Freemen. Here are Markets on Wedneſd. and Saturd. and Fairs on the firſt Mond. in *Lent*, St. *Swithin's* Day, *Oct.* 13. St. *Mary Magdalen*'s, and St. *Giles*'s.

10. *Rumſey*, 10 m. S. W. of *Wincheſter*, has a good Market on Saturd. is an antient Town, govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, 6 Aldermen, and 12 Burgeſſes. Here are many Clothiers, and Fairs on *Eaſter* Monday, *Aug.* 15. and St. *Simon* and *Jude*'s Day. Barges come up to the Town.

11. *Redbridge*, 3 m. N. W. of *Southampton*, is a thriving Town, Men of War and Merchant-Ships being built here.

12. *Waltham*, 7 m. S. E. of *Wincheſter*, has a weekly Market, and Barges come up to it.

13. *Peterſfield*, 13 m. N. E. of *Waltham*, and 45 S. W. of *London*, is a ſmall well-built Town, in a low fruitful Soil, ſurrounded with Hills. It had Charters ſoon after the Conqueſt, and ſome as low as Q. *Eliz.* but thro the Remiſneſs of the Mayor and Commonalty, the Family of the *Hamboroughs*, Lords of the Manor, have got all their Privileges, and at their Court the Mayor is annually choſen. It ſends 2 Memb. to Parl, choſen by the Majority of the Freeholders within and without the Bor. Here's a Chappel of Eaſe, a Market on Saturdays, and Fairs on St. *Peter*'s and St. *Andrew*'s Days. 'Tis a Thorow-fare to *Portſmouth*, and gave Title of Baroneſs to the Dutcheſs of that Name.

14. *Fording-Bridge*, 14 m. W. of *Southampton*, has a weekly Market, and a Fair on *Aug.* 28. Barges come up to it by the *Avon*.

15. *Southampton*, 14 m. E. of *Fording-Bridge*, and 63 m. S. W. of *London*, is the chief Town of the County, and gives Name to it. The Town lies betwixt the Rs. *Teſe* and *Itching*, ſuppoſed to be the old *Roman Clauſentium*, becauſe of the Ruins of Walls and Trenches, and *Roman* Coins found in the Neighbourhood. The *Daniſh* Kings often reſorted hither. 'Twas here where *Canute* K. of *Denmark* order'd his Chair to be ſet on the Shore as the Tide was coming in, and forbad it to approach him, or wet the Feet and Clothes of its Lord and Maſter: He ſat till he was wet, and then roſe up, and gave a juſt Rebuke to his Courtiers for their blaſphemous Flattery in alledging that his Power was more than human. 'Twas a flouriſhing Town in the time of the *Normans*, was burnt by the *French* in the Reign of *Edw.* III. but rebuilt in a more convenient Place, and ſtrongly fortified by a Caſtle, *&c.* It has been remarkable for many Events that we have not room to mention, and had a conſiderable Trade, which is much decay'd by War, *&c.* ſo that the Merchants great Houſes are now ruinous; yet it has ſtill ſome foreign Trade, a Collector, and other Cuſtom-Houſe Officers. The Streets are ſpacious, and there's one of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Mile that leads to the Dock where Ships of conſiderable Burden may ride. 'Tis a Town and County of itſelf, was incorporated firſt by *Hen.* II. confirm'd by K. *John*, made a Town and County by *Hen.* VI. and laſt by *Char.* I. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, 9 Juſtices, 2 Bailiffs, 24 Common-Council-Men, and as many Burgeſſes. The Mayor is Admiral of the Liberties from *South-Sea Caſtle* to that of *Hurſt*. This Town has the ſole Right of importing ſweet Wines, holds Courts upon Life and Death, is independent of the Ld Lieut. of the County, is encompaſs'd with a Wall and Towers about 2 m. round, has 5 Churches, Markets on Tueſd. Thurſd. and Saturd. and Fairs on the Tueſd. before *Shrove*-Tueſd. *Trinity*-Mond. St. *Mark*'s Day, and the Tueſd. after St. *Andrew*'s Day. It ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. choſen by the Burgeſſes, and all that pay to the Church and Poor. Proviſions are plentiful and cheap here. The Aſſizes are uſually kept in this Place. This Place has given Title of Earl to many Families ſince 860. among whom was *Beauvois* in the *Norman* times, againſt whom he aſſembled an Army in *Glamorganſhire*, but was defeated. He was of great Courage, Conduct, and Strength, which gave occaſion to the Romance that bears his Name: His Sword is ſaid to be ſtill preſerv'd in *Arundel*-Caſtle. It now gives Title of Duke to one of K. *Char.* IId's Natural Sons by the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*.

16. *Fareham*, 4 m. S. E. of *Southampton*, a little Town with a weekly Market, and an annual Fair. It gave Title of Counteſs to the Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth*. *Buſtleton*, a neighbouring Village, has a Yard for building Men of War, and other Ships.

17. *Havant*, 7 m. E. of *Fareham*, a ſmall Market Town, with an annual Fair. Off this Place lie *Haling* and *Thorny*, 2 Iſlands, with a Pariſh-Church each. Salt is made of the Sea-Water in ſeveral Places along this Shore.

18. *Portſmouth*, 5 m. S. of *Fareham*, and 60 S. W. from *London*, lies in an Iſland called *Portſea*, 14 m. round at high Water. 'Tis encompaſs'd by the Sea, and is join'd to the Continent by a Bridge. *Port-Peris*, where *Veſpaſian* is ſaid firſt to have arrived, lay at the upper end of the Creek; but the Sea retiring from it, the Inhabitants withdrew to this Iſland, and occaſion'd the building of *Portſmouth*, which is now become very populous and ſtrong. We can't take notice of the many remarkable things that have been tranſacted here; and can only obſerve, that for ſome Ages this has been the Place of general rendezvous for our Fleets at *Spithead*, which is near it, when in War againſt *France*; and that it was burnt by the *French* in the time of *Rich.* II. but was ſoon after rebuilt, and ſet out ſeveral Ships of War, which very much annoy'd the *French*, beat them at Sea, enter'd the *Seine*, and burnt many of their Ships: after which the Fortifications were enlarg'd by *Edw.* IV. *Hen.* VII. *Hen.* VIII. and Q. *Eliz.* ſo that 'tis now one of the beſt fortify'd Towns in *England*, and of the greateſt conſequence, being furniſhed with both wet and dry Docks, Storehouſes, and all Neceſſaries for building, repairing, rigging, and fitting out Men of War, with ſuitable Accommodations for a Commiſſioner and other Officers to look after the Navy Royal; ſo that 'tis a Nurſery for Seamen, one of the chief Magazines of the Kingdom, and a Town of great Trade; tho' the Air be not reckon'd extraordinary, and that 'tis not well ſupply'd with freſh Water. It was incorporated ſoon after the Conqueſt, and its Privileges confirm'd in following Reigns, but laſt by K. *Char.* I. by the Stile of Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes. 'Tis large, well-built, the Streets ſpacious and regular; but its chief Beauty conſiſts in the Magnificence of its Fortifications, Harbour, Docks, Yards, Office of Ordnance, Victualling-Office, with all other Conveniences for the Navy Royal. Over againſt it ſtands *Goſport*, a pretty large Town independent of it. There are Markets in *Portſmouth* on Tueſd. Thurſd. and Saturd. and a free Mart, which begins on St. *Peter*'s Day, and holds 15 Days. Here's a beautiful Church, and ſeveral Chappels. It ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. that are elected by the Corporation and Burgeſſes, who are without Limitation. At *Goſport* there's a Market on Saturd. This

Town gives Title of Dutchess to a *French* Woman, Madam *Louise de Querovaille*, who was one of K. *Char.* IId's Mistresses. About 1 m. ½ S. E. of the Town lies *South-Sea Castle*, on the Coast.

19. *Ringwood*, 16 m. S. W. of *Southampton*, and 4 S. of *Fordingbridge*. 'Tis an antient Town, and was formerly considerable, but now of little Note, except being Capital of its Hundred, with a Market on Wednes. for Corn and Cattle, and an annual Fair. Barges come up to the Place by the R. *Avon*. The late D. of *Monmouth* was taken near this Place after his Defeat at *Sedgmore*.

20. *Christchurch*, 7 m. S. of *Ringwood*, and 88 S. W. from *London*. It had its Name from a Church of Prebendaries, built in the Time of the *Saxons*. Here was formerly a strong Castle. 'Tis pretty large and populous, lies pleasantly betwixt the Rs. *Azon* and *Stour*, and had its first Privileges from *Baldwin* E. of *Devon*, whose Portraiture is now the Town-Seal. 'Tis incorporated by the Name of Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty, sends 2 Memb. to Parl. elected by a Majority of Burgesses within and without the Bor. It has a Harbour for Ships, a Market on Mond. and Fairs on the Thursd. sevennight after *Whitsuntide*, and *Oct.* 6. The chief Trade is in making Silk Stockings and Gloves.

21. *Lymington*, 8 m. E. from *Christchurch*, and 80 S. W. from *London*, stands pleasantly on a Hill in a healthful Air, has a fine Prospect, and a good Harbour for Ships of 2 or 300 Tons. 'Twas a Bor. by Prescription soon after the Conquest, and has a Mayor annually chosen at the Court Leet of —— *Buckley* Esq. The Burgesses within and without the Bor. are without Limitation, and of equal Authority. The 2 Memb. of Parl. are elected by them, and return'd by the Mayor. This Town is famous for Salt, reputed the best in *England*, the Customs of which generally amount to 40000 *l. per Annum*. It us'd to serve all the W. of *England* with it; but has been rivall'd by the Town of *Leverpool*, which sends it cheaper up the *Severn*.

22. *New Forest* lies on the E. side of the R. *Avon*, in the S. W. Corner of this County, and was call'd so in the Time of *William* the *Norman*, who turn'd it into a Forest, having to that end destroy'd many pretty Towns and Villages, and 36 Churches. The Ground thus laid waste, is by *Camden* computed to be 30 m. round, and others make it 50. The Pretence was to save the King's Game, and make it a Place of Hunting; but some alledge that he had a more political View, which was, To lay the Country open, for bringing in more *Normans*, in case of new Insurrections against him in *England*. Historians observe that his Son *William Rufus* was kill'd here by the glancing of an Arrow shot by Sir *Walter Tyrrel*, as the K. was pursuing a Deer. His second Son *Richard* was gored to death by a Hart, or poison'd by a pestilential Blast, as hunting in this Forest: And his Grandson *Henry* was kill'd by the Bough of a Tree, as pursuing his Game in the same Place. These Things they look upon as just Judgments on *William* the *Norman*'s Posterity, for demolishing so many Churches, *&c.* On the Ruins of *Malwood* Castle, which lies in the N. part of the Forest, betwixt *Fording-Bridge* and *Redbridge*, there are a great many Oaks, and among them one on which Sir *Walter Tyrrel*'s Arrow is said to have glanc'd. This Oak is reported to bud on *Christmas* Day, and to wither before Night. K. *Char.* II. order'd it to be inclos'd by Pales. There are nine Walks in this Forest, which have each a Keeper. It has 2 Rangers, a Bow-Bearer, and Ld Warden. The latter is his Grace the D. of *Bolton*.

This large Tract of Ground lay open and unguarded for many Ages, which expos'd the Country to Invasions; therefore K. *Hen.* VII. built some Castles for its Security.

(1.) *Hurst* Castle, on a muddy Beach that runs into the Sea 1 m. ½, where the Passage is narrowest to the Isle of *Wight*: it commands the Sea on both Sides; but at low Water, the Ouze stinks, and the Place being 2 or 3 Miles from fresh Water, and cold and foggy, the Garison is often chang'd.

(2.) *Calshot*, or *Caldshore* Castle, 13 m. N. E. of it, on the Corner of the Bay that runs up to *Southampton*. Here's always a Garison, which, with the Castles of *St. Andrew* and *Netly*, on the other side the Bay, guard this Part of the Coast.

The Isle of *Wight* belongs to this County, from which 'tis separated by a narrow rapid Channel. Authors differ about the present Name: But as the *Britons* call'd it *Guith*, and the *Roman Vecta*, and that the *Saxons* usually turn'd *V* into *W*, the Name seems easy to be accounted for. 'Tis almost of an oval Figure, about 20 m. long, and 12 where broadest in the Middle, but contracted at both Ends. 'Tis almost encompass'd by Rocks, which make the Access dangerous, especially on the Side towards *France*; and where it lies open to the S. E. is fortified by Stakes drove into the Ground, and Castles on the Shore. 'Tis so fruitful, as to yield Corn for Export. It abounds with Rabbits, Hares, Partridges, and Pheasants. The Sea and Rivers are well stock'd with Fish; and here's a Forest and 2 Parks with plenty of Deer. There's a long Ridge of Hills thro the Middle, which feed abundance of Sheep with excellent Wool, next in esteem to that of *Lemster* and *Cotteswold*. Here are also good Pastures and Meadows for Black Cattel. The Sea breaks in so far on the N. side, as almost divides it into 2 Parts; that on the W. called *Freshwater*, and the E. part *Binbridge* Isle. The Number of People is reckon'd about 25000, and of these 4000 are fighting Men, well disciplin'd and arm'd, divided into 11 Parts, and commanded by proper Officers. Here are also Beacons and Centinels, to give notice of the Approach of Enemies; and in case of an Invasion, they are to be assisted by 3000 of the *Hampshire* and 2000 of the *Wiltshire* Militia. It has 52 Parishes, and belongs to the Diocese of *Winchester*. The Air is healthful, and the People live long. It had formerly petty Kings, and afterwards Lords of its own; but has been annexed to the Crown since *Edw.* I's Time, and the Governor is always a Person of Rank.

Places of Note are,

1. *Sharpnore* Castle, 2 m. from that of *Hurst*, with a small Garison.

2. *Yarmouth*, in the N.W. Corner of the Island, 2 m. ½ S. E. from *Hurst* Castle, and 75 S. W. of *London*; an antient Bor. by Prescription, and incorporated by *Jam.* I. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, and 12 capital Burgesses. It sends 2 Memb. to Parl. chosen by the Mayor, capital Burgesses, and Burgesses at large within and without. It has a neat Church, Markets on Wednesd. and Saturd. and a Fair on St. *James*'s Day. Here's a Harbour for Ships, a Castle, and Garison.

3. *Newtown*, alias *Frankville*, 4 m. ½ E. of *Yarmouth*, and 53 S. W. of *London*; antiently a flourishing Town, now a mean Village, noted only for sending 2 Memb. to Parl. elected by the Mayor, and a Majority of the Burgesses who enjoy Borough-Lands. They are about 14 Country Gentlemen, who annually chuse a Mayor, and have lately built a handsome Hall. Here's a Fair 3 Days before St. *James*'s.

4. *Newport*, alias *Medena*, 9 m. S. E. of *Yarmouth*, and 72 S. W. of *London*. The Bay which comes up to this Town, and the R. that falls into it here, divide the Island into 2 Parts, from hence call'd E. and W. *Medena*. 'Tis large and populous, and has a Key where small Ships lie; but great ones unload at *Cowes*. 'Tis an antient Town, had its first Privileges from *Richard de Rivers* E. of *Devon*, then Ld of the Isle, and was incorporated by *Jam.* I. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Common-Council, or 24 chief Burgesses, who chuse the 2 Memb. of Parl. The Town is well built. Here are Markets on Wednesd. and Saturd. the latter very considerable; and a Fair at *Whitsuntide* for 3 Days. *Carisbrook* Castle, a little S. of the Town, is the antientest Castle in the Island, and had many Knights-Fees belonging to it. 'Twas very magnificent, and the usual Residence of the Governor of the Island. Here K. *Char.* I. was kept Prisoner 13 Months, and brought from thence to his Tryal after *Oliver* had broke up the Parl. who voted the King's Cooncessions, a sufficient Ground for a Treaty with him, which had been negotiated unsuccessfully at *Newport*. A Garison is always kept here. The adjoining Village was formerly a considerable Town.

5. *East* and *West Cowes*, 3 m. N. of *Newport*, over-against one another, on the Sides of the Bay or R. are pretty Towns, and have the best Trade in the Island. Several Merchants live here, who furnish Merchants, or Masters of Ships bound outward or inward, with Money for Bills in *London*. Ships also unload Goods here for *Newport*; and our Vessels from the *West Indies*, bound to *Hamburgh*, *&c.* use to unload and pay their Customs, and then load again, that they might be entitled to the Drawbacks. Here were 2 Castles built by *Hen.* VIII. that at *East Cowes* is neglected, but there's a Garison kept still at *West Cowes*.

6. *St. Helen's Road*, where our Men of War usually ride, lies on the East side of the Island, 8 m. ÷ E. of *Newport*.

7. *Brading*, 5 m. ½ S. E. from *Newport*, has a weekly Market, and a Harbour for small Vessels.

8. *Sandoun* Castle and Bay, 1 m. ½ S. E. of *Brading*. 'Tis one of the strongest Castles in the Island, and has a Garison.

The following Islands of *Alderney*, *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, and *Sark*, belonged formerly to the Dutchy of *Normandy*, and are all that is now left of that Dutchy to our Crown. Q. *Eliz.* annexed them to the See of *Winchester*; therefore we think it proper to describe them here.

(1.) *Alderney*, or *Aurigny*, lies off of *Cape la Hogue* in *Normandy*, about 4 Leagues W. 'Tis about 8 m. round, and the S. Shore has high Cliffs. The Strait betwixt it and *Cape la Hogue* is call'd *Raz Blanchart*, or the Race of *Alderney*. The Air is healthy, and it has good Pastures and Corn-Fields; but the Inhabitants are poor, occasion'd by their parting their Lands into small Parcels among their Children by Gavelkind. It has a Town of the same Name about the middle, with a Parish-Church, and 80 Families. There is a Harbour nam'd *Crabbic*, at some m. distance. On the E. side there's an antient Fort, with a Dwelling-house, belonging to the *Chamberlains*, Q. *Eliz.* having granted the Fee-farm Rent of this Isle to Sir *Leonard Chamberlain* of *Sherburn* in *Yorkshire*, because he recover'd it from the *French*: and near the Fort there's a Warren for Rabbets. N. W. of this Island there's a Ridge of high Rocks, very dangerous to Sailors, where the Sons of K. *Hen.* I. were cast away, as sailing to *Normandy*. From one of those Rocks there gushes a fine Spring of fresh Water, to the great Benefit of the Island.

(2.) *Guernsey* lies about 6 Leagues S. W. of *Alderney*, and 11 W. from the Coast of *Normandy*. 'Tis about 13 m. ½ from S. W. to N. E. and 12 ½ where broadest E. and W. The Air is healthful, and the Soil fruitful, but not well cultivated, because most of the richest Inhabitants apply themselves to Merchandize, and leave the manuring of the Ground to Servants. It produces Corn and Cattel enough for their own Use; and no venomous Creature will live in this Island. The neighbouring Sea abounds with Fish, and in the N. W. Part there's a Lake about a m. round, with excellent Carps. This Island is naturally fortified by a Ridge of Rocks; one of them, call'd *Smyris*, hard and sharp, and affords Emeralds, with which Lapidaries polish Jewels, and Glasiers cut Glass. Here's a pretty good Haven and a Bay on the S. side, capable of large Ships. Here are 10 Parish-Churches, conformable to the Church of *England*. Here's a little Market-Town call'd St. *Peter*'s, with a good Magazine, and throng'd with *French* Merchants, especially in Time of War, because the Kings of *England* granted this Island a sort of perpetual Truce. Here's a Court of Justice; and the Harbour is defended by 2 Castles, one of them nam'd *Cornet*, on a Rock, encompass'd by the Sea when the Tide is in. The Governor generally dwells here, and suffers no *French* Man or Woman to enter it. *Alderney* and *Sark* are both under his Jurisdiction. Here are many Gardens and Orchards; so that their common Drink is Cyder. Every Man tills and incloses his own Land, which adds to the Beauty and Strength of the Island. The Inhabitants speak *French*, but reckon themselves *Englishmen*. The common Fuel is Sea-Wreck, their own Product, or Sea-Coal from *England*. There are several little Islands about it, and those call'd *Little* and *Great Sark* lie E. from it. The Great one is almost impregnable by Nature, having but one Passage, that can easily be defended, a Church, and 48 Families.

(3.) *Jersey* lies 9 Leagues S. E. of *Guernsey*, and 7 W. of the Coast of *Normandy*. 'Twas antiently called *Cæsarea*, is about 12 m. E. and W. and 7 where broadest, but indented every where by Bays. Here's a noble Castle begun by Q. *Eliz.* and finish'd by *Char.* I. where the Governor usually resides. K. *Char.* II. added some Outworks to it. The Island is naturally defended by Rocks and Quicksands. The Soil is fruitful, but the Cultivation of Corn neglected, the Inhabitants chiefly applying themselves to Navigation, the Stocking Manufacture, and planting of Orchards, which furnish them with excellent Cyder. Their Grounds are inclos'd with Banks of Earth, from 6 to 10 Foot high, and of a proportionable Breadth. They improve their Lands with Sea-Wreck, which they burn to Ashes, and being plough'd in, very much

much fructify the Soil: It serves them also for Fuel. Here are many Springs and Brooks, and a Fountain of excellent Mineral-Waters. Their Cattel are small, but their Flesh sweet and tender, and their Horses are fitter for Labour than the Saddle. Hares and Rabbits abound here, with all sorts of Sea and Land Fowl, particularly Barnacles, which breed in rotten Wood tos'd long in the Sea. They have Partridges with red Feet, with Eyes like a Pheasant, and Feathers of various Colours, which make them very beautiful; and the Flesh is like that of our grey Partridges. All sorts of Sea-fish are common, and much cheaper than in *England*. There are also some peculiar, as the *Ormer* or *Auris Marina*, shap'd like a Man's Ear; 'tis a Lump of white Pulp, sweet and luscious. Here's one call'd the *Base*, of which Cart-loads are drawn up at a time; another call'd *Urase* in Shape and Taste like a Carp, of which they have a very large sort at *St. Owen*, the only Pond in the Island. Here are Congers at all Seasons, some of which weigh from 40 to 50 *l*. Here are Multitudes of Toads, Lizards, and Moles. The former 2 are never known to do any hurt, and the Moles are reckon'd as advantageous to the Fruit-trees as they are hurtful to the Corn-fields. The Air is wholesom, and the People long-liv'd, being seldom troubled with Distempers, but Fevers or Agues in *March* and *September*. The Cold is not so sharp as in other Places of the same Lat. the Air being qualify'd by the salt Breezes from the Sea; but they have sometimes Storms of Westwind. The middle Part of the Island is somewhat Mountainous, but feeds their Sheep, which bear excellent Wool. The Valleys are well water'd with Brooks and planted with Orchards, which yield them good Cyder. Here are 12 Parishes, and the chief Town is *St. Helier* or *Hillary*, neat and well built, upon a Bay in the S. side of the Island. 'Tis inhabited by Merchants and Tradesmen, is the Seat of the Court of Justice, and has a good Market on Saturd. *St. Aubin* or *Albans*, on the other side the same Bay, is the next in note, and has the best Harbour in the Island, so that Merchants meet here on Mond. about Matters of Trade and Navigation. The lesser Towns and Villages are very thick, and have many Gentlemens Seats. The Houses are all of Stone, and well built. The Inhabitants are near 20000, and their Language is *French*. They had a considerable Trade, and many Ships; but suffer'd much by the *St. Maloe*'s Privateers in the late Wars. On the East side there's a strong Castle on a steep Rock, call'd *Mont Orgueil*, or the Proud Mount, where the Governour formerly resided, but now dwells in the new Castle. He represents the King, from whom he has a Commission, takes Charge of the Castles and military Affairs, and sits in the Court of Judicature when any thing passes relating to the Crown. The Bailiff is next under him, has the chief Administration of Justice, and acts by Patent from the King: So that in Courts of Judicature he takes place of the Governour. He can do nothing but in conjunction with the 12 Jurats, who are sworn Officers of the Crown. In case of an Inequality of Votes, he must follow the Majority; but if they be equal, he has the casting Vote. The Court is compos'd of other Officers, as the King's Attorney and Sollicitor, the Sheriff, two under Sheriffs, the Clerk, and 6 Advocates at the Bar, with an Usher to keep Order. They take Cognizance of all Pleas, except Treason and some extraordinary Cases, reserv'd to the King and Privy-Council to be determin'd according to the Laws of the Island. Church Affairs are manag'd by a Dean, or Commissary from the Bp of *Winchester*. There are other small Islands in the Neighbourhood, some of which serve for Pasture, and one of them has a handsome Church.

VIII. *SURREY*,



AS *Hampshire* and part of *Berkshire* on the W. part of *Bucks* and *Middlesex* on the N. *Kent* on the E. and *Sussex* on the S. It lies in the Dioceses of *Winchester*, is 36 m. from E. to W. and 25 where broadest from S. to N. It contains 592000 Acres, 34218 Houses, 13 Hundreds, is divided into 140 Parishes, has 9 Market-Towns, and sends 14 Memb. to Parl. The Name is deriv'd from a *Saxon* Word which signifies S. of the R. The fruitfullest Part lies upon the R. It has plenty of Corn and Hay, and is mix'd with Woods and Fields, which make it very pleasant. In some Places there are long Ridges of Hills or Downs, with many Parks well stor'd with Deer, and its Rivers abound with Fish. The Air is healthful and pleasant, which occasion'd our Princes to build several Palaces here. It gives Title of E. to the Family of *Norfolk*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Chertsey*, 6 m. S. E. of *Windsor*, was formerly the Seat of one of the *Saxon* Kings, noted for a Monastery, and the Burial-place of K. *Hen.* VI. who was cut off by the Family of *York*, till *Hen.* VII. remov'd his Corpse to *Windsor*. It is a Market-Town, and Barges come up to it by the *Thames*, over which it has a Bridge. About 3 m. E. lay *Oatlands*, a Country-Seat belonging to the Crown, now in ruins. Near this Place *Julius Cæsar* passed the *Thames* at *Coway-Stakes*.

2. *Kingston*, about 7 m. E. of *Chertsey*. It lies upon the *Thames*, over which it has a large Wooden-Bridge with many Arches, and has a good Market for Corn, &c. on Saturd. The R. is navigable here by Barges. The Assizes for the County are often held here. It had formerly a streng Castle, the Residence of the *Saxon* Kings, and was the Place where they were crown'd, from whence it took the Name. At *Comb-Nevil*. &c. in the Neighbourhood, several *Roman* Coins, Urns, &c. have been found. About 2 m. N. E. lies *Wimbledon*, a noble Seat belonging to the D. of *Leeds*.

3. *Croydon*, 9 m. S. E. of *Kingston*, has a Market on Saturd. and a Fair in *Oct.* The Archbp of *Canterbury* has a Palace here, and there's a Free-School and Hospital founded by Archbp *Whitgift*. 'Tis also noted for its Church-Steeple. Near this Place lie *Banstead*-Downs, famous for Horse-Races and good Mutton.

4. *Beddington*, a m. W. of it, with a noble Seat that belongs to the *Carews*, with fine Orchards and Gardens, and particularly Orange-Trees, being the first that were brought into *England* by one of that Family, and have grown there above 100 Years, planted in an open Ground, under a moveable Covert during the Winter-Months.

5. *Ewel*, 6 m. S. W. of *Croydon*, has a Market on Thursd. E. of this stood *Nonsuch*, a noble Palace belonging to the Crown, now in ruins, but has still a fine Park.

6. *Epsom*, a m. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. from *Ewel*, much frequented by the Gentry, especially of *London*, in Summer-time, for its Mineral-Waters, which were discover'd in 1618, by a Country-man, as digging for Water for his Cattel in dry Weather. They have an aluminous Taste, were used at first outwardly for healing Sores, but are now taken inwardly for several Diseases; and there's a Salt extracted from them much us'd by Apothecaries. The Place is very delightful, has a good Air, and Accommodations for those that drink the Waters; so that 'tis of late much improv'd.

7. *Richmond*, 3 m. N. from *Kingston*, was famous for a Royal Palace, now demolish'd, and built into other Houses. 'Tis a very pleasant Town, and much frequented on account of its medicinal Wells, which have very much improv'd the Town, so that it has now many fine Houses. It is also noted for a noble Royal Park, and Seats of the Nobility in the Neighbourhood. There are many Gentlemens Seats upon the *Thames*; with large Villages betwixt this Place and *London*, as *Ham*, *Putney*, *Wandsworth*, *Battersey*, *Clapham*, &c. which we can't insist upon.

8. *Dulwich*, 3 m. S. from *Southwark*, noted for a pretty College and a fair Chappel, for 6 poor Men and 6 poor Women, and a School for 12 poor Children, erected by *W. Allen*, who had been a Comedian in the Time of *Jam.* I. Near it are medicinal Springs, call'd *Sidenham*-Wells; and there are others at *Stretham*, 3 m. S. W. both resorted to in the proper Seasons.

9. *Farnham*, on the Borders of *Wiltshire*, 6 m. W. of *Guilford*, has a good Market for Corn on Thursd. and a Castle belonging to the Bp of *Winchester*. Barges come up the River *Wey* to it.

10. *Guilford* on the *Wye*, 6 m. E. of *Farnham*, and 25 S. W. of *London*, antiently a Royal Village belonging to the *Saxon* Kings, who had a Palace here. *Godwin* E. of *Kent* treacherously seiz'd at this Place *Alfred* the true *Saxon* Heir of the Crown, who came hither from *Normandy* to demand his Right; but *Godwin*, contrary to promise, surpriz'd him by Night, murder'd most of his Retinue, and deliver'd up the Prince to *Harold* the *Dane*, who put out his Eyes, and kept him in Prison till he dy'd. This Town had once a great Clothing Trade. *George Abbot*, Archbp of *Canterbury*, his Brothers, *Robert* Bp of *Sarum*, and Sir *Maurice Abbot*, Ld Mayor of *London*, were Sons of a Clothier here. *George* built and endow'd a fine Hospital, and is bury'd in *Trinity* Church here. There's a good free School in this Place, founded by K. *Edw.* VI. This Town gave Title of E. to the late D. of *Lauderdale*, as it does now to the Family of *North*, descended from the Ld Keeper *North*, to whom *Char.* II. gave that Dignity. Here are 3 Churches, many good Inns, and the R. is navigable by Barges which carry great Quantities of Corn, Wood, and Timber to *London*. It is a very antient Corporation and Borough; they had their first Charter from *Hen.* I. and the second from *Hen.* VII. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, 7 Magistrates, and 16 Bailiffs. The 2 Memb. of Parl. are elected by the Freemen and Freeholders, paying Scot and Lot, Inhabitants within the Bor. who are about 200. Here's a Market on Saturd. the greatest in *England* for Wheat, and Fairs on *April* 23. and *Nov.* 11. The Assizes for the County are sometimes held here.

About 2 m. E. is *Clandon*-Place, a noble Seat of the Ld *Onslow*. on the Edge of *Clandon*-Down, from whence there's a pleasant Prospect into 10 Counties. And at *Pirford* on the *Wye*, is another belonging to *Denzil Onslow*, a Branch of the Family, with a pleasant Park, many Royalties, Fishponds, and a fine Decoy.

11. *Albury*, 6 m. S. E. of *Guilford*, a noble Seat, the Delight of the famous Antiquary, *Thomas* E. of *Arundel*. His Grandson, *Henry* D. of *Norfolk*, begun a magnificent Pile here, cut a Canal, planted spacious Gardens and Vineyards, adorn'd with Fountains, Grotto's, &c. and perforated a great Hill, large enough for a Coach to pass at one end above a Furlong, and leading into a pleasant Valley. 'Twas intended for a Way up to the House, but that was prevented by a Rock at the S. End. 'Tis inclosed with a Park, and much improv'd by the late Sollicitor-General *Finch*, who purchas'd it.

12. *Chilworth*, not far from thence, the Seat of —— *Randyll*, Esq; owner of the most considerable Powder-Works and best Hop-Gardens in *England*.

13. *Hasilmere*, 11 m. S. W. of *Guilford*, on the Borders of *Sussex*, 36 m. S. W. of *London*, is an antient Bor. by Prescription, consisting of a Bailiff and Burgageteners. It lies at the Entry of a rich Valley, extending to the S. Downs, cover'd with Timber; has a plentiful Market on Saturd. and 2 Fairs annually. It sends 2 Memb. to Parl. elected by the Bailiff and a Majority of the Burgageteners, who are about 50.

14. *Godalmin*, 3 m. N. E. of *Hasilmere*, has a Market on Saturdays.

15. *Darking*, 9 m. S. E. of *Guilford*, has a Market on Thursdays. There are the Remains of a large Camp in this Parish, near the Road to *Arundel*, double trench'd and deep, and containing about 10 Acres of Ground.

16. *Deepden* betwixt *Darking* and *Beechworth*, is remarkable for its Situation by uniform Risings about it, that resemble a *Roman* Theatre: 'tis oval, open at the N. end, and is ingeniously form'd into Vineyards and other Plantations, both in the Area and on the sides of the surrounding Hills, with many Grotto's beneath the Terrasses that lead to the Top, whence there's a Prospect of near 30 m. outright. 'Twas contriv'd by the Hon. *Char. Howard*, Uncle to the D. of *Norfolk*, and Ld of the Manor.

17. The *Swallow*, a Place under *White-hill*, or *Box-hill*, because cover'd with Box-trees, a little N. of *Darking*, is so call'd because the R. *Mole* sinks here, runs under Ground above 2 Miles, and rises up again; so that the Inhabitants of this Place may boast as the *Spaniards* do of their *Guadiana*, that they have a Bridge which feeds several Flocks of Sheep. Where the R. rises again, it spreads so wide as to require a Bridge of a great many Arches, and a stately Fabrick, partly of Stone and Tiles, laid flat upon one another.

18. *Wotton*, about 2 m. S.W. of *Darking*, is the Seat of the antient Family of the *Evelings*, among gentle Streams, Meadows, and ſmall Riſings cover'd with Wood, which with the Gardens, Fountains, and other Ornaments, make it one of the moſt agreeable Places in *England*. In opening the Ground near a Vault in the Church-yard here, belonging to the Family, in order to enlarge it, a Skeleton was found of 9 Foot 3 Inches long; which as ſoon as taken out of the Coffin, fell all to pieces.

19. *Lith-Hill* riſes gradually 2 or 3 m. S. and has a Declivity on the other ſide of almoſt 8 m. From hence in a clear Day, one may ſee all *Surrey*, part of *Hampſhire*, *Barkſhire*, *Oxfordſhire*, *Buckinghamſhire*, *Hartfordſhire*, *Middleſex*, *Kent*, and *Eſſex*, and as 'tis believ'd, ſays Dr. *Gibſon*, *Wiltſhire*: So that he thinks the whole Circumference of the Proſpect to be 200 Miles; and that there is not the like in *England*, if in *Europe*. But 'tis not much taken notice of, becauſe it riſes ſo inſenſibly, and is quite out of any Road. From the ſide of it a great part of the Brow is fallen down into a Delf of Stones; and the bare Ground being red, is plainly ſeen at 40 m. diſtance.

20. *Rygate*, 5 m. S. E. of *Darking*, and 20 S. of *London*, in the Vale of *Holmeſdale*, with Hills on each ſide, is an antient Bor. by Preſcription, and ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. return'd by the Bailiff, who is elected annually at a Court-Leet. It has a Market on Tueſd. and Fairs at *Whitſuntide*, St. *James's* and *Holy-Croſs* Days. Here's great Variety of Soil, ſandy, ſtony, and chalky, and abundance of *Fullers*-Clay, and no leſs Variety of medicinal Plants and Herbs. On the E. ſide are the Ruins of *Holmes*-Caſtle, and under it a wonderful ſubterranean Vault of arched Stone, cut out with great Labour.

21. *Blechingly*, 5 m. ½ E. of *Rygate*, and 20 S. of *London*; an antient Bor. by Preſcription, but now very ſmall. It ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. choſen by a Majority of the Freeholders, and return'd by the Bailiff, who is choſen annually at the Ld of the Manor's Court. It has no Market, but Fairs on St. *Barnaby's* Day, and *Nov.* 2. It ſtands upon a Hill on one ſide of *Holmeſdale*, and has a fine Proſpect as far as the South-Downs.

22. *Gatton*, 1 m. E. of *Blechingly*, and 18 S. of *London*; formerly a large Town, now a mean Village, is an antient Bor. by Preſcription, and ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. elected by the Inhabitants, who are about 15, and return'd by the Conſtable, who is annually choſen at the Ld of the Manor's Court. It has neither Market nor Fair.

Southwark and *Lambeth* are in this County; but as they are now commonly reckon'd Parts of *London*, we ſhall deſcribe them with that City.

IX. *SUSSEX*,

HAS *Hampſhire* on the W. *Surrey* and *Kent* on the N. the *Britiſh* Channel on the S. and *Kent* on the N. E. The Name ſignifies the Country of the *South-Saxons*. 'Tis 19 m. where broadeſt S. & N. and 70 where longeſt E. & W. divided into 6 Rapes, and ſubdivided into 65 Hundreds and 312 Pariſhes. It has 18 Market-Towns, 12 of which are Bor. and ſend Memb. to Parl. beſides 4 of the Cinque-Ports here, which ſend 2 each. It is ſaid to contain 1140000 Acres, and but 21537 Houſes, having been a long time over-grown with Woods appropriated to the Feeding of Deer and Hogs, and has ſtill much Wood in the N. parts. The Sea Coaſts have high green Downs of a chalky Soil, and very fruitful, but have few Ports, becauſe of Shelves, Sands, and Rocks. The middle Part is chequer'd with Paſtures, Corn-fields, and Groves. There are abundance of Iron-Works, which have conſum'd much of their Wood, and by turning much of their Meadow-ground into Ponds for Flaſhes to drive their Iron-Mills, have damag'd their Paſtures; ſo that 'tis a queſtion, whether they gain or loſe by their Iron-Works, tho they make abundance of Iron-Guns, *&c.* They had alſo Glaſs-Works, which are now laid aſide. Here are Powder-Mills near *Haſtings*, where they make as good Gun-Powder as any in *England*; and abundance of Charcoal is made where they have their Iron-Works. A *Suſſex* Carp, an *Arundel* Mullet, an *Amerley* Trout, a *Chicheſter* Lobſter, and the *Wheat-Ear*, a Bird in this County, are admir'd. This County gave Title of E. to the Family of *Ratcliff*, and upon the Failure of their Iſſue, to that of the *Savills*, who ſucceeded. The Honour was conferr'd on *Thomas Lennard* Ld *Dacres* of *Gilſland*, in 1674. upon his marrying a natural Daughter of *Char.* II. by the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*. This County lies in the Dioceſs of *Chicheſter*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Horſham*, 10 m. S. from *Rygate* in *Surry*: and 35 S. W. from *London*, one of the largeſt Towns in the County. It ſtands in a fruitful Soil, is an antient Bor. by Preſcription, govern'd by Bailiffs, who are annually choſe at the Court-Leet of the D. of *Norfolk*, by a Jury, who return 4 to the Steward, and he makes choice of 2 for the enſuing Year. It ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. choſen by the Bailiffs and Burgage-holders within and without the Bor. and return'd by the Bailiffs. 'Tis chiefly remarkable for a fine parochial Church, a Free-School well endow'd, a ſtone Quarry which yields plenty of Stones either for Tiling or Flooring, and a prodigious Quantity of Poultry, which it ſends to other Parts. Here's a Market on Saturd. granted by K. *John*, a Fair on *July* 7, for 9 Days, on Mond. before *Whitſun*-tide, and *Nov.* 16. The Town has alſo a Patent for a Monthly Market or Fair.

2. *Eaſt-Grinſted*, 12 m. E. of *Horſham*, and 35 S. W. from *London*, is a Bor. by Preſcription of great Antiquity. It conſiſts of a Bailiff and about 35 Burgage-holders. The Bailiff is choſe annually at the Court of the E. of *Dorſet*, who is Lord of the Borough, by the Burgage-holders, and return'd by the Steward. The 2 Memb. of Parl. are alſo choſe by the Burgage-holders, and return'd by the Bailiff. The Aſſizes are held here. They have a Market on Thurſd. and Fairs on *July* 2, and *Nov.* 30, the latter conſiderable for *Welch* Runts and other Cattel, and fat Hogs. The Town has alſo a Patent for a Monthly Market.

3. *Midhurſt*, 17 m. S. W. of *Shoreham* and 42 S. W. from *London*, is a very antient Bor. by Preſcription, ſtands upon a Hill ſurrounded with others, and is water'd by the R. *Arun*, near which there's a noble Palace belonging to the Ld Viſc. *Montague*, Ld of the Bor. at whoſe Court the Bailiff is annually choſe by a Jury. Its 2 Memb. of Parl. are choſe by a Majority of the Burgage-holders, and return'd by the Bailiff. Here's a Market on Thurſd. and Fairs on *March* 25. *Whit*-Tueſd. *Oct.* 18, and St. *Margaret's* Day.

4. *Petworth*, 5 m. E. of *Midhurſt*, has a Market on Saturd. belong'd formerly to the *Percys* E. of *Northumberland*, and is chiefly noted for a noble Seat of the D. of *Somerſet*, who marry'd the Heireſs of that Family.

5. *Chicheſter*, 10 m. S. of *Midhurſt*, and 50 S. W. of *London*, derives its Name from a *Saxon* Prince its Founder, who made it the chief Seat of the *Saxon* Kings. It lies in a pleaſant Valley, is well and regularly built, and conſiſts chiefly of 4 large Streets which center at the Market-Croſs, has been incorporated time out of Mind, but had its laſt Charter from *James* I. and II. by the Stile of Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, without Limitation. 'Tis a City and County of itſelf, and ſends two Memb. to Parl. elected by thoſe who pay to Church and Poor. Their chief Manufactures are Malting and making Needles. Here are Markets on Wedneſd. Frid. and Saturd. well frequented; and a Fair every Wedneſd. fortnight for Cattel, one of the greateſt in *England*, and other Fairs *April* 23. *Whit*-Mond. St. *James's* Day, *Michaelmas* Day, and 9 Days after. Here are 6 Churches, beſides the Cathedral, and a Harbour for Ships. Here's a Dean, a Chanter, a Chancellor, a Treaſurer, 2 Archdeacons, and 30 Prebendaries. The Town is wall'd about in a circular Form, and is encompaſs'd by the R. *Lavant*, except on the N. ſide. The Courſe of this R. is very unaccountable, being ſometimes quite dry, and at other times, even in the middle of *Summer*, runs with a violent Stream. The Cathedral is not large, but neat, and has a very high Stone-Spire. On the S. ſide the Hiſtory of its Foundation is curiouſly painted, with the Pictures of the Kings, and on the other ſide are thoſe of the Biſhops of this Place and *Selſey*, from whence the See was remov'd hither in the Reign of *Will.* I. who ordain'd that Biſhops Sees ſhould be remov'd from little Towns to thoſe of greater Reſort. The Biſhop's Palace and the Prebendaries Houſes lie near the Cathedral, as did that of the Dean, who now has none.

6. *Selſey*, formerly the Biſhop's See, lies in a Peninſula, 5 m. S. of *Chicheſter*, and had its name from Seals which abound there. 'Tis now famous for good Lobſters and Cockles. This City formerly gave Title of E. to thoſe of *Arundel*, and now to *Char. Fitzroy*, one of K. *Char.* II. natural Sons. There are ſeveral old Camps in the Neighbourhood, ſuppos'd to be *Roman* and *Daniſh*.

7. *Arundel*, 8 m. E. of *Chicheſter*, and 50 S. W. from *London*. It has this peculiar Privilege, that the Name, State, and Dignity of an Earl is annex'd to the Caſtle-Honour and Lordſhip of *Arundel* by Act of Parl. 7 *Hen.* VI. This Title was formerly enjoy'd by the *Fitz-Alans*, but is now in the Family of *Howard*, and gives Title to the D. of *Norfolk's* eldeſt Son. There are ſeveral Monuments of thoſe antient Earls in the Church, which we can't inſiſt upon. 'Tis an antient Bor. by Preſcription, by the Stile of Mayor and Burgeſſes. The Charter was ratify'd and enlarg'd by Q. *Eliz.* It ſtands pleaſantly on the Deſcent of a Hill, and is water'd by the R. *Arun*, navigable by Barges, from whence ſome derive the Name, and others from *Beauvoiſe* of *Southampton's* ſwift Horſe, call'd in old *French*, *Arundel*; *Hirundel* in that Language ſignifying a Swallow. Dr. *Gibſon* ſays, the true Name of the R. was antiently *Haultrey*, in Latin *Alta Ripa*. Here is a Caſtle, ſometimes the Reſidence of its antient Earls, the Dukes of *Norfolk*; and a Collegiate-Church, now made Parochial. The Mayor is annually elected at a Court-Leet, of which he is afterwards Judge. 'Tis held every 3 Weeks. He appoints proper Officers to collect Peckage, Stallage, *&c.* Ale-taſters, Carnifars. No Sheriff or Bailiff can execute a Writ within the Bor. without his leave, and he has the Authority of a Juſtice of Peace, tho he ſeldom acts. The 2 Memb. of Parl. are choſe by thoſe who pay Scot and Lot. Here are Markets on Thurſd. and Saturd. and Fairs *May* 3, *Aug.* 10, *Sept.* 14, and *Dec.* 6.

8. *Terring*, 6 m. E. of *Arundel*, has a Market on Saturd. and a Harbour for Ships.

9. *Steyning*, 5 m. N. of *Terring*, and 45 S. W. from *London*, is an antient Bor. by Preſcription, with the Stile of Conſtable and Burgeſſes. The Conſtable is annually choſe at the D. of *Norfolk's* Court-Leet by a Jury. Memb. of Parl. are elected by thoſe who pay to Church and Poor, and return'd by the Conſtable. It was formerly a Town and County of it ſelf, and had other great Privileges. Here is a handſome Church, ſomewhat Collegiate, a Market on Tueſd. and Fairs on *May* 19, *Sept.* 8, and *Michaelmas*-Day.

10. *New-Shoreham*, 4 m. S. E. of *Steyning*, and 46 S. W. of *London*, is a Bor. by Preſcription of great Antiquity, by the Stile of Conſtables and Inhabitants. It ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. elected by all who pay Scot and Lot, and return'd by the Conſtables. It ſtands commodiouſly on the Shore, has a good Harbour, and a Dock for building Men of War and Merchant-Ships. It had a Collegiate-Church, now made Parochial, lately beautify'd by the Inhabitanrs, of whom it is obſerv'd there's not one who receives Alms.

11. *Cuckfield*, 12 m. N. E. of *Shoreham*, has a Market on Tueſd.

12. *Helmſton*, 5 m. S. E. of *Shoreham*, on the Coaſt, has a Market on Thurſd. and a Harbour for Ships.

13. *Lewes*, 6 m. N. E. of *Helmſton*, and 50 S. from *London*, is a very antient Bor. by Preſcription, by the Stile of Conſtables and Inhabitants. It is pleaſant and healthy, ſtands on a riſing Ground, among other Hills, is water'd by the R. *Owſe*, large, populous, well built, and inhabited by Gentry and Tradeſmen, and has a Harbour for Ships. It was wall'd before the Conqueſt, and had a Caſtle and Priory. It ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. elected by thoſe who pay Scot and Lot, and return'd by the Conſtables, who are annually choſe at a Court-Leet held alternately by the D. of *Norfolk*, E. of *Dorſet*, and Ld *Abergavenny*. It has a Market on Saturd. and Fairs *April* 23, *Whit*-Tueſd. and St. *Matthew's* Day.

14. *Bramber*, 1 m. S. E. of *Steyning*, and 45 S. W. of *London*, is an antient Bor. by Preſcription, with the Stile of Conſtables and Inhabitants.

tants. 'Tis water'd by a ſmall R. formerly navigable by Ships of Burden. Here are the Remains of a fine Caſtle, Bridge, and other publick Buildings, now in decay. The Conſtables are choſe annually at a Court-Leet of the D. of *Norfolk*, by a Jury. The Memb. of Parl. are elected by the Inhabitants, who pay to Church and Poor. Here is one Church, but no Fair or Market.

15. *Hayſham*, 10 m. E. from *Lewes*, has a Weekly-market, and a Harbour for Barges.

16. *Eaſtborne*, 6 m. S. of *Hayſham*, has a Weekly-market, and a Harbour for Ships. Near this lies *Pevenſey-Haven*, where *William* the *Norman* landed, and the Point call'd *Beachy*, reckon'd the higheſt in the S. of *England*. *Pevenſey*-Marſh is ſuppos'd to have been formerly over-flow'd by the Sea.

17. *Battle*, 8 m. N. E. of *Hayſham*, has a Market on Thurſd. and a Harbour for Barges, It had the Name from the Victory that *William* the *Norman* obtain'd over the *Engliſh*, upon which he erected an Abby here, about which the Town was afterwards built; and he made it a Place of Sanctuary. Moſt of the great Families in *England* derive themſelves from the Roll of thoſe Perſons of Note that came over with the Conqueror, which was kept in this Abby; but the Annotator on *Camden* obſerves, that the Monks grew ſo corrupt in latter times, that they inſerted the Names of their Benefactors in that Roll, and likewiſe of thoſe who by Favour or Fortune were advanc'd to Honours.

18. *Haſtings*, 6 m. S. E. of *Battle*, and 54 S. E. of *London*. As this is the firſt and chief of the *Cinque Ports*, 'tis proper to give an Account of their Inſtitution, as *Camden* exhibites it from the Record in the *Exchequer*. *Haſtings*, with its Members, ought to find 21 Ships at the King's Summons, and there ought to be in every Ship 21 Men, able, fitly qualified, well arm'd, and well furniſh'd for the King's Service; yet ſo as that Summons be made thereof on the King's Behalf 40 Days before. And when the aforeſaid Ships and Men therein are come to the Place of Rendevouz whereunto they were ſummon'd, they ſhall abide there in the King's Service for 15 Days at their own proper Coſt and Charges: And if the K. ſhall have further need of their Service after the 15 Days aforeſaid, or will have them ſtay there any longer, thoſe Ships with the Men therein, while they remain there, ſhall be in the King's Service, at the King's Coſts and Charges, ſo long as the K. pleaſes. The Maſter of each Ship ſhall have *6 d.* a Day, and the Conſtable *6 d.* a Day, and every one of the reſt *3 d.* a Day. *Camden* is of Opinion, that the Warden of the *Cinque Ports* was ſet up by *William* the *Norman*, in Imitation of the Roman *Comes Litoris Saxonici*, whom they appointed for the Defence of the Coaſt againſt the *Saxon* Piracies. They were at firſt but five, *viz. Haſtings*, *Dover*, *Hithe*, *Romney*, and *Sandwich*, to which *Winchelſea* and *Rye* are annex'd as principal, and ſome other little Towns as Members only. And becauſe they are oblig'd to ſerve in the Wars by Sea, they enjoy many large Immunities; as, Exemption from paying of Subſidies, from Wardſhip of their Children, as to Body; from being ſued in any Courts without their own Boroughs; and ſuch of their Inhabitants as have the Name of Barons, at the Coronation of the Kings and Queens, ſupport the Canopy, and for that Day have their Tables ſpread and furniſh'd at the King's Right Hand; and the Ld Warden, who is always one of the Nobility, has within his Juriſdiction, in ſeveral Caſes, Authority of Admiral, Chancellor, and other Privileges. The Memb. ſent to Parl. from thoſe Towns have the Title of Barons, and are 16 in Number. This Town had its Charters from *Edw.* the Confeſſor, *Will.* I. and II. *Hen.* II. *Rich.* I. *Hen.* III. *Edw.* I. and *Char.* II. by which they are exempted from Toll, and have Power to hold Courts of Judicature on Life and Death. 'Tis incorporated by the Stile of Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty; and ſends 2 Members to Parl. choſen by the Mayor, Jurats, and Freemen. Here are 2 Churches, Markets on Wedneſd. and Saturd. and Fairs on Tueſd. and Wedneſd. in *Whitſun*-Week, and *Nov.* 23. and 24. To this Town belong, as Members, *Pevenſey*, *Seaforth*, *Bulliver*, *Heath*, *Hidney*, *Beaksburn*, and *Granger*. Here's a Harbour, but not good, tho the Nation has been at a great deal of Charge about it firſt and laſt. There's a good Fiſhing on the Coaſt, and *London* is ſupply'd with much Fiſh from hence. This Town gives Name to the Noble Family of *Haſtings*, Earls of *Huntingdon*.

19. *Winchelſea*, 7 m. N. of *Haſtings*, and 60 m. S. E. of *London*, upon the Coaſt. 'Twas built out of the Ruins of another Town of the ſame Name in *Edw.* I's Time, is one of the *Cinque Ports*, and had formerly ſeveral Churches, but has only one now, which was the Chancel of the largeſt Church. It had 2 Markets, which are diſcontinued; but it has a conſiderable Fair on *May* 3. It ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. choſen by the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty. It gives Title of Earl to *Heneage Finch*.

20. *Seaford*, 8 m. S. E. of *Lewes*, and 50 S. of *London*, is a *Cinque Port*, united to that of *Haſtings* by *Hen.* VIII. who incorporated the ſame in the 35th of his Reign by the Stile of Bailiffs and Commonalty of the Town, Pariſh, and Bor. of *Seaford*. The Bailiff is choſen on *Michaelmas*-Day; and by himſelf or Deputy, holds a Court every 15 Days, to hear and determine according to the Laws of *England*, and the Cuſtoms of the *Cinque Ports*. 'Tis no Market-Town, but has a Fair on St. *James*'s Day.

21. *Rye*, 2 m. N. E. of *Winchelſea*, and 60 S. E. of *London*, upon a Rock, at the Mouth of the *Rother*, in a ſort of Peninſula, has a very delightful Proſpect to the Sea. 'Twas formerly a wall'd Town, and had a commodious Harbour, which might be made ſo again. 'Tis populous, well built, and has one of largeſt Pariſh-Churches in *England*. 'Tis incorporated by the Name of Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty, who with the Freemen, elect the 2 Memb. of Parl. 'Tis a *Cinque-Port*; and *Temterden* belongs to it as a Member. Here's a Market on Saturd. and a Fair *Aug.* 10.

X. KENT,

HAS *Surrey* on the W. part of *Suſſex* on the S. W. and S. the *Thames*, which divides it from *Middleſex* and *Eſſex*, on the N. except a ſmall Piece of Ground over-againſt *Woolwich*; the Sea on the S. *Dover* Straits on the S. E. and the *Downs* on the E. It lies in the Dioceſſes of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, is 60 m. where longeſt E. and W. and 31 where broadeſt S. and N. 'Tis reckon'd to contain 1248000 Acres, is divided into 5 Lathes, ſubdivided into 68 Hundreds, 408 Pariſhes, has 30 conſiderable Towns, 39242 Houſes, and 215600 People. It ſends 10 Memb. to Parl. beſides 8 for the 4 *Cinque Ports* in it. 'Tis divided into 3 Parts, according to the different Soil and Climate, *viz.* the *Downs*, where they are ſaid to have Health without Wealth; the Marſhy Parts, which have Wealth without Health; and the Middle, that has both Health and Wealth. This County lying much upon the Sea, the Air is almoſt as warm as that of *Cornwall*, and often purified by S. and S. W. Winds, and the Beach not ſo ouzy as in *Eſſex*; the Marſhy Parts are wholeſomer, yet ſubject to that call'd the *Kentiſh* Ague. The County in general abounds with Corn, Paſtures, and Woods of Oak, Beech, and Cheſtnut, the latter not common in other Counties. The *Kentiſh* Cherries and Pepins are famous, of which here are many large Orchards. The Cattel of all ſorts are reckon'd larger than in neighbouring Counties. Here are ſeveral Parks of Fallow Deer, and Warrens of greyiſh Rabbits. The *Thames*, the *Medway*, *Darent*, *Stoure*, and other leſſer Rs. together with the Sea, furniſh 'em with plenty of Fiſh, tho ſome other Counties are better ſupply'd that way. They have good large Oyſters about *Feverſham* and *Eaſt Swale*. Here are Iron Mines, Quarries of Stone for Paving, and Pits of Marl and Chalk; and upon the Cliffs near *Folkſtone*, are found Stones of ſtrange Shapes and Figures, reſembling Muſcles, Almonds, ſtreak'd like Cockle-Shells, Skrews, Cocks-Spurs, tranſparent Quills, Snakes, *&c.* Among the Chalky Hills, betwixt this Place and *Dover*, a Cataract, which is ſuppos'd to run a great way under Ground, falls from the Cliffs; and along 'em is abundance of Samphire, which makes a wholeſome Sallade.

The Gentry are numerous and rich, becauſe they have a great Vent for their Product, by Sea and navigable Rivers; but the Families are not thought ſo antient as elſewhere, becauſe, being ſo near *London*, Courtiers, Merchants, and Lawyers, frequently purchaſe Eſtates in this County. The Yeomanry is the richeſt in *England*, and hold by Gavelkind at an invariable Rent, which, ſome ſay, was one of the Conditions they obtain'd from *William* the *Norman*, before they would ſubmit; and they were antiently ſo noted for Valour, that the Front of the Battel was allow'd them.

Authors differ as to the Etymology of the Name; but *Camden*'s Conjecture ſeems moſt probable, that it came from an old *Gauliſh* or *Celtick* Word, ſignifying a Corner, or Peninſula. The *Romans* call'd it *Cantium*, which probably they had from the old *Gaulick* Word *Canton*, that ſignifies a Corner; for in their Time they found the Inhabitants did in moſt Things reſemble the *Gauls*, of whom 'tis probable they were deſcended. This County has given the Title of Earl to many Families, particularly to the *Greys*, ſince the Reign of *Edw.* IV. and now gives 'em Title of Duke.

Places of Note are,

1. *Deptford*, about 3 m. ¼ S. E. of *London*-Bridge, a large Village, noted for a Dock and Storehouſes, to build and repair Men of War, where Officers and Workmen continually reſide for that end. Here's alſo a College, incorporated by K. *Hen.* VIII. and call'd *Trinity-Houſe*, for the Increaſe and Augmentation of Ships and Mariners, and a handſome Church newly built.

2. *Greenwich*, a m. E. of *Deptford*, a large Village, very antient, and noted for a Royal Seat ſince the Time of *Humphrey* D. of *Glouceſter*, who firſt built the Palace. 'Twas much enlarg'd by *Hen.* VII. and finiſh'd by *Hen.* VIII. 'Tis famous for the Birth of Q. *Mary* and Q. *Eliz.* and the Death of *Edw.* VI. Here was a Tower, or Caſtle, on the Hill above, but demoliſh'd, and a Royal Obſervatory built in its Place by *Char.* II. and furniſh'd with all ſorts of Mathematical and Aſtronomical Inſtruments, and a deep dry Well, to obſerve the Stars in the Day-time. 'Tis now call'd *Flamſtead*'s Houſe, becauſe the late Learned Mr. *Flamſtead*, the King's Mathematician dwelt there, and very much improv'd the Science of Aſtronomy. There's only one Part of the antient Palace left. K. *Char.* II. began another, which coſt him 36000 *l.* but did not live to finiſh it; and K. *William* gave it towards an Hoſpital for Seamen, when diſabled by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents in the Service of the Crown; and likewiſe for the Widows and Children of ſuch, or of thoſe that loſt their Lives in its Service. He alſo gave 9 Acres of Ground, and 2000 *l. per Ann.* towards finiſhing the ſame, and appointed Commiſſioners to receive the Charitable Contributions of the Subjects towards it, and likewiſe to frame Rules for its Government. The late Queen did alſo advance it. So that for the Situation, Spaciouſneſs, and Fineneſs of the Structure, and commodious Apartments, it ſurpaſſes any thing of that kind in *Europe*. The Number of Penſioners here is about 300; each 100 is allow'd 6 Nurſes, who are Seamens Widows, and have 6 *l. per Ann.* and thoſe that attend the Infirmary have 2 *s. per* Week more. The Penſioners, beſides their Commons, have 1 *s. per* Week for Spending-Money, the common Warrant-Officers have 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and the Governor and other Officers large Salaries. *Henry Howard* E. of *Northampton* built alſo an Hoſpital here, which he endow'd for the Maintenance of a Governor and 20 poor Men. Mr. *Lambard*, Author of the *Perambulation of* Kent, built another for the Relief of divers poor Perſons, which he call'd *Queen* Elizabeth's *College for the Poor*. This Village now gives Title of Duke to the D. of *Argyle*. The Royal Park in the Neighbourhood is very pleaſant, well ſtock'd with Deer, and from the Hills in it there's a fine Proſpect of the River, *London*, and the adjacent Country; which forms one of the moſt pleaſant and glorious Landskips that, perhaps, is to be ſeen any where. *Black-Heath*, behind the Park, has been the Scene of ſeveral Actions with Rebels, and the Rendevouz for the Royal Army. There are ſeveral Gentlemens Seats on the Borders of that Heath, and an Hoſpital for decay'd Merchants, built by Sir *John Mordaunt*. Upon the ſmall R. *Ravensburn*, which runs into the *Thames* near *Greenwich*, there are the Remains of a large Fortification, near 2 m. in Compaſs, ſuppos'd to have been a *Roman* Encampment, or the Ruins of the old *Noviomagus*.

3. *Woolwich*,

3. *Woolwich*, 3 m. N. E. of *Greenwich*, has a Market on Fridays, is a large Town, and is reckon'd the Mother-Dock for the Royal Navy, ſome of our oldeſt and greateſt Men of War having been built here. In this Place are kept Magazines of Cannon, Bombs, Mortars, and other warlike Stores, for the Royal Navy, a Dock, a Rope-Yard, a Foundery, and proper Officers conſtantly reſiding here upon that Account.

4. *Dartford*, 7 m. S. E. of *Woolwich*, has a good Market on Saturd. for Corn, and a Fair on *July* 22. It has a Pariſh-Church, a Harbour for Barges, and gives Title of Viſcount to the E. of *Jerſey*.

5. *Graveſend*, 6 m. S. E. of *Dartford*, and 20 E. from *London*. 'Tis an Incorporation, govern'd by a Mayor and Jurats, and has Markets well frequented on Wedneſd. and Saturd. and a Fair on *Oct.* 13. which laſts 7 Days. This Place and the neighbouring Coaſt having been liable to Enemies in Time of War, *Hen.* VIII. rais'd 2 Platforms at *Graveſend* and *Milton*, and 2 more at *Tilbury*, *&c.* over-againſt them on the *Eſſex* Shore, which command the R.

6. *Eltham*, 2 m. ½ S. of *Woolwich*, formerly the Reſidence of our Kings, and particularly of *Edw.* II. who had a Son born here call'd *John* of *Eltham*. The Statutes, by which the King's Houſe is ſtill govern'd, were made here; but the Place was afterwards neglected, the Air not being reckon'd healthful, becauſe of a Moat which ſurrounded the Palace.

7. *Bromley*, 4 m. S. from *Eltham*, and 10 S. E. of *London*, has a Market on Thurſd. and Fairs on *Feb.* 3. and *July* 25. The Bp of *Rocheſter* has a Palace and a Park here. Dr. *John Warner*, Bp of *Rocheſter*, erected a College here for 20 poor Widows, with an Allowance of 20 *l. per Ann.* to each, and 50 *l. per Ann.* to their Chaplain.

8. *Cray*, 5 m. S. E. of *Bromley*, has a Market on Wedneſd. and a Fair on *Candlemas*-Day.

9. *Wrotham*, 7 m. S. E. of *Cray* has a Market on Tueſd. and a Fair on *April* 23.

10. *Malling*, 5 m. E. of *Wrotham*, has a Market on Saturd.

11. *Rocheſter*, 9 m. N. E. from *Malling*, and 27 S. E. from *London*. 'Tis a very antient City, call'd by *Antonin*, *Durobriæ*. It lies on the E. ſide of the *Medway* in a Valley, and has undergone many Viciſſitudes by War, Fire, *&c.* 'Tis the See of a Biſhop, who is commonly Dean of *Weſtminſter*. A Dean and 6 Prebendaries belong to the Cathedral, beſides which there's only one Pariſh Church. The Caſtle was built by *William* the *Norman*, and here's a ſtately Stone-Bridge over the River, of 21 Arches, and there are Lands ſettled by Act of Parl. for maintaining it. This City has been incorporated time out of Mind. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, and 12 Aldermen, of whom the Mayor is one, 12 Common-Council-men, a Town-Clerk, 3 Serjeants at Mace, and a Water-Bailiff. It ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. has a Market on Frid. and Fairs on *May* 13, & *Nov.* 30. It has given Title of E. to ſeveral Families, and laſt to a Branch of the Family of *Hide*, deſcended from the E. of *Clarendon*.

On the other ſide the Bridge lies *Chatham*, in form of a Suburb. It was built in the Reign of K. *Char.* II. after the firſt *Dutch*-War, and is now famous for being the Station of the Royal Navy. The Dock, and *Upnor*-Caſtle for Defence of it, were begun by Q. *Eliz.* but improv'd by her Succeſſors, who have added new Docks and Store-houſes, with Forts at *Gillingham*, *Cockham*-Wood, the *Swomp*, *&c.* So that 'tis one of the compleateſt Arſenals in *Europe*. Here are 2 Commiſſioners, with other Officers to take care of the Navy, the Store-houſes, Rope-Yard, *&c.* Here's a Fair on *Sept.* 8. and a handſome Pariſh-Church. Here's alſo a ſort of Treaſury for Seamen wounded in the Service of the Crown, commonly call'd, The Cheſt of *Chatham*, whence they have annual Allowances. This Place gives Title of an *Engliſh* Baron to the D. of *Argyle*. *Gillingham* in the Neighbourhood, has part of the Dock in that Pariſh.

12. *Milton*, 10 m. E. of *Rocheſter*, has a Market on Saturd. an annual Fair, and a Port for Barges, and had formerly a Royal Palace.

13. *Sheppey-Iſland*, 7 m. E. from *Rocheſter*, and 45 S. E. from *London*, form'd by the R. *Medway*, which divides its Streams at the W. end of it, one of them running into the Mouth of the *Thames*, and the other into the Sea; the one call'd W. *Swale*, and the other E. *Swale*. The Name is ſuppos'd to be deriv'd from the numbers of Sheep formerly kept here. 'Tis 21 m. round, and has plenty of Corn, but wants Wood. Places of Note here, are, 1. *Queenborough*, built by K. *Edw.* III. and call'd ſo in honour of his Queen. It lies on the W. ſide of the Iſland, on the Bank of the *Medway*. He made it a Corporation, by the Name of the Mayor and Jurats, who are 4, a Conſtable, a Town-Serjeant, and a Land and Water-Bailiff, who at the time of their Election were to take the Oath of Allegiance before the Conſtable of the Caſtle; which he built, but is ſince demoliſh'd. The chief Trade is in Fiſhing; and tho the Town be poor, it ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. It has Markets on Mond. and Thurſd. and Fairs on St. *James*'s Day, and *March* 24. 2. *Sheerneſs*, 2 m. N. E. from the Town, on the Point of the Iſland, is a ſtrong Fortification built by K. *Char.* II. inſtead of the demoliſh'd Caſtle, with good Apartments for the Governor, the Officers of the Ordnance, Navy, and Gariſon.

14. *Sittingburn*, 1 m. S. of *Milton*, once a Mayor and Market-Town, now only noted for a Thorow-fare betwixt *London* and *Canterbury*, a Fair on *Whit*-Mond. that laſts 3 Days, and another on *Michaelmas*-Day.

15. *Feverſham*, 7 m. S. E. from *Milton*, and 44 S. E. from *London*, has a Market on Wedneſd. and Saturd. and Fairs on St. *Valentine*'s and *Lammas* Days, each of which continues 10 Days after. 'Tis incorporated by the Name of Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty, and is a Member of the Town and Port of *Dover*. It is populous and flouriſhing, by reaſon of its Situation in one of the fruitfulleſt Parts of *Kent*, and the Conveniency of a Creek for Shipping.

16. *Canterbury*, 8 m. E. of *Feverſham*, and 52 S. E. of *London*. 'Tis the chief City of the County, and the Metropolitan See of all *England*. 'Twas antiently call'd *Durovernum* and *Dorobernia*, and had the preſent Name from the *Saxons*, ſignifying the chief Town of the *Kentiſh*-men. Some pretend it was built 903 Years before our Saviour's Incarnation; but however that be, it appears that the *Romans* were here, from the mention of it in *Antonin*'s Itinerary, and that *Roman* Coins are frequently dug up in moſt parts of the City; and there are alſo the Remains of a double Military-Way, and great *Roman* Cauſeys leading from hence to *Dover* and *Lyme*. It was Capital of the *Saxon* Kingdom of *Kent*; and when *Auſtin* the Monk came hither from Pope *Gregory* I. to convert the *Saxons*, K. *Ethelbert* becoming a Chriſtian, gave him his Palace, and the Royalty of the City and its Territories; after which the Archiepiſcopal See was mov'd hither from *London*, as ſome ſay by Authority of Parliament, becauſe St. *Auſtin* liv'd, and was buried here. This City has undergone many Viciſſitudes by Wars and Fire. 'Tis a County of itſelf. The Corporation conſiſts of a Mayor, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, a Sheriff, 24 Common-Council-men, a Mace-Bearer, a Sword-Bearer, and 4 Serjeants at Mace. It has, beſides the Cathedral, 14 Pariſh-Churches, 2 Charity-Schools, and 7 Hoſpitals. Here are Markets on Wedneſd. and Saturd. and Fairs *July* 7, *Sept.* 29, and *Dec.* 29. each holding 9 Days. The ſtaple Commodity here is Hops. 'Tis divided into 6 Wards, nam'd from their different Gates. Here was a Mint in the *Saxon*, *Daniſh*, and *Norman* times, and formerly a Royal Exchange. A Court is held every Mond. in the Guild-Hall, for Civil and Criminal Cauſes, and another every other Tueſday about the Government of the City. Here's a ſtately Conduit erected by Bp *Abbot*, a Jail for Criminals, an Hoſpital nam'd *Bridewell*, for a Houſe of Correction, and entertaining a certain Number of poor Townſmens Children. The Cathedral, as ſome ſay, was begun by *Lucius*, the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Britons*, and enlarg'd by *Auſtin* and his Followers, but deſtroy'd ſeveral times by War and Fire, and rebuilt by the Archbiſhops and Monks, the Pope having allow'd all the Offerings made at *Tho. Becket*'s Shrine towards it. It had 37 Altars before the Reformation. Here are abundance of funeral Monuments of Kings, Princes, Archbiſhops, and other great Perſons. Under the Cathedral the *Walloons* have been allow'd a Place of Worſhip in their own way, ſince *Edw.* VI. who granted it by Letters Patents to *John Alaſco* a *Poliſh* Nobleman, and a zealous Proteſtant. Archbiſhop *Laud* deſign'd to have depriv'd them of that Privilege, but was diſappointed by the Wars that follow'd betwixt K. *Char.* I. and the Parl. and they are ſtill continu'd. Moſt of the Congregation are now *French*. *Eraſmus*, who was an Eye-witneſs, ſays, that in his time, Archbp *Becket*'s Shrine and Tomb ſhone with rare and large Jewels, and in the whole Church appear'd a Profuſeneſs above that of Kings. *Dugdale* in his *Monaſticon* ſays, that at the Diſſolution of the Monaſtery, the Plate and Jewels belonging to this Tomb fill'd two great Cheſts, each of which requir'd 8 Men to carry them out of the Church. K. *Hen.* VIII. diſpers'd all this Wealth, and drove out the Monks, inſtead of whom he plac'd a Dean, an Archdeacon, 12 Prebendaries, and 6 Preachers. The foreign Proteſtants, who were allow'd to ſettle here by Q. *Eliz.* brought along with them into this Kingdom the Art of weaving Silk, which is now arriv'd to that Perfection, that the Silks wove at *Canterbury* equal, if not exceed any foreign Silks; and being much eſteem'd by our Merchants, great Quantities of 'em are ſent to *London*. The *Walloons* and *French* Refugees here make a numerous Congregation.

17. *Thanet*-Iſle lies N. E. from *Canterbury*. 'Tis call'd an Iſland, becauſe it runs out E. into the Sea, and is divided from the reſt of the County on the W. by the R. *Wantſom*. 'Tis about 9 m. long, as many broad, and encompaſs'd with the Sea on the N. E. & S. This was the firſt Place given to the *Saxons* by *Vortigern* the *Britiſh* King, when he ſent for them to aſſiſt againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*; and here it was the *Danes* began their Ravages on *England*. It has given Title of E. to the antient Family of the *Tuftons* ſince 1628. The only Place of note in it is *Margat*, on the N. ſide of the Promontory, call'd the *North-Foreland*, where there's a good Bay for Ships, and where Paſſengers from *Holland* frequently put in, when the Wind does not ſerve to carry them up the *Thames*. 'Tis chiefly inhabited by Mariners and Fiſhermen, and lies 15 m. N. E. from *Canterbury*. 2. *St. John*'s, a Member of the Town and Port of *Dover*, adjoins to it. 3. *St. Peter*'s, another Member of the Town and Port of *Dover*, lies 2 m. S. E. and has Fairs on *Lady*-Day, and *June* 29.

18. *Sandwich*, one of the Cinque-Ports, 10 m. S. E. from *Canterbury*, and 62 S. E. from *London*. It lies pleaſantly near the Mouth of the R. *Stower*, is well furniſh'd with Gardens and Water, was formerly one of the chief Ports in *England*, built out of the Ruins of *Stonar* and *Richborow*, and encompaſs'd with Walls. 'Tis ſuppos'd to lie near the *Portus Rutupenſis* or *Statio Rutupiæ*, where the *Romans* firſt landed in *England*, and from whence they uſually ſail'd to the Continent. It has ſuffer'd much by the Wars with the *Danes*, *&c.* 'Tis incorporated by the Stile of Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty, and ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. choſen by all the Freemen. Its chief Trade is in Shipping and Malting. Here are 3 Churches, 3 Hoſpitals, a Free-School, a Cuſtom-Houſe and Key, Markets on Wedneſd. and Saturd. and a Fair on *Nov.* 23. Members belonging to it, are *Forditch*, *Deal*, *Warmar*, *Ramſgate*, *Stonar*, *Sar*, and *Brightlingſey*. It has given Title of E. to a Branch of the Family of *Montague* ſince the 19 *James* I.

19. *Deal*, 3 m. ½ S. E. of *Sandwich*. *Julius Cæſar* is ſuppos'd to have landed here when repuls'd at *Dover*. *Hen.* VIII. built the Caſtle here for Defence of the Coaſt, and another at *Sandown* a little N. of it. 'Tis now become pretty conſiderable by furniſhing Neceſſaries to our Men of War when they lie in the *Downs*, which are betwixt it and *Godwin*-Sands, and the uſual Place where our Men of War ride. *Warmar*-Caſtle lies S. of *Deal*-Caſtle.

20. *Dover*, *Antonin*'s *Dubris*, 6 m. S. W. of *Deal*, and 64 S. E. from *London*. 'Tis one of the *Cinque-Ports*, and lies under a Ridge of Hills ſomewhat like a Semicircle. 'Twas formerly wall'd, and the Paſſage from thence to *France* being neareſt, *viz.* but 30 m. there was a Law that none ſhould take Shipping for the Continent but here. 'Tis large, populous, and noted for its Tide-Harbour, and the fine Vault, known by the Name of Mr. *Watſon*'s Cellar. 'Tis the uſual Station of our Packet-Boats for *France*. 'Tis incorporated by the Stile of Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty, and ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. elected by the Freemen. It has Markets on Wedneſd and Saturd. and Fairs on St. *Bartholomew*'s, and St. *Martin*'s Days. Members belonging to it, are *Folkſtone*, *Feverſham*, *St. John*'s, *St. Peter*'s, *Birchington*, *Kingſdown*, and *Ringſwold*. The Courts of Chancery, Admiralty, *&c.* relating to the *Cinque-Ports*, are kept here, as alſo a Cuſtom-Houſe and Victualling-Office. It has 2 Churches; but the chief Glory is its Caſtle, on a neighbouring Hill, formerly eſteem'd the Key of *England*. 'Tis ſaid to have been founded by *Julius Cæſar*, and its Church by K. *Lucius*. 'Tis the uſual Reſidence of the Conſtable and Ld Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*. This T. gives Title of D. to the D. of *Queensbury* in *Scotland*.

21. *Weſtram*, 11 m. S. W. of *Wrotham*, has a Market on Wedneſday.

22. *Sevennoke*, 5 m. E. of *Weſtram*, has a Market on Saturd. Fairs on *June* 29. and *Dec.* 6. and has an Hoſpital and School for teaching poor Children, and maintaining poor old People, built and endow'd by Sir *William Sevennoke* Lord Mayor of *London*, who being a Foundling, and maintain'd by ſome charitable Perſons in this Place, thought fit to reward the Town thus.

23. *Maidſtone*, 15 m. E. of *Sevennoke*, and 30 S. E. from *London*, is the County Town, where the Aſſizes are held. 'Tis an antient Town, was govern'd by a Portreeve till the Time of *Edw.* VI. who made it a Mayor Town. But Q. *Mary* depriv'd it of its Privileges, becauſe they adher'd to Sir *Thomas Wyat*. Q. *Eliz.* incorporated it again by the Name of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commoners. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, 12 Jurats, and 24 Commoners, with other Sub-Officers. The chief Trade is Hops and Thred. Here's a Market on Thurſd. and Fairs on *Feb.* 2. *May*-Day, *June* 9. and *Oct.* 6. each holding 2 Days. It ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. The R. *Medway* is navigable here by Barges. This Town gives Title of Baron to the E. of *Winchelſea*.

24. *Lenham*, 9 m. S. E. from *Maidſtone*, has a Market on Tueſd. and a Fair on *May* 26.

25. *Wye*, 10 m. E. of *Lenham*, has a Market on Thurſd. and a Harbour for Barges on the *Stower*.

26. *Elham*, 8 m. E. from *Wye*, has a Market on Mond.

27. *Tunbridge*, 6 m. S. of *Sevennoke*, and 28 S. E. from *London*, meaſur'd m. 29 ½. The Name is from 5 Stone-Bridges over the Streams of the *Medway*. It had formerly a ſtrong Caſtle; and the Church has the Monuments of ſeveral great Men. It has a Free-School, a Market on Frid. and Fairs on *Aſh-Wedneſday*, *Midſummer*-Day, and St. *Luke*'s Day. 'Tis much frequented by a great Concourſe of People, who come to drink the *Chalybeate* Waters, which are noted for curing many Diſtempers. The Wells are 4 or 5 m. S. of the Town, moſt of 'em in this Pariſh, and others in that of *Speldhurſt*. A great Number of Houſes for Lodgings, and Shops, are built about 'em, with a fair Chappel for Worſhip.

28. *Goudhurſt*, 13 m. S. E. of *Tunbridge*, has a Market on Wedneſd.

29. *Cranbrook*, 4 m. S. of *Goudhurſt*, has a Market on Saturd. and had formerly a good Trade in making Cloth.

30. *Tenterden*, 7 m. E. of *Cranbrook*, has a Market on Frid. and was formerly noted for making of Cloth.

31. *Appledore*, 5 m. E. of *Tenterden*, has a weekly Market, and Barges come up to it. Over-againſt this Town lies *Oxney* Iſland, form'd by the Branches of the *Rother*. 'Tis 9 m. round, and abounds with Graſs, which feeds abundance of Oxen.

32. *Rumney*, 6 m. S. E. of *Appledore*, and 68 S. E. of *London*. 'Tis call'd *New Rumney*, to diſtinguiſh it from the old one that lies a little S. W. of it, and was a large Town with 5 Churches, a Priory, and Hoſpital, but now has only one handſome Church left. *New Rumney* is one of the *Cinque Ports*, has a Harbour for Ships, a clean and healthful Situation, upon a high gravelly Hill, near the middle of the Marſh, is compactly built, and well inhabited. The chief Trade of the Inhabitants is by grazing Cattel in the neighbouring Marſh. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty, who with the Freemen elect 2 Memb. of Parl. Here's a Market on Saturd. and a Fair on *April* 10. The Members of it as a *Cinque Port*, are *Lidd*, *Old Rumney*, *Dangemarſh*, *Oſwardſtone*, and *Broomhill*. *Camden* ſays, the Marſh is 14 m. long, and 8 broad, has 2 Towns, 19 Pariſhes, and 44200 Acres of Land, which feed Multitudes of Cattel ſent hither from other Parts to fatten. He ſuppoſes it to have been formerly cover'd with the Sea, which retir'd from hence as it gain'd on other Parts of the Coaſt.

33. *Lydd*, 3 m. S. of *Rumney*, has a Market on Thurſd. and a Harbour.

34. *Hithe*, on the Coaſt, 11 m. N. E. of *Appledore*, and 60 S. E. of *London*. 'Tis ſuppos'd that this, or *Lime* near it, is the antient *Portus Lemanis*. It is one of the *Cinque Ports*, and has W. *Hithe* as a Member. 'Twas a Bailiff Town till Q. *Eliz.* incorporated it by the Name of Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty, who with the Freemen chuſe the 2 Memb. of Parl. 'Tis remarkable for its Pariſh-Church, and a Pile of dry Bones, 28 Foot long, 8 high, and 8 broad, thought to have been gather'd up in ſome Field of Battel near it. Here's a Market on Saturd. and Fairs on St. *Peter*'s Day, and *Nov.* 20.

35. *Folkſtone*, 4 m. N. E. of *Hithe*, has a Market on Thurſd. and a Harbour for ſmall Ships.

XI. *GLOCESTERSHIRE*,

THAS part of *Monmouthſhire* and *Herefordſhire* on the W. part of *Warwickſhire*, *Oxfordſhire*, and *Barkſhire* on the E. part of *Worceſterſhire* and *Warwickſhire* on the N. and part of *Somerſetſhire* and *Wiltſhire* on the S. 'Tis about 52 m. where longeſt from S. E. to N. W. and 38 where broadeſt E. & W. It contains by computation 800000 Acres, 162350 People, 26764 Houſes, is divided into 30 Hundreds, 280 Pariſhes, has 26 Market-Towns, 1 Caſtle, 2 Foreſts, and 19 Parks. It ſends 8 Memb. to Parl. and lies in the Dioceſs of *Gloceſter*.

'Tis a pleaſant and fertile Country, and produces all manner of Corn and Fruit. *William* of *Malmsbury* ſays, in his time it yielded a hundred-fold, but that muſt be underſtood of ſome Parts near *Gloceſter*, or other great Market-Towns. He alſo mentions its Wine, not much inferior to the *French*; which ſome underſtand of its Cyder: or if there were Vineyards then, they are now diſus'd; which *Camden* aſcribes to the Peoples Sloth, tho 'tis more probable that they found their Orchards turn to better Account. Here are ſtill ſome Places near *Tewksbury*, *&c.* which bear the Name of Vineyards. The fruitfulleſt Parts are the Valleys on the *Severn*, *&c.* where the Air is very temperate. *Coteſwold*, or the Hilly Part, that borders on *Warwickſhire*, *Oxfordſhire*, and *Berkſhire*, is not very fertile, and ſo much expos'd to Winds and Cold, that they are ſaid to have 8 Months Winter; but then they feed ſuch Multitudes of Sheep with fine Wool, ſo much valued, that the working it into Cloth enriches the County, it being computed that 50000 Cloths are annually made here, which amount to 500000 *l.* In the Vale they make great Profit of their Cheeſe, which is reckon'd as good as any in *England*, and by many preferr'd to *Cheſhire*, becauſe of its Mildneſs. The Foreſt of *Dean*, in the moſt weſterly Part, not only abounds with Paſture and Corn, where free from Wood, but yields plenty of the beſt Oaks in *England* for the Royal Navy: But the Iron Mines, and the Mills for working them, have conſum'd much of the Wood. Here's plenty of Cattel, Game, Fowl, Fiſh, Coal, Quarries of Free-Stone, and, in ſhort, of all Things neceſſary for Subſiſtance and Pleaſure. The Water of the R. *Stroud* is famous for dying Scarlet. The *Elvers*, the *Briſtol* Diamonds, and hot medicinal Wells near *Briſtol*, are alſo reckon'd to this County. There are alſo medicinal Springs in the Pariſh of *Puckle*, *Siſton*, and *Standiſh* Park. There is a petrifying Spring near *Tetbury*; and in *Badminton* Fields are Cylindrical Stones and Bullets, almoſt as big as Cannon-Balls; and on the Hills about *Aldely* are Stones reſembling Serpentine Stones and Scallops, curiouſly figur'd.

The principal Rivers are,

The *Severn*, which riſes in *Plinlymmon* Hills in *Montgomeryſhire*, and running thro *Shropſhire* and *Worceſterſhire* 70 m. enters this County, and runs thro it 40 m. in a direct Line, about 70 including Turnings and Windings, and is navigable 50 m. above this County, as far as *Shrewsbury*. In ſome Places 'tis 2 or 3 m. broad. 'Tis remarkable for a violent Tide call'd the *Hygra*, or *Boar*, which does not come in gradually as in other Rivers, but rolls in with an Head 2, 3, or 4 Foot high carrying every thing before it, and overflowing its Banks. The Tides here are largeſt one Year at the Full Moon, and next at the Change; and one Year the Night-Tides are largeſt, and another the Day-Tides. The Stream being rapid, makes the Waters muddy; ſo that 'tis not very fruitful in Fiſh, yet is pretty well ſtock'd with Salmon, and is famous for Lampreys.

Places of Note are,

1. *Cambden*, near the N. E. Corner of the County, incorporated in 3 *James* I. 'Tis govern'd by 2 Bailiffs, 12 Burgeſſes, and a Steward, who have Authority to chuſe 12 inferior Burgeſſes, and Power to try Actions not exceeding 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Here's a Market on Wedneſd. noted for Stockings, and Fairs on St. *Andrew*'s Day, *Aſh-Wedneſday*, St. *George*'s, and St. *James*'s Days. The Benefit of the 2 firſt belongs to the Town, and of the 2 laſt to the Lord of the Manor. Here's a handſome Church, and the Vicar has 150*l. per Ann.*

2. *Moreton Hindmarſh*, 4 m. S. E. of *Cambden*, a ſmall Town, with a weekly Market.

3. *Tewksbury*, 13 m. S. W. of *Cambden*, and 79 N. W. of *London*, a large, antient, and populous Bor. which had its firſt Privileges in the Reign of *Edw.* II. confirm'd by ſeveral ſucceeding Kings, and laſt by *Jam.* I. who incorporated them anew. 'Tis govern'd by 24 Burgeſſes, 2 of them are choſen Bailiffs yearly, who with 2 others are the ruling Magiſtrates, and have Juriſdiction within the Bor. excluſive of the Juſtices of Peace for the County. They have ſince Q. *Elizabeth*'s Time ſent 2 Memb. to Parl. choſen by all the Freeholders and Freemen, now about 500. Here are Markets on Wedneſd. and Saturd. and Fairs *Feb.* 24. *May* 3. *June* 11. *Aug.* 24. and *Sept.* 29. beſides the firſt Wedneſday in *Sept.* for Cheeſe. Here's a good Clothing Trade; and 'tis famous for its Muſtard-Balls. Here's a Free-School, an Hoſpital, and a large noble Church, with the Monuments of ſeveral great Men. It gives Title of Baron to the E. of *Eſſex*. Ships come hither up the *Severn*.

4. *Winchcomb*, 7 m. S. E. of *Tewksbury*, has a Market on Saturd. and Fairs *April* 25. and *July* 17. 'Twas formerly a Bor. and County of it ſelf, and has a large handſome Church.

5. *Gloceſter*, 11 m. S. W. of *Winchcomb*, 82 common, and 101 meaſur'd m. N. W. of *London*. 'Tis an antient fair City, Capital of the County, was a *Roman* Colony, ſtands on a riſing Ground, with a Deſcent on every ſide, which makes it clean and healthful. The Houſes are beautiful, and 'tis adorn'd with many Towers and Spires. It lies on a Branch of the *Severn*, where Ships come up to it. K. *John* made it a Bor. in the Firſt of his Reign. 'Tis govern'd by a High Steward, who is generally a Nobleman, a Mayor, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, out of whom the Mayor is elected, a Town-Clerk, 2 Sheriffs, 26 Common-Council-Men, a Sword-Bearer, and 4 Serjeants at Mace. Here are 11 Pariſhes; but having ſuffer'd much by the Civil Wars, there are only 5 Churches left, beſides the Cathedral. The Markets are on Wedneſd. Frid. and Saturd. Fairs on *Mar.* 25. *June* 24. *Sept.* 29. and *Nov.* 17. for all ſorts of Cattel and other Commodities, and the latter chiefly for fat Hogs. Here are 12 incorporated Companies for the Management of Trade, which was conſiderable till leſſen'd by the Neighbourhood of *Briſtol*. Making of Pins is now one of their chief Manufactures. Here's a fair Stone-Bridge over the R. and a Key and Wharf, with a Cuſtom-Houſe, and proper Officers. The Walls were demoliſh'd by K. *Char.* II. becauſe it held out againſt his Father. The Caſtle is much decay'd: Part of it is leaſed out by the Crown, and the reſt ſerves for a Priſon, one of the beſt in *England*. The Cathedral is antient, magnificent, of good Workmanſhip, and has the Tombs of *Edw.* II. and *Robert* D. of *Normandy*, Son to the Conqueror. The Whiſpering-Place in this Church was formerly reckon'd a Wonder; but ceaſes now to be ſo, ſince there's the like in the *Cupulo* of *St. Paul's*, *London*, where a Perſon laying his Ear to the Wall on one ſide, may hear diſtinctly what one whiſpers on the other. K. *Hen.* VIII. erected this Biſhoprick upon ſuppreſſing the Abbey of *St. Peter*, and placed here a Dean and 6 Prebends. There are 12 Chappels in the Cathedral, with the Arms and Monuments of many great Perſons. There are ſeveral charitable Gifts beſtow'd on this City, for lending Money to Merchants and Tradeſmen that want it, ſome without Intereſt, and ſome with very little. This City has given Title of Duke to many of the Royal Family, the laſt was *William*, the only Son of Prince *George* of *Denmark* and Princeſs *Anne*, the late Queen.

6. *Alney* Iſle, in the R. over-againſt this City, ſuppos'd by ſome to be the Place where *Edmund Ironſide* and *Canute* the *Dane* fought a ſingle Combat,

Combat, to decide the Fate of the Kingdom; and the Iſſue being dubious, they agreed to divide it. But Dr. *Gibſon* thinks it to be that call'd *Alney* betwixt *Oversbridge* and *Moyſemore*.

7. *Newent*, 17 m. N. W. of *Gloceſter*, on the other ſide the R. has a Market on Frid. and Boats come up the R. to it. Here are Fairs on the Wedneſd. before *Eaſter* and *Whitſuntide*, on the *Virgin's Nativity*, and *Sept.* 8. Here are divers Alms-Houſes, and a handſome Church with ſeveral Monuments.

8. *Dean*, alias *Michael Dean*, 5 m. S. of *Newent*, has a Market on Mond. and Fairs on *Michaelmas*-Day and *Eaſter*-Mond. The Town had formerly a good Trade in Cloth; but making Pins is their chief Buſineſs now. Here's a good Church with a handſome Spire. This Town gives Name to the *Foreſt*, formerly 20 m. long, and 10 broad, and containing 30000 Acres, but now much leſs. Great Quantities are ſtill incloſ'd to preſerve Timber for the Navy; and in the middle of it there's a large ſtrong Building, call'd the *Speech-Houſe*, where the K. has a Swainmote Court, to preſerve the Vert and Veniſon. The Judges are the Verderers, choſen by all the Freeholders of the County. In the hilly Parts are many Iron Mines, with Furnaces for melting the Iron; and here the Miners have a Court at the ruinous Caſtle of *St. Brewlais*, held by a Steward, whom the Conſtable of the Foreſt appoints. Juries of Miners are return'd to judge betwixt Miner and Miner, according to their particular Laws, to prevent incroaching on one another. When the Miners are ſworn, they touch the Bible with a Stick, that they may not defile it with their unclean Hands, and they wear a particular Cap when they give Evidence; and the Caſtle, of which the D. of *Beaufort* is Conſtable, is a Priſon for the Miners.

9. *Newnham*, 3 m. S. of *Dean*, has a Market on Frid. and Fairs on St. *Barnabas*, and *Luke*'s Days.

10. *Colford*, 6 m. W. of *Newnham*, has a handſome Market-Houſe, a Market on Frid. and Fairs on *June* 9. and *Nov.* 20.

11. *Chiltenham*, 8 m. S. E. of *Gloceſter*, has a conſiderable Trade in Malt, a Market on Thurſd. and Fairs on St. *James*'s Day, *July* 28. and *Holy Thurſday*. It has a handſome Church with a high Spire, and ſeveral Monuments for Perſons of Note.

12. *Stow* on the *Would*, 11 m. E. of *Chiltenham*, has a Market on Thurſd. and Fairs on *May* 1, and *Oct.* 13. for Hops, Cheeſe, and Sheep, of which 20000 have been ſold at a time. Here's a large Church with ſeveral Monuments and a high Tower.

13. *North-Leche*, 7 m. S. W. of *Stow*, has a Market on Wedneſd. and a Fair on St. *Peter*'s Day, and is govern'd by a Bailiff and 2 Conſtables.

14. *Painſwick*, 11 m. W. of *North-Leche*, and 4 S. of *Gloceſter*, has a Market on Tueſd. and Fairs on *Whit*-Tueſd. and *Sept.* 8. a large handſome Church with a neat Spire, and ſeveral Monuments.

15. *Stanley St. Leonard's*, 9 m. S. W. of *Painſwick*, has a good Church, a Market on Saturd. and Fairs on *July* 15, and *Nov.* 6.

16. *Stroud*, 4 m. E. of *Stanley*, has a Market on Frid. Fairs on *May* 1, and *Aug.* 10. a handſome Church with a high Spire, and ſeveral Monuments. 'Tis famous for dying Scarlet, the Water of the *Stroud* being noted for that end; and has rich Clothiers, ſome of whom make 1000 Cloths *per Ann.* Here's a Free-School for poor Children.

17. *Berkeley*, 7 m. S. W. of *Stanley*, an antient Bor. tho it ſends no Memb. to Parl. The Mayor and Aldermen are ſworn at the Court-Leet of the Ld *Berkeley*. Here's a Market on Tueſd. and a Fair on *May* 3. a handſome large Church, with ſtately Monuments belonging to the Family of *Berkeley*, as does the ſtrong Caſtle adjoining. The Room here is ſtill to be ſeen where K. *Edw.* II. was barbarouſly murdered by *John* Ld *Maltravers* and *Tho. Gournay*, to whom the Ld *Berkley* was commanded to deliver up the Caſtle, becauſe he was well-affected to the King, who was impriſon'd here by the Queen and her Faction. *Adam* Bp of *Hereford* perſuaded thoſe Men to the Murder by this ambiguous Sentence without Comma's; *Edvardum occidere nolite timere bonum eſt*, i. e. *Don't fear to kill* Edward, *'tis a good thing*: which was his true meaning; tho not being pointed, it might be render'd, *Don't kill* Edward, *'tis good to fear*. The Manor is one of the largeſt in *England*, and has near 30 Pariſhes depending upon it. The Abbeſs of the Nunnery here was formerly Lady of the Manor, till *Goodwin* E. of *Kent* got it by a vile Trick, as follows: He had a beautiful Youth to his Nephew, whom he left here on pretence of being taken ſuddenly ill, and inſtructed him to debauch the Abbeſs, and as many of the Nuns as he could, which he ſoon effected by his Beauty and Preſents; and having got the Abbeſs and ſeveral of the Nuns with Child, his Uncle complain'd of the Nuns to the devout K. *Edward*, as if they had expoſed themſelves to all Comers; and many of them, upon a legal Inquiſition, being found with Child, their Lands were ſeized and given to the Earl: but he did not long enjoy them, for part was ſwallow'd up by an Inundation; his leud Nephew kill'd himſelf by exceſs of Venery, and the Earl's Family was not long after rooted out. This Town gives Title and Sirname to the Family of *Berkeley*, which is ſcarce to be parallel'd in Nobility of Extraction by any Subject, being deſcended from the Kings of *Denmark*, the Dukes of *Normandy*, the Kings of *France* and *England*, the Family of *Saxony*, the Kings of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, and ſome of the chief Grandees in *Spain*; ſo that they quarter in their Arms the Coats of 20 Noble Families, and have been Barons ever ſince K. *Hen.* II.

18. *Durſley*, 5 m. E. of *Berkley*. 'Tis a Corporation govern'd by a Bailiff and 4 Conſtables. 'Tis noted chiefly for Clothing. It has a Market on Thurſd. and Fairs on St. *Mark*'s Day, *April* 25, St. *Clement*'s Day, and *Nov.* 23. It gives Title of Viſc. to the E. of *Berkeley*.

19. *Minching-Hampton*, 8 m. E. of *Durſley*, has a handſome Church, with ſeveral Monuments, a Market on Tueſd. and Fairs on *Oct.* 18. and the Mond. after *Trinity*.

20. *Cirenceſter*, 8 m. E. of *Hampton*, and 67 W. from *London*, on the R. *Churn*. 'Tis the largeſt and oldeſt Town in the County, was a fortify'd City in the time of the *Britons*, and an eminent Station of the *Romans*, as appears by the Ruins of Walls and Streets in the adjoining Meadows, many *Roman* Coins, chequer'd Pavements, and Inſcriptions in Marble, which are often found upon digging. The Barons gariſon'd the Caſtle here in their Wars againſt K. *Hen.* III. who demoliſh'd it. *Hen.* IV. gave the Town a Charter and ſeveral Privileges, becauſe the Bailiff and Townſmen ſlew ſome noble Men who had taken up Arms for K. *Richard*, and retir'd hither for ſhelter. Q. *Eliz.* gave them another, by which the Corporation is to conſiſt of a Steward and Bailiff, who return the 2 Memb. to Parl. that are choſe by 6 or 700 Electors, who are all Houſekeepers. Here's a Market on Mond. for Corn, Cattel, and other Proviſion, and another on Frid. for Wool, reckon'd one of the greateſt in *England*. It has 5 Fairs a Year, *viz.* 3 for all ſorts of Commodities, and 2 for Cloth, on the Week before *Palm*-Sund. and that before St. *Bartholomew's*; and the other 3 are on *Eaſter*-Tueſd. the Feaſt of *Thomas Becket*, and St. *Simon* and *Jude*. This is a Poſt-Town, and has a Stage-Coach which goes to *London*. Two of the *Roman* Conſular-Ways croſs each other here. Some Years ago there were diſcover'd by digging near this Town ſeveral Vaults, and an antient Building under ground, 50 Foot long, 40 broad, and 4 high, ſupported by 100 Brick-Pillars, curiouſly inlaid with Stones of divers Colours of *Tiſſeraick*-Work, ſuppos'd to have been a *Roman*-Bath. Here's a large beautiful Church, which has 5 Chappels adjoining to it, and ſeveral Hoſpitals and Alms-houſes.

21. *Fairford*, 6 m. E. of *Cirenceſter*, on the R. *Coln*, over which it has 2 fair Bridges. Here's a Market on Thurſd. and Fairs on *May* 3, *July* 28, and *All-Saints* Day. Here's a large handſome Church, whoſe Windows are much admir'd for their painted Glaſs, repreſenting moſt of the chief Stories of the Old and New Teſtament.

22. *Lechlade*, 2 m. E. of *Fairford*, where the *Lech* falls into the *Thames*. It has a Market on Tueſd.

23. *Thornbury*, 7 m. S. from *Berkeley*, has a Market on Saturd. and Fairs on *Aug.* 15, *Eaſter*-Mond. the Mond. before St. *Thomas*'s Day, and *Dec.* 21. 'Tis govern'd by a Cuſtomary Mayor, 12 Aldermen, and 2 Conſtables; the Aldermen being ſuch as have been Mayors before. It has a large Church in form of a Cathedral, and 4 Alms-houſes.

24. *Wotton-under-edge*, 7 m. E. of *Thornbury*, has a Market on Frid. and a Fair on *Sept.* 14. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor choſen at the Court-Leet of the E. of *Berkeley*. Here's a handſome Church, with ſome ſtately Monuments belonging to that Family, *&c.* a Free-School, an Alms-houſe, and ſeveral large Charities given by Perſons born here for the Uſe of the Poor.

25. *Tetbury*, 6 m. E. of *Wotton*, is very antient, was formerly wall'd, and has a Market on Wedneſ. well frequented, and a large Market-houſe for Yarn, Cheeſe, Bacon, and other Commodities. 'Tis handſomly built, and has Fairs on *Aſh*-Wedneſd. and *July* 22. The Situation is pleaſant, and 'tis govern'd by a Bailiff choſe annually. It has a large handſome Church, with Monuments of ſeveral Perſons of Note; a Free-School, and an Alms-houſe. There's a high long Bridge over the *Avon*, half of which is in *Wiltſhire*; and near the Town there is a petrifying Spring.

26. *Wickware*, 4 m. S. E. of *Thornbury*, has a Market on Mond. and Fairs on *Lady*-Day and *July* 2. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, has a handſome Stone-Bridge, a large Church, a Free-School, built and endow'd by *Alex. Hoſea*, a poor Boy, who ran away from his Parents here, but grew afterwards very wealthy. At *Badmington*, about 5 m. E. the D. of *Beaufort* has one of the fineſt Seats in *England*.

27. *Chipping-Sodbury*, 3 m. S. of *Wickware*, an antient Bor. and Corporat. conſiſting of a Mayor, 6 Aldermen, and 12 Burgeſſes. 'Tis large, a great Thorow-fare, has many good Inns, a Market on Thurſd. and Fairs on *Aſcenſion*-Day and *Jan.* 24. Here is a handſome Church, and a Free-School, with Gifts for putting out Apprentices and other Charitable Uſes. The Bailiffs and Burghers have Power to diſtribute 88 Cow-Paſtures to as many of the Inhabitants, and 80 Acres of Meadow, for their own Lives and thoſe of their Widows, and as they fall, to grant them again in like manner.

28. *Marſhfield*, 7 m. S. of *Sodbury*, has a Market on Tueſd. a Fair *Oct.* 13. a conſiderable Trade in Malt, and is famous for Cakes. It has a large Church and an Alms-houſe.

XII. OXFORDSHIRE,

HAS *Gloceſterſhire* on the W. *Buckinghamſhire* and part of *Berkſhire* on the E. *Berkſhire* on the S. and *Warwickſhire* and *Northamptonſhire* on the N. The Form is very irregular, the S. E. part running in a narrow Slip betwixt *Berkſhire* and *Buckinghamſhire*. The greateſt Length S. E. and N. W. is 41 m. and the greateſt Breadth E. and W. about 24. It lies in the Dioceſe of *Oxford*, is reckon'd to contain 534000 Acres, 19000 Houſes, 280 Pariſh-Churches, 14 Hundreds, 13 Market-Towns, and ſends 9 Memb. to Parl. This County is rich and fertile, and the Air healthful, the lower Parts have pleaſant Fields and Meadows, and it affords plenty of Graſs, Cattel, Corn, and Fruit, and Game for Hunting and Hawking; and its Rivers, the *Iſis*, *Tame*, *Charwell*, *Evenlode*, and *Windruſh*, abound with Fiſh; and Dr. *Plott* ſays, it has 60 other leſſer Rivers beſides Brooks. There is little Wood but in the hilly Parts, ſo that Fuel is dear.

Places of Note are,

1. *Banbury*, at the N. Corner of the Shire, 17 m. N. W. of *Oxford*, and 53 N. W. from *London*, on the R. *Charwell*, in a fertile Soil. 'Tis an antient Bor. and was incorporated a-new by his preſent Majeſty K. *George*, by the Stile of Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgeſſes. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, 6 Capital Burgeſſes, and 30 Aſſiſtants. It ſends one Memb. to Parl. elected by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes only. Here is a large beautiful Church, a Charity-School, and a Work-houſe for the poor, a Market on Thurſd. well frequented, and 9 Fairs, *viz.* Thurſd. after *Twelfth-tide*, the firſt Thurſd. in *Lent*, on *Lady*-Day, *Holy*-Thurſd. *Corpus Chriſti*, *Aug.* 1. the firſt Thurſd. after *Michaelmas*, St. *Luke*, and the Thurſd. after St. *Nicholas*. This Town is noted for good Cakes and Ale, and Cheeſe.

2. *Deddington*, 4 m. S. of *Banbury*, has a Market on Saturd.

3. *Chip-*

3. *Chippingnorton*, 9 m. S.W. of *Deddington*, has a Market on Wedneſd.

4. *New-Woodſtock*, 8 m. S. E. of *Chippingnorton*, and 51 m. N. W. of *London*. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, High-Steward, Recorder, 4 Aldermen, 2 Chamberlains, and 16 Common-Council-men; and ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. who are choſe by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Freemen. Here's a Market on Tueſd. for Corn and other Proviſions, and Fairs on *Lady*-Day, *Mary-Magdalen*'s, St. *Matthew*'s-Day, noted for Cheeſe, and *Dec.* 6. for all ſorts of Cattel and other Commodities. Here was a magnificent Palace built by K. *Hen.* I. and a Labyrinth built by K. *Hen.* II. to preſerve his Concubine *Roſamund Clifford* from the Jealouſy of his Queen. The famous *Geoffry Chaucer* was born here. 'Tis now famous on account of the ſtately Palace of the D. of *Marlborough* at *Blenheim*, built at the Charge of the Publick, as a Monument of the great Victory obtain'd by his Grace over the *French* and *Bavarians* at *Blenheim* in *Germany*; and is perhaps one of the nobleſt Seats belonging to any Subject in *Europe*.

5. *Biceſter*, 6 m. N. E. of *Woodſtock*, has a Market on Frid.

6. *Witney*, 5 m. S. W. of *Woodſtock*, has a Market on Thurſd. and N. W. of it lies *Whichwood*-Foreſt, antiently larger than now, much of it being diſ-foreſted by *Rich.* III. and E. from hence lies a Circle of Stones call'd *Rolle-Rich*; but the Hiſtory of 'em is not known.

7. *Burford*, 5 m. S. W. of *Witney*, has a Market on Saturd.

8. *Bampton*, 5 m. S. E. of *Burford*, has a Market on Wedneſd. and lies on a River navigable by Boats.

9. *Oxford*, 10 m. S. E. from *Bampton*, and 47 N. W. of *London*. 'Tis very antient, and was a Seat of the Muſes in the *Britiſh* times. It lies pleaſantly at the Conflux of the *Charwell* and *Iſis*; and their antient Charters granted them the ſame Laws and Cuſtoms with the Citizens of *London*, and Liberty of being Toll-free all over *England*. It is incorporated by the Name of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty; and the Corporation conſiſts of the Mayor, High-Steward, Recorder, 4 Aldermen, 8 Aſſiſtants, 2 Bailiffs, a Town-Clerk, 2 Chamberlains, all thoſe that have born the Office of Bailiff and Chamberlain, and 24 Common-Council-men. The Mayor for the time being ſerves at the Coronation in the Buttery, and has for his Fee a large gilt Bowl and Cover. Here are Markets on Wedneſd. and Saturd. for all ſorts of Corn and Proviſion, and 4 annual Fairs, but not much frequented. This City is the See of a Biſhop, erected by *Hen.* VIII. The Chapter conſiſts of a Dean and 8 Prebendaries. It has 13 Pariſh-Churches beſides the Cathedral, is one of the largeſt Cities in *England*, and ſubject to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity in all Affairs of Moment, even relating to the Town; and the Vice-Chancellor annually exhibits an Oath to the Mayor and principal Citizens, and the Sheriff of the County, to maintain the Privileges of the Univerſity; and on the 10th of *Sept.* the Mayor and 62 of the chief Citizens pay a Penny each ſolemnly at St. *Mary*'s Church, in lieu of a great Fine formerly impos'd upon them for an Outrage againſt the Students in *Edw.* III's. time. This City ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. and the River *is navigable by Barges.* It gave Title of E. to the Family of *Vere* for 500 Years. *Aubrey de Vere*, the 20th and laſt E. of that Family, dying without Iſſue-Male, the Title, which lay dormant ſome time, was conferr'd by the late Q. *Anne* upon *Robert Harley*, the chief of an antient Family of that Name, deſcended from the Family of the *Veres*, which was of great Note in *England* before the Conqueſt.

The Univerſity of *Oxford* is one of the eldeſt and moſt famous in *Europe*; and as that of *Paris* was call'd the firſt, this was call'd the ſecond School of the Church; and for ſtately Colleges, rich Endowments, Numbers of learned Men, Students, and well-furniſh'd Libraries, 'tis ſcarce to be equal'd: But we can't inſiſt on Particulars. Here are 18 endow'd Colleges; the 1ſt of 'em *Univerſity-College*, founded by the *Saxon* K. *Alfred*, in 872. 2. *Baliol*, by *John Baliol*, Father to *John* K. of *Scots*, in 1262. 3. *Merton*, by *Walter de Merton*, Ld Chancellor of *England* and Bp of *Rocheſter*, in 1274. 4. *Exeter*, by *Walter Stapleton* Bp of *Exeter*, in 1316. 5. *Oriel*, by K. *Edw.* II. in 1337. 6. *Queen's*, by *Robert Eaglesfield* B. D. in 1340. 7. *New*, by *William* of *Wickham*, Bp of *Wincheſter* and Ld Chancellor of *England*, in 1375. 8. *Lincoln*, by *Rich. Fleming*, Bp of *Lincoln*, in 1420. 9. *All-Souls*, by *Hen. Chichely*, Archbp of *Canterbury*, in 1437. 10. *Magdalen*, by *Will.* of *Wainfleet*, Bp of *Wincheſter* and Ld High Chancellor. 11. *Brazen-Noſe*, by *Will. Smith*, Bp of *Lincoln*, and *Rich. Sutton* Eſq; in 1515. 12. *Corpus Chriſti*, by *Rich. Fox*, Bp of *Wincheſter* and Ld Privy-Seal, in 1516. 13. *Chriſt-Church*, by K. *Hen.* VIII. in 1540. 14. *Trinity*, by Sir *Tho. Pope*, in 1555. 15. *St. John's*, by Sir *Tho. White*, Merchant of *London*, in 1557. 16. *Jeſus*, by Q. *Eliz.* in 1572. 17. *Wadham*, by *Nich. Wadham* Eſq; in 1613. 18. *Pembroke*, by *Tho. Teiſdale* Eſq; and *Rich. Whitwick* B. D. in 1620. The Halls are 7. 1. *St. Edmund's*, belonging to *Queen's* College. 2. *St. Alban's*, to *Merton*. 3. *Hart*, to *Exeter*. 4. *St. Mary*, to *Oriel*. 5. *New-Inn*, to *New-College*. 6. *Magdalen*, to *Magdalen*. 7. *Gloceſter*, to *St. John's*.

The Students in the Colleges are liberally maintain'd out of the Revenues belonging to them. Thoſe in the Halls live in Society at their own Charge, as the Lawyers do at the Inns of Court, except a few that have Exhibitions or Penſions. Thoſe maintain'd by the Revenues of the Colleges are about 1000, and thoſe who live upon their own Charge about 2000, beſides Servants that belong to the Colleges and Halls, which have each their Statutes and Rules for Government under their reſpective Heads, with Fellows and Tutors. Here are 4 Terms in the Year for publick Exerciſes, Lectures, and Diſputations, and ſet Days and Hours, when the Profeſſors in every Faculty read their Lectures; and in ſome of the Colleges are publick Lectures for all Comers, with large Salaries for the Readers. The Magiſtrates are, 1. A Chancellor, uſually one of the Nobility, choſen by the Students in Convocation, and to continue for Life, unleſs guilty of Crimes againſt the State. 2. A High-Steward, nam'd by the Chancellor, and approv'd by the Univerſity; he is alſo for Life, is to aſſiſt the Chancellor, *&c.* in matters of Government, and to hear and determine Capital Cauſes according to the Laws of the Land, and to give his Judgment as to the Privileges of the Univerſity. 3. A Vice-Chancellor, who is always in Orders, and the Head of ſome College; he exerciſes the Chancellor's Power, governs the Univerſity according to her Statutes, keeps the Officers and Students to their Duty, ſees that Courts be duly call'd for determining Law-Suits, *&c.* and chuſes 4 Provice-Chancellors out of the Heads of Colleges to officiate in his abſence. 4. Two Proctors, who are Maſters of Arts, choſen annually by turns out of the ſeveral Colleges, to keep the Peace, puniſh diſorderly Perſons, over-ſee Weights and Meaſures, order Scholaſtick Exerciſes, and the taking of Degrees. 5. A publick Orator, who writes Letters by Order of Convocation, and harangues Princes, or other great Men who viſit the Univerſity. 6. A Keeper of the Archives, who takes care of the Charters and Records of the Univerſity's Privileges. 6. A Regiſter, who records all that paſſes in Convocation, *&c.* 7. Three Squire-Beadles, with Silver-Maces gilt and wrought, and 3 Yeoman-Beadles with plain Silver-Maces; they attend the Vice-Chancellor in publick, and at his Command ſeize and impriſon Delinquents, publiſh the calling of Courts of Convocation, and conduct Preachers to Church and Lecturers to the Schools. 8. A Verger, who on ſolemn Occaſions walks with the Beadles before the Vice-Chancellor with a ſilver Rod in his Hand.

Here's a ſtately Theatre, of curious Architecture, for ſcholaſtick Exerciſes, with a large Printing-Houſe under it. Adjoining to it is the Muſæum, well furniſh'd with Curioſities of Art and Nature, and *Roman* Antiquities. Here's alſo a Laboratory and Library, for Chymiſtry, and a large Phyſick-Garden. For other Particulars we refer to *Camden* and his Annotators.

10. *Thame*, 10 m. S. E. of *Oxon*, has a Market on Tueſd. and Barges come up to the Town, which is antient, and pleaſantly ſituated.

11. *Watlington*, 6 m. S. of *Thame*, has a Market on Saturd. and is a very antient Town.

12. *Henly*, 8 m. S. of *Watlington*. It lies pleaſantly on the ſide of the *Thames*, by which Barges come up to it, and has a Market on Thurſd.

XIII. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,

HAS *Oxfordſhire* on the W. *Northamptonſhire* on the N. *Berkſhire* on the S. and *Bedfordſhire*, *Hertfordſhire*, and *Middleſex* on the E. 'Tis 39 m. long, and 18 in Breadth. It contains 185 Pariſhes, 7 Boroughs, 8 Hundreds, 11 Market-Towns, 15 Parks, 441000 Acres, 18390 Houſes, 111394 Souls, and ſends 14 Memb. to Parl. Its chief Rs. are, the *Colne* in the E. the *Wickham* and *Amerſham* on the S. E. the *Thames* on the S. and the *Iſis* and *Ouſe* on the N. The Air is generally good, eſpecially on the *Chiltern* Hills. 'Tis famous for excellent Corn and Cattel; and the biggeſt and beſt Sheep in *England*, whoſe Fleeces are very fine, are bred in the Vale of *Ailesbury*, where 'tis common to give 10 *l.* or more, for a Ram to breed. The Soil of the Vale, as well as of the County, is generally Marle or Chalk; ſo that 'tis dirty, but not ſo unhealthy as other low Parts of *England*. It abounds with good Graſs and phyſical Plants, perhaps more than any other County. The Lands on and about the *Chiltern* Hills are exceeding ſtony, yet they yield good Crops of Corn. 'Tis recorded, to the Honour of this County, that tho 'tis one of the leaſt in *England*, it had more Martyrs and Confeſſors for the Proteſtant Religion in the Reign of *Hen.* VIII. and Q. *Mary*, than all *England* beſides. Its chief Manufactures are Paper and Bone-lace; but ſuch is the Improvement of Paſture here, that the Inhabitants generally follow Grazing. The County is in the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*, is very populous, and divided into 8 Deaneries. It gives Title to *John Sheffield* D. of *Buckinghamſhire* and *Normanby*.

Places of chief Note are,

1. *Oulney*, on the W. ſide of the R. *Ouſe*, 7 m. S. E. from *Northampton*. 'Tis a ſmall Town, noted for weaving of Bone-lace, has a Market on Mond. and Fairs on *March* 25. and *June* 20.

2. *Newport-Pagnel*, 3 m. S. of *Oulney*, ſtands on the S. ſide of the R. *Ouſe*, over which it has 2 Bridges. 'Tis a large populous Town, and a ſort of Staple for Bone-lace, of which more is thought to be made here, than in any Town in *England*. It gives Title of Baron to the E. of *Angleſea*. It has a Market on Saturd. and Fairs on *April* 11. *June* 11. and *Nov.* 6.

3. *Stony Stratford*, 5 m. S. of *Newport-Pagnel*, is a large well frequented Town, in the *Cheſhire* and *Iriſh* Road, and has many good Inns, and 2 Pariſh-Churches. The Buildings are of Freeſtone, which is dug up near it; and it has a Stone Bridge over the R. *Ouſe*. K. *Edw.* I. erected a Croſs in the midſt of it, in Memory of his Q. *Eleanor*, when ſhe was brought up this Way out of *Lincolnſhire*; as he did in all other Towns where the Corps reſted. It has a Market on Frid. and a Fair on *July* 21.

4. *Buckingham*, the Shire-Town, 5 m. S. W. of *Stony Stratford*, and 44 N. W. from *London*. It has 3 Stone Bridges over the R. *Ouſe*, which is commodious for Mills, and almoſt ſurrounds it. It ſtands in a low, but fruitful Soil. The Buildings are old; and there are the Ruins of a Caſtle, which was built on a great Mount in the middle of the Town, and divides it into 2 Parts. Here's a Town-Hall; and the Chappel founded by *Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, is now a Free-School. The County Goal and Court are kept here, and ſometimes the Aſſizes. 'Tis govern'd by a Bailiff and 12 Burgeſſes, who alone chuſe the 2 Memb. of Parl. Here is a Market on Saturd. and Fairs the Mond. ſevennight after *Twelfth-Day*, St. *Mark's* Day, Thurſd. in *Whitſun*-Week, St. *Peter's* Day, St. *Bartholomew's*, St. *Matthew's*, St. *Simon and Jude's*, and St. *Matthias's*.

5. *Winſlow*, 7 m. S. E. of *Buckingham*, is a ſmall Town, ſurrounded with Woods, has a Market on Thurſd, and a Fair on *Aug.* 10.

6. *Ailesbury*, 6 m. S. of *Winſlow*, and 33 N. W. from *London*, at the E. end of the Vale, near the R. *Thame*, is the largeſt and beſt Town in the County. It was a Royal Manor, which *William* the *Norman* parcelled out to his Favourites by this odd Tenure; That whenever he came this Way, they ſhould find Litter or Straw for his Bed and Chambers, provide him 3 Eels in Winter, and 3 Green Geeſe in Summer, beſides Herbs for his Chamber. The Ld Chief Juſtice *Baldwin* adorn'd this Town with many publick Edifices, and rais'd a fine Cauſey for 3 m. where the Roads were bad. Here are ſeveral fine Streets, a large beautiful Church, which is a Prebend of *Lincoln*, a hand-

handsome Market-House in a sort of Square, and a convenient Town-House for the Assizes and Sessions, which are for the most part kept here. It stands on a Hill, and is in short, compact, neat, and populous, but the Country about it low and dirty. Here's a plentiful Market on Saturd. for all sorts of Provision. The chief Officer here is the Constable, who is put in by the Lord of the Manor, or chosen by the Inhabitants, and confirm'd by him. It was incorporated by Q. *Mary*. The Memb. of Parl. are elected by the Inhabitants paying Scot and Lot, and return'd by the Constable. It gives Title of E. to *Thomas Bruce*, and has Fairs on *March* 20, *Palm*-Saturd. *June* 3, and *Holy-Rood*-Day. The adjacent Country is so fruitful, that one Field call'd *Bury-field*, in the Manor of *Quarendon*, is let at 800 *l.* a Year. *Winchenden*, 3 m. W. of *Ailesbury*, is a noble Seat, with fine Gardens and the best Orangery perhaps in *England*, belonging to the D. of *Wharton*; and *Hamden* 6 m. S. of *Ailesbury*, is the Seat of that most antient and honourable Family of the *Hamdens*.

7. *Ivingo*, 6 m. E. of *Ailesbury*, is a small Town among Woods, with a Market on Frid. and a Fair on *April* 25.

8. *Wendover*, 3 m. S. E. from *Ailesbury*, and 30 N. W. from *London*, at the entrance of the Vale of *Ailesbury*, with pleasant Hills on each side. The Family of *Hamden* are Lords of the Manor. It has a Market on Thursd. sends 2 Memb. to Parl. chosen by the Inhabitants paying Scot and Lot, and return'd by the Constables. Its Fairs are *May* 1, and *Sept.* 29. Here's a Charity-School for 20 Boys, maintain'd by Sir *Roger Hill*.

9. *Risborough*, 3 m. S. W. of *Wendover*, stands upon the Hills, and has a Market on Saturdays.

10. *Chesham*, 6 m. E. of *Risborough*, has a Market on Wednesd. and belongs to the Ld *Cheney*.

11. *Agmondesham*, or *Amersham*, 2 m. S. W. from *Chesham*, and 24 N. W. from *London*, lies in a Vale with woody Hills on each side. It has several good Buildings, a handsome Town-Hall, a Market on Tuesd. Fairs on *Whit*-Mond. and *Sept.* 8. and, tho no Corporation, sends 2 Memb. to Parl. chose by the Inhabitants who pay Scot and Lot, and return'd by the Constables. Here's a Free-School, and a noble Seat and fine Gardens belonging to the Family of *Drake*.

12. *Chipping-Wycomb*, 5 m. W. of *Amersham*, and 27 N. W. from *London*. It lies in a Vale near a little River, with pleasant woody Hills on each side. 'Tis pretty populous, and well built, has good Inns, a large handsome Church, a Free-School and an Alms-House, a Corn-Market on Frid. and Fairs the Saturd. before *Lent*, *June* 24, *Sept.* 14, and St. *Simon* and *Jude*. 'Twas incorporated soon after the Conquest, and last by K. *Char.* II. by the Stile of Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses; and has a Mayor, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, a Town-Clerk, and 2 Bailiffs, the Majority of which make a Council, and elect as many Burgesses as they please within and without the Bor. by whom the 2 Memb. of Parl. are elected. Sometimes the Assizes are kept here.

13. *Woburn*, 2 m. S. E. from *Chipping-Wycomb*, is a pleasant Village on the same Riv. with a noble Seat and fine Gardens, Trout Ponds, and large handsome Stables, built by the late *Philip* Ld *Wharton*, and reckon'd one of the pleasantest Seats in *England*. *Clifton*, 2 m. S. E. of *Woburn*, is a sumptuous Seat begun by the late D. of *Buckingham*, and now belongs to the E. of *Orkney*.

14. *Great Marlow*, 3 m. S. of *Wycomb*, and 28 N. W. from *London*. 'Tis a pretty large Town, pleasantly situate on the Banks of the *Thames*, over which it has a Bridge, and is adorn'd with a handsome Church and Town-Hall. It has a Market on Saturd. and a very great Fair which begins on St. *Luke*'s Day, and continues several Days. It has sent Burgesses to Parl. since 1 *Edw.* II. Here's a School for 20 Boys to be taught and cloth'd, and maintain'd by the Family of the *Borlaces*.

15. *Beaconfield*, 8 m. N. E. of *Marlow*, on a high Hill, has a Market on Thursd. and several large Inns, being a great Thorow-fare betwixt *London*, *Oxford*, &c.

16. *Colnbrook*, on the R. *Colu*, 4 m. N. E. from *Windsor*, has a Market on Tuesd. and several large Inns.

17. *Eaton*, over against *Windsor*, with a Bridge betwixt them, noted for a beautiful College founded by *Hen.* VI. with a Provost, 7 Fellows, 2 Schoolmasters, 2 Conducts, an Organist, 7 Clerks, 70 King's Scholars, 10 Choristers, a Register, 12 Servants, and 25 decrepid Men, who have all a good Maintenance and Accommodations. Here's a large Hall, a Chappel, Library and School-House. The Scholars are to be made fit for the Universities, and by Election sent to *King's*-College in *Cambridge*; where they are provided for by Scholarships and Fellowships in their Turns. The Masters have 7 Assistants, because the Scholars are numerous, many of the Nobility and Gentry sending their Sons hither for Grammar-Learning.

XIV. *BEDFORDSHIRE*,

HAS *Buckinghamshire* and part of *Northamptonshire* on the W. part of *Cambridgeshire* and *Hertfordshire* on the E. *Huntingtonshire* on the N. and part of *Hertfordshire* on the S. The greatest Length N. and S. is about 27 m. and the greatest Breadth E. and W. 17. It is in the Dioceses of *Lincoln*, contains about 260000 Acres, 12179 Houses, 9 Hundreds, 116 Parishes, 10 Market-Towns, and sends 4 Memb. to Parl. 'Tis a fruitful Country, well stor'd with Corn and Cattel, especially in the N. parts upon the R. *Ouse*. The Air is temperate. 'Tis in general a Champain Country, intermix'd with Pasturage and Woods that abound with Deer and other Game. The S. parts are the most barren, and the chief Grain there is Barley, that makes excellent Malt. This Country is also noted for producing Woad for Dyers, the best of which yields 18 *l.* a Tun. In the *Philosoph. Transact.* Vol. 28. p. 273. there is an account given by Dr. *Slare*, that his Grandfather liv'd here, and at the 85th Year of his Age had a new set of Teeth, and his Hair chang'd from white to a dark Colour: He ascribes this to his frequent use of Sugar; so that he continu'd in good Health and Strength till he was 100 Years, and then dy'd of a Plethory for want of bleeding.

Places of Note are,

1. *Bedford*, the County-Town, 40 m. N. W. from *London*. 'Tis antient, divided into 2 Parts by the R. *Ouse*, join'd by a fair Stone-Bridge, with 2 Gates. The Magistrates are a Mayor, Recorder, 2 Bailiffs, 2 Chamberlains, and a Town-Clerk. The S. side has a Market on Tuesd. for Cattel, and the N. side one on Saturd. for Corn, *&c.* Here are Fairs on *March* 4, *May* 2, *June* 24, *Aug.* 1, *Sept.* 21, *Nov.* 4, & 8, and the first Tuesd. in *Lent*. Here are 5 Parish-Churches, and the *Ouse* being navigable, enriches the Town. There are several Hospitals and a Free-School, and the Assizes are always kept in this T. It has given Title of E. and D. to several Families, and gives now Title of D. to that of the *Russels*, who have been Lords since the 30th of *Hen.* VIII. It sends 2 Memb. to Parl.

2. *Potton*, 7 m. E. of *Bedford*, a small T. with a Market on Saturd.

3. *Bigleswade*, 2 m. S. of *Potton*, on the R. *Ives* (with a Bridge over it) navigable by Boats, has a Market on Tuesd. and commodious Inns.

4. *Ampthill*, 6 m. S. W. of *Bigleswade*, pleasantly situate betwixt 2 Hills, had formerly a Royal Seat in a spacious Park at the E. end, and belongs now to the E. of *Ailesbury*, to whom it gives Title of Visc. Here is a Market on Thursd. and Fairs on *April* 23, *Good*-Frid. *Nov.* 29, St. *Anne's* and *Corpus Christi* Days. Here is also a Free-School and an Hospital.

5. *Shelford*, 3 m. S. W. of *Bigleswade*, has a Market on Frid. and a Fair on July 7.

6. *Woburn*, 8 m. S. W. of *Shelford*, has a Market on Frid. chiefly for Butter and Cheese, and Fairs on *March* 12, & *July* 2. Here is a Free-School and a Charity-School. It is chiefly noted for a Palace belonging to the D. of *Bedford*. Near this Place there is plenty of Fullers Earth, and another sort which turns Wood into Stone.

7. *Leighton*, 4 m. S. W. of *Woburn*, has a Market on Tuesd. for Cattel, and a Fair on *Whit*-Tuesd. noted for Coach and Cart-Horses.

8. *Luton*, 7 m. E. of *Leighton*, a small Town pleasantly situate, and has a great Market on Mond. noted for Barley, a large Market-House and a handsome Church.

9. *Dunstable*, 3 m. S. W. of *Luton*. 'Tis populous, consists of 4 Streets, has commodious Inns, and 4 large Ponds which are never dry, tho supply'd only with Rain-Water. The Inhabitants have dug for Springs, but could find none at 24 fathom deep. In the middle of the Town there is a Pillar adorn'd with Statues, and the Arms of *England*, *Castile*, and *Ponthieu*, built by *Edw.* I. in memory of his Q. *Eleanor* who dy'd here. The Market is on Wednesd. and here are Fairs on *May* 11, *Aug.* 1, and *Ash*-Wednesd. The Town is remarkable for a Woman that had 19 Children at 5 Births. Dr. *Hakewill* says, it appears from an Epitaph in the Church, that she had at 3 several Births 3 Children each, and 5 each at two others. 'Tis also noted for the Martyrdom of several of those call'd *Lollards*, in the Reigns of *Hen.* V. & VII.

XV. *HERTFORDSHIRE*,

HAS part of *Bedfordshire* and *Bucks* on the W. *Essex* on the E. *Cambridgeshire* on the N. and *Middlesex* on the S. 'Tis about 24 m. where broadest S. & N. and 30 where longest E. & W. but much indented by the neighbouring Counties. It lies in the Dioceses of *London* and *Lincoln*, is said to contain 451000 Acres, 16569 Houses, and above 95000 People. 'Tis divided into 8 Hundreds, 120 Parishes, has 18 Market-Towns, and sends 6 Memb. to Parl. The Air is temperate and healthful, and the Soil fruitful. It abounds with Corn, Cattel, Wood, Grass, and every thing that contributes to Profit or Pleasure. It yields the best Wheat and Barley, which are valued at *London* beyond those of other Counties. The Goodness of the Air occasion'd several of our Princes to build Palaces here, and 'tis much recommended by Physicians. 'Tis water'd by many pleasant Rivers and Brooks, which advance its Trade and Fertility, and supply the Inhabitants with variety of good Fish. Their chief R. is the *Lea*, which is navigable by Barges from *Hertford* to the *Thames*, into which it falls near *Bow*. The new R. for supply of *London* comes also from this County. It was begun by Sir *Hugh Middleton* a Goldsmith, who was ruin'd by the Undertaking, and compleated by the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, who brought it from *Amwell* Springs to that call'd the New River-Head at *Islington*, from whence 'tis convey'd by Pipes to most of the Houses in the upper Part of *London* and *Westminster*, and brings in a great Revenue. Here are also medicinal Springs near *Barnet*, good against Hypocondriacal Distempers, Cholicks, tough Phlegm, and all sharp and hot Humours, and work chiefly by Siege. There are others at *Watton*, much of the same nature with those at *Tunbridge*, but thought to be stronger; they create Appetite, expel Gravel, sweeten the Blood, open Obstructions of the Spleen and Hypocondria, and are good against the Green-Sickness and Scurvy, and in most other Cases where *Chalybeate* Waters are us'd: and at *Stortford* there is another Spring which is good for the Eyes. Here are also some petrifying Springs which leave a stony Crust upon any thing laid in them.

Places of Note are,

1. *Royston*, 9 m. S. E. of *Bigleswade* in *Bedfordshire*, and 33 N. W. of *London*. It abounds with good Inns, has a great Market on Wednesd. for Corn, and Fairs on *Ash*-Wednesd. *Whit*-Wednesd. and *July* 7. It has a handsome Church, with several fine Monuments. The Rectory is of great Value, and usually conferr'd on a Person of Note, who is Lord of a Manor; and the Patronage is in the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*.

2. *Barkway*, 3 m. S. E. of *Royston*, has a Market on Frid. and a handsome Church with several Monuments.

3. *Baldock*, 9 m. W. of *Barkway*, has a Market on Thursd. chiefly for

for Corn and Malt, and Fairs *Feb.* 24, and *July* 23. Here is a large Church, and Alms-Houſes well endow'd.

4. *Hitchin*, 4 m. S. W. of *Baldock*, has a Market on Tueſd. Toll-free, for Corn and Malt, and Fairs on *Eaſter*-Tueſd. *Whit*-Tueſd, and *Oct.* 13. for Corn, Cattel, *&c.* 'Tis reckon'd the 2d Town of the County for number of Houſes and People, is divided into 3 Wards, has a fair Church, a Free-School, and ſeveral Alms-Houſes well endow'd.

5. *Buntingford*, 10 m. N. E. of *Hitchin*, is a ſmall Town with a Market on Mond. and Saturd. and Fairs on St. *Peter's* and St. *Paul's* Days, and *Nov.* 30, which hold 2 Days each. Here is a Free-School well endow'd, and 4 Scholarſhips belonging to it in *Chriſt-College* in *Cambridge*.

6. *Stevenage*, 7 m. S. W. of *Buntingford*, has a Market on Fridays, and Fairs on *Aſcenſion*-Day, St. *Swithin's* Day, and the Friday before *Palm*-Sund. Here's a handſome Church with a large Spire cover'd with Lead. The Manor belongs to the See of *London*. Here's a Free-School and an Hoſpital, with ſeveral Funds for Charity to the Poor.

7. *Standon*, 9 m. E. of *Stevenage*, a ſmall Town with a Market on Frid. and a Fair on *Aug.* 26 & 27. Here's alſo a handſome Church, and ſeveral Endowments for a School and the Poor.

8. *Biſhops-Stortford*, 13 m. S. E. of *Stevenage*, is a great Thorow-fare to *Cambridge*, *New-Market*, and *St. Edmund's-Bury*, has many good Inns, a Market on Thurſd. well frequented, and Fairs on *Michaelmas*, *Aſcenſion*, *Corpus Chriſti*, and *May* 27. It is noted for a flouriſhing School. Here's a handſome Church, and a high Spire cover'd with Lead. The Manor of *Patmer*, at the N. end of the Town, belongs to the See of *London*, and the Biſhop has his Courts Leet and Baron here.

9. *Puckeridge*, 5 m. W. of *Biſhops-Stortford*, has a weekly Market and an annual Fair.

10. *Ware*, 7 m. S. W. of *Stortford*, lies in a Valley on the R. *Lea*, by which Barges come to it, has a fair Street near a m. long, with ſeveral back Streets and Lanes, and many Inns, one of them remarkable for a great Bed, 12 Foot ſquare, which draws many Travellers to view it. Here's a handſome Church, and a Gallery for the Children that the Governors of *Chriſt's* Hoſpital in *London* put out to nurſe here. There's alſo a Free-School, and ſeveral Alms-Houſes well endow'd. Here's a Market on Tueſd. well frequented, and a Fair on *Lady*-Day.

11. *Hertford*, 2 m. W. of *Ware*, and 20 N. of *London*, lies on the R. *Lea*, by which it ſends weekly 5000 Quarters of Malt to *London*. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, High-Steward, Recorder, 9 Aldermen, a Town-Clerk, a Chamberlain, 16 Aſſiſtants, and 2 Serjeants at Mace. The Market is on Saturd. chiefly for Wheat and Wool, and the Fairs are the Saturd. fortnight before *Eaſter*, and the Mond. following, for all ſorts of Cattel, on St. *Simon* and St. *Jude*, the like, and *June* 24. chiefly for Horſes. It ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. who ſince the 15 *Char.* II. are choſen by all the Inhabitants that pay to the Church and Poor. Q. *Eliz.* ſometimes reſided in the Caſtle, and very much favour'd the T. ſo that the Terms were held here during the Plague then at *London*. Here are 2 handſome Churches with Monuments for Perſons of Note, in one of them a neat Gallery for Nurſe-Children put out by *Chriſt's Church* Hoſpital in *London*, who have erected a fair Houſe for them. Here's a Free-School, and ſeveral Funds for the Poor. This Town has given Title to many noble Families, and now gives that of E. to the D. of *Somerſet's* eldeſt Son.

12. *Tring*, 4 m. N. E. of *Wendover* in *Buckinghamſhire*, a very antient but ſmall Town with a Market on Frid. 2 Fairs *per Ann.* and a handſome Church, with ſeveral Monuments for Perſons of Note.

13. *Berkhamſtead*, 4 m. S. E. of *Tring*, an antient Town. The *Mercian* Kings reſided here in the time of the *Heptarchy*. 'Tis alſo remarkable for *William* the *Norman* being oblig'd to ſwear here to the Nobility, that he would preſerve the Laws of *England* approved by his Predeceſſors. The Manor and Honour of this Town is very extenſive, 53 adjoining Towns in this and the Counties of *Bucks* and *Northampton*, being oblig'd to pay Homage, and chuſe Conſtables here. The Market is on Mond. and they have Fairs on *Shrove*-Tueſd. *Whit*-Mond. and St. *James's* Day. 'Twas incorporated by K. *James* I. but growing poor, they have let their Government fall. In the Church there are Monuments of many Perſons of Note. Here's a Free-School well endow'd, an Alms-Houſe, and ſeveral Funds for the Poor.

14. *Hemſted*, 4 m. further E. has a great Market on Thurſd. for Wheat, and a Fair on *Holy-Croſs* Day. 'Tis govern'd by a Bailiff, and has a handſome Church, with a tall Spire.

15. *Saybridgworth*, 6 m. E. of *Ware*, has a Market on Wedneſdays, and Fairs *Apr.* 23, & *Oct.* 9. Here's a handſome Church, with Monuments for many People of Note.

16. *Hodſdon*, 4 m. S. of *Ware*, is a great Thorow-fare, has a Market on Thurſd. for Corn of all ſorts, and a Fair on St. *Peter's* Day.

17. *Hatfield*, 8 m. W. of *Hodſdon*, has a Market on Thurſd. 'Tis chiefly noted for a noble antient Palace belonging to the Biſhop of *Ely*, till bought by Q. *Eliz.* as antiently belonging to the Crown; but K. *Jam.* I. exchang'd it with the Earl of *Salisbury's* Anceſtors for *Theobalds* in this County, which was a ſtately Palace, but ruin'd in the laſt Civil Wars.

18. *St. Albans*, 5 m. W. of *Hatfield*, and 20 N. W. of *London*, near the Ruins of the antient *Verulamium*, from whence it is ſtill call'd *Verulam*. It was famous in the time of the *Romans*, and a large populous City when *Julius Cæſar* invaded *Britain*, and call'd *St. Albans* from an Abby built in 703, to the Memory of *Albanus*, the firſt Martyr of *Britain*, who was put to death here in the Reign of *Dioclefian*. It has been remarkable for many great Events, for which we refer to *Camden* and others. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, High-Steward, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, a Town-Clerk, and 24 Aſſiſtants. Here's a Market on Saturd. reckon'd one of the greateſt in *England* for Wheat, and Fairs on *Lady*-Day, *June* 22, *Sept.* 8, & 29. It has a peculiar Power in it ſelf both for Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Government, and its Juriſdiction reaches to 15 neighbouring Pariſhes, who have a Goal and Goal-Delivery here 4 times a Year after the Quarter-Seſſions at *Hertford*: It conſiſts of 4 Wards, and in every Ward there's a Conſtable and 2 Church-Wardens. It ſends 2 Memb. to Parl. and gives Title of D. to *Charles Beauclaire*, natural Son to K. *Char.* II. Here are 3 Churches; that call'd St. *Alban's* was formerly the Cathedral of the Monaſtery, and is an antient, large, and beautiful Pile. It has many remarkable Inſcriptions and Monuments, both antient and Modern. St. *Peter's* and St. *Michael's* are alſo handſome Churches, and have fine Monuments for Perſons of Note.

19. *Watford*, 6 m. S. W. of *St. Albans*, and 15 N. W. of *London*, has a Market on Tueſd. for Proviſions, and Fairs on *Trinity*-Mond. Tueſd. and Wedneſd. and *June* 24. Here's a handſome Church with Inſcriptions and Monuments for ſeveral Perſons of Note, a Free-School, and ſeveral Funds for the Poor.

20. *Caſhiobury*, about 1 m. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. of *Watford*, ſuppos'd to have been the Reſidence of the antient *Britiſh* K. *Caſſibelaunus*, mention'd by *Cæſar*. The E. of *Eſſex* has now a noble Seat with fine Gardens and a Park, *&c.* here.

21. *Rickmanſworth*, 3 m. S. E. of *Watford*, an antient Town with a ſmall Market on Saturd. and Fairs on *July* 2, and *Aug.* 15. 'Tis govern'd by 2 Conſtables and 2 Headboroughs, and has a handſome Church with Monuments for ſeveral Perſons of Note.

22. *Barnet*, 8 m. E. of *Watford*, and 10 N. W. of *London*, ſtands on a Hill, and has a great Market on Mond. for Cattel, Corn, *&c.* 'Tis noted for a Victory of *Edw.* IV. in the Neighbourhood, over the Houſe of *Lancaſter* in 1468. has a Church with ſeveral Monuments for Perſons of Note, a Free-School and Alms-Houſe, and ſome other Funds for the Poor.

XVI. *MIDDLESEX*,

HAS *Buckinghamſhire* on the W. *Eſſex* and part of *Kent* on the E. *Hertfordſhire* on the N. and *Surrey* with part of *Kent* on the S. The Form is irregular, becauſe much indented by the neighbouring Counties. The greateſt Extent S. & N. is about 16 m. and the greateſt Length E. & W. about 20. It lies in the Dioceſs of *London*. It is reckon'd to contain 247000 Acres. 'Tis divided into 7 Hundreds and 186 Pariſhes, including thoſe of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Southwark*. The Number of Inhabitants and Houſes can only be gueſs'd at, but they are prodigious, and increaſe every day; ſo that tho this be one of the leaſt Counties in *England*, 'tis by much the moſt conſiderable, becauſe it is the Seat of *London*, the Metropolis, and the Reſidence of the Government. The County in general is fruitful, and much improv'd by the Soil of *London*, and the *Thames*, beſides leſſer Rivers; and the Air is ſweet and wholeſome. It abounds with Paſture and Grain of all kinds, and the Wheat of this County is reckon'd the beſt. The Name is derived from its being the middle Kingdom of the *Saxons*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Enfield*, 10 m. N. of *London*. It has a Market on Saturd. Here was formerly a Royal Seat; and there's a Chace in its Neighbourhood fameus for Deer-Hunting. 'Tis much frequented in the Summer by the Citizens of *London* for the Air. 'Tis a neat clean Town, but the Church is ſmall.

2. *Edgeworth*, 9 m. N. W. from *Enfield*, has a Market on Thurſd. and a noble Seat in the Neighbourhood, belonging to the D. of *Chandois*.

3. *Uxbridge*, 8 m. N. W. of *Edgworth*, a long Town upon the River *Coln*, full of Inns; famous for the Treaty in 1644. between K. *Char.* I. and the Parl. It has a Market on Thurſd.

4. *Brentford*, 8 m. S. E. of *Uxbridge*, ſtands on the little R. *Brent*, where it falls into the *Thames*. The Town is divided into Old and New, and has a good Market on Tueſd. for Corn, *&c.*

5. *Staines*, 7 m. W. of *Brentford*, has a wooden Bridge over the *Thames*. The City of *London's* Juriſdiction on the River extends hither; and near this Place is *Running-Mead*, famous for the Aſſembly of the Barons in their Wars againſt K. *John*, when they brought him to Terms. Here's a Market on Frid. and ſeveral good Inns.

6. *Hampton-Court*, about 8 m. S. E. from *Staines*, and 11 m. S. W. from *London*. It was founded by Card. *Wolſey* in the pleaſanteſt Place that he could chuſe. It was a Work of great Magnificence for the time, enlarg'd and finiſh'd by K. *Hen.* VIII. upon the Cardinal's Eſtate being forfeited, and conſiſted of 5 large Courts of very neat and curious Structure; but the Improvements made by K. *William* and Q. *Mary*, according to the beſt Rules of Architecture, and what it has receiv'd ſince, have made it one of the beſt, moſt magnificent, and commodious Palaces in *Europe*; and the Furniture anſwers the Grandeur of our Sovereign, and particularly the rich Hangings and noble Paintings by the greateſt Maſters. The Gardens are alſo wonderfully improv'd by open and cloſe Walks, great Variety of Topary-Works, Green-Houſes with Stoves under them, ſo artificially contriv'd, that all foreign Plants are preſerved there in a Heat ſuitable to the Climes from whence they came. Here is alſo a famous Wilderneſs, fine Statues, Water-Works, *&c.* and there are 2 noble Parks adjoining, well planted, ſtock'd with Deer, and adorn'd with fine Canals, Pleaſure-Houſes, Fiſh-Ponds, and Water-Works. The Village of *Hampton* is much improv'd by the Palace, near which there are ſeveral very good Inns for the Accommodation of Strangers, and thoſe that follow the Court.

7. *Twickenham*, 3 m. N. E. of *Hampton-Court*, is a large handſome Village pleaſantly ſituated on the Banks of the *Thames*, and noted for the Houſes of many Perſons of Quality. In that call'd the Park, Mr. *Johnſton*, formerly Secretary of State for *Scotland*, has built a ſtately Houſe, and made very fine and curious Gardens, with Vine-Yards, Fiſh-Ponds, and other Improvements.

8. *Thiſtleworth*, above a m. N. E. of *Twickenham*, is alſo a pleaſant large Village upon the Bank of the *Thames*, with a handſome Church newly built, and fine Houſes belonging to People of Quality.

9. *Sion-Houſe*, a m. E. from *Thiſtleworth*, formerly a Monaſtery, now a noble Palace belonging to the D. of *Somerſet*, with ſtately Avenues, Gardens, and Walks, that yield a delightful Proſpect from the *Thames*

and

A PLAN of the *CITY'S* of LONDON, WESTMINSTER and Borough of SOUTHWARK; with the new Additional Buildings. Anno 1720



References to Westminster

Churches		Publick Buildings	
71	St. Clements Danes	D	Somerset House
83	St. Pauls Covent Garden	E	New Exchange
81	St. Margaret Westminster	G	Westminster Hall
79	St. Martin in Fields	M	Berkeley House
80	St. Mary Savoy	N	Leicester House
86	St. Iames	O	Kings Play House
87	St. Anns	P	New Play House
		R	Exeter Exchange
		T	Burlington House
		V	Northumberland House

References to London

Parish Churches within the Walls

1	St. Albans Woodstreet	17	St. Bennet Paulswharf	33	St. Margaret Lothbury	49	St. Michael Queenhith
2	Allhallows Barking	18	Christ Church	34	St. Margret Pattens	50	St. Michael Royal
3	Allhallows Breadstreet	19	St. Christophers	35	St. Mary Abchurch	51	St. Michael Woodstreet
4	Allhallows Great	20	St. Clement Eastcheap	36	St. Mary Aldermanbury	52	St. Mildred Breadstreet
5	Allhallows Lombardstreet	21	St. Dionis Backschurch	37	St. Mary Aldermary	53	St. Mildred Poultry
6	Allhallows Staining	22	St. Dunstan East	38	St. Mary le bow	54	St. Nicholas Coleabby
7	Allhallows the Wall	23	St. Edmond Lombard	39	St. Mary hill	55	St. Olave Harstreet
8	St. Alphage	24	St. Ethelborough	40	St. Mary Oldfishstreet	56	St. Olave Jury
9	St. Andrew Undershaft	25	St. George Botolphs Lane	41	St. Mary Somerset	57	St. Peter Cornhill
10	St. Andrew Wardrobe	26	St. Hellen	42	St. Mary Woolnorth	58	St. Peter Poor
11	St. Ann Aldersgate	27	St. Iames Dukes Place	43	St. Martin Ludgate	59	St. Stephens Colemanstreet
12	St. Antholins	28	St. James Garlick hill	44	St. Martin Outwich	60	St. Stephen Wallbrook
13	St. Austins	29	St. Katherine Coleman	45	St. Mathew Fridaystreet	61	St. Swithin
14	St. Bartholomew Exchange	30	St. Katherine Grechurch	46	St. Michael Bassishaw	62	St. Vedast al Foster Lane
15	St. Bennet Finch	31	St. Laurence Jury	47	St. Michael Cornhill		
16	St. Bennet Gracechurch	32	St. Magnus	48	St. Michael Crooked Lane		

Parishes Part within and Part out of the Freedom

63	St. Andrew Holborn	66	St. Brides
68	St. Botolphs Aldersgate	69	St. Botolphs Aldgate
70	St. Botolphs Bishopsgate	72	St. Dunstans West
73	St. Giles Cripplegate	84	St. Sepulchres
64	St. Bartholomew Great	65	St. Bartholomew Less
67	Bridewell Precinct		

Out Parishes

74	St. Giles in Fields	75	St. Iames Clerkenwell
76	St. Katherins Tower	77	St. Leonard Shoreditch
78	St. Mary Whitechap	82	Wapping Chapple
85	Trinity Minories		

Publick Buildings

A	Guild Hall
B	Royal Exchange
C	Gresham College
F	Leaden Hall mar.
Q	New Bedlam
S	Blackwell Hall

The Names of the Several Wards into which this City is Divided

Aldersgate	Cordwainers
Aldgate	Cornhill
Baynard Castle	Cripplegate
Bassishaw	Dowgate
Billingsgate	Farringdon with:
Bishopsgate	Farringdon w^t out
Breadstreet	Langborn
Bridge within	Limstreet
Bridge without	Portsoken
Broadstreet	Queenhith
Candlewick	Tower
Cheap	Vintry
Coleman Street	Walbrook

References to Southwark

Churches

1	St. Saviours	2	St. Olave
3	St. Thomas	4	St. George
5	St. Mary Magd:	6	Rotherhith
7	Christ Church	8	Lambeth

and the Road which passes near the House.

10. *Hammersmith*, 3 m. E. of *Brentford*, is a large Village with many Gentlemens Seats in and about it, and W. from it lies *Chiswick*, a Village of the same nature.

11. *Fulham*, a m. ½ S. E. of *Hammersmith*, is also a large Village with several Gentlemens Houses, but is chiefly noted for a Palace and Gardens belonging to the Bishop of *London*.

12. *Chelsey*, 2 m. E. of *Fulham*, is a very large Village, has many Gentlemens Seats, but is chiefly noted for its noble College or Hospital, with fine Gardens, pleasant Walks, and convenient Apartments for old and lame Soldiers both Foot and Horse. 'Twas founded by *Char.* II. carry'd on by *Jam.* II. and finish'd by *Will.* III. The Front opposite to the *Thames* has a fine Hall on one side, a stately Chappel on the other, and a noble Pavillion betwixt them. Here's a fine Gallery facing the River, supported by stone Pillars. The 2 other sides are 4 Stories high, have 2 Galleries in each Story, and each Gallery 26 neat Bed-Chambers. Each Corner of this main Building has a fair Pavillion, one for the Governor's Lodging and Council-Chamber, and the other 3 have fair Lodgings for the Civil and Military Officers belonging to the College. In the middle of the Square there is a Brazen Statue of *Char.* II. on a marble Pedestal. Besides this main Structure, there are 4 large and uniform Wings, one call'd the Infirmary for the Sick, another for maim'd Officers, a third for several Officers of the House, and a fourth for the Servants; and on the West side of the House there is a noble Laundery, with other Conveniencies. The number of Pensioners maintain'd here is about 400, besides Officers. They wear red Coats lin'd with blue, perform Duty as in a Garison, and have Clothes, Diet, Lodging and Firing, and one Day's Pay in a Week for spending Money. Here's a Governor, Deputy-Governor, Treasurer, 5 Commissioners, 2 Chaplains, a Physician, a Secretary, and many other Officers, with handsome Salaries; and the Allowances in Money to the several Pensioners amount to 1269 *l.* 13 *s. per Ann.*

13. *Kensington*, about a m. N. from *Chelsey*, and about 2 m. W. from St. *James's*, is chiefly noted for its Royal Palace on the edge of *Hide*-Park. 'Tis a neat convenient House, which K. *William* purchas'd from the E. of *Nottingham*, and improv'd it to its present Grandeur. For a convenient Communication with the Palace of St. *James's*, he caus'd a gravell'd Coach-way to be made thro *Hide*-Park and St. *James's* Park, with Lamps on each side the Way to light Passengers in the dark Nights.

14. *Acton*, *East* and *West*, is a pretty Village on a Hill, 4 m. N. W. of *Kensington*, chiefly noted for its medicinal Waters, which are brought in great Quantities to *London*.

15. *Harrow on the Hill*, about 6 m. N. W. of *Acton*, stands on the highest Hill in the County, and has a Church with a high Steeple seen at a great Distance.

16. *Hampstead*, near 7 m. E. stands on a pleasant Hill with a Heath about it, from whence there's a charming Prospect of *London* and the adjacent Country. The Citizens of *London* resort hither much during the Summer, for Air and the Wells; as they do to *Highgate*, another pleasant Village on a Hill, about a m. E. from *Hampstead*.

17. *Islington*, a large and populous Village, with a Church, about half a m. N. from *London*. It has several Gentlemens Houses, and is much frequented by Citizens and others for the Air and its *Chalybeate* Waters, something like those of *Tunbridge*, but not so strong.

18. *Hackney*, with several adjacent Villages, is a large and pleasant Place, about 2 m. ¼ S. E. of *London*, has many Gentlemens and Citizens Houses, is reckon'd the most populous Country-Parish in *England*, and has more Gentlemen that keep their Coaches than any other.

19. *Stepney*, about a m. E. from *London*, is a large Village of the same nature, and very populous.

20. *Bow*, another Village about 3 m. E. of *London*, has many Gentlemens Seats, a Parish-Church, and is noted for dying Scarlet.

21. *LONDON*. It lies in Lat. 51. 32. and is our first Meridian. Authors differ as to its Antiquity. Some will have it to be the *Trinobantum Civitas* mention'd by *Cæsar* in his Commentaries; but the *Romans* understanding by *Civitas* a State or Government, this is reckon'd no good Authority. Yet since 'tis mention'd by *Tacitus* by the Name of *Londinium*, in the time of *Nero*, as a most famous Town for Commerce and number of Merchants, that *Nero* begun his Reign in the Year of Christ 54, and that *Julius Cæsar's* second Invasion was about 52 Years before our Saviour's Birth, 'tis scarce to be suppos'd that *London* could be built, and become so famous for greatness of Trade and number of Merchants, in so short a Space as 106 Years, considering the slow Advances of Trade in those Days. Therefore 'tis probable that 'tis much more antient than *Cæsar*, tho he does not expresly mention it; nor are we to wonder at that, when *Tacitus* says, that even in *Nero's* time the *Trinobantes*, whose Capital it undoubtedly was, had not been accustomed to bear the *Roman* Slavery.

The Name is very probably deriv'd by Mr. *Somner* from the *British* Words *Llaun* and *Din*, which signify a populous Place; from whence, according to the *Roman* Inflection, came *Laundinium* or *Londinium*: And the same will hold if it be deriv'd, as *Camden* thinks, from *Lhong* and *Dinas*, which in the *British* signify'd a Town of Ships.

'Tis certainly now one of the greatest, most populous, and trading Cities in the World, and better situate for Health and Commerce together, than any other great City in *Europe*, being in a fruitful and pleasant Soil, and rising with a gradual Ascent from the River. From *Limehouse* to the end of *Tuttlestreet* 'tis above 7 m. ½ long, and from the end of *Blackmanstreet* in *Southwark*, to the end of *Shoreditch*, it is 3 m. in Breadth; but considering the daily Additions of new Buildings, its Dimensions and the Number of Inhabitants can't well be fix'd.

The Circumference of the Walls is reckon'd 3 m. and 205 Yards; and the Acres in the Area of *London*, *Westminster*, and *Southwark*, were reckon'd some Years ago at 2287 and ½. Mr. *Grant*, Sir *Will. Petty*, Mr. *Howel*, Dr. *Davenant*, and Mr. *King*, have essay'd by political Arithmetick, at different Times and by different Mediums, to give the Number of Houses and Inhabitants within those Cities and the Bills of Mortality, for which we refer to their Works; and shall only take notice of the Doctor's, as being the last, by which he judg'd the number of People within the Bills of Mortality to be 534440, of whom he computed Males 277117, Females 257323, and fighting Men 103641. This he reckon'd near double to what Mr. *Grant* computed about 40 Years before; and since the Doctor writ, there are some Thousands added by *Queen's*, *Hanover*, *Oxford* Squares, and other new Buildings.

The Gates of the City are 11. They are so well known, that we need not insist upon them, but refer the Curious in Architecture to the Description of them, in the Introduction to the *New View of* London, printed in 1708, in 2 Vols.

The City is divided into 26 Wards, each of which has its Alderman. The Wards are subdivided into a great Number of Precincts, out of which are chose annually 230 Common-Council-Men, 233 Constables, 215 Scavengers, and about 1100 Watchmen. There are 97 Parishes within the Walls, and 16 in the Liberties without, besides 15 Out-Parishes in *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, and 7 in the City and Liberties of *Westminster*: In all 135. The Streets, Lanes, Courts, Yards, and Alleys, are reckon'd about 5000, the Squares about 20, and the Bridges 5; among which, the Bridge over the *Thames*, for admirable Workmanship, its vast Foundation and Dimensions, and for stately solid Houses and rich Shops, surpasses all in *Europe*, and therefore deserves a particular Description. 'Tis mention'd so early as 990, and was first built of Timber by the College of Priests who had the Profits of the Ferry of St. *Mary Overy*. It was built of Stone (a little further E.) by *Peter* of *Colechurch*, the King, and the Archbp. of *Canterbury*. It was 33 Years a building, and finish'd in 1209. Antiquaries think the Course of the R. was turn'd from *Battersea* to *Rotherhith* during that Time. 'Tis very stong, and consists of 19 Arches, secur'd by large Starlings. 'Tis about 1200 Foot long, and 20 in Breadth betwixt the Houses, which are 27 Foot in Depth on each side the Street, so that the whole Breadth is 74. The Breadth at the Draw-Bridge, where there are no Houses, is 40 Foot. N. from the Draw-Bridge there's a Timber House, with an Arch a-cross the Bridge, call'd the *Nonsuch*, said to be brought from *Holland*, and finish'd without one Nail in it. By an Inscription on the N. side of this Arch, it appears that this Street was enlarg'd from 12 to 20 Foot in 1675, when all the old Houses, except the stately Building by the Draw-Bridge, were pulled down, and the Arch of the great House by the Draw-Bridge, and the 3 other Arches were rais'd 2 Stories high. The Gate on the Bridge was one of the principal ones of the City long before the Conquest. The Bridge has often suffer'd by Fire, especially in 1212, when, both Ends being on fire, 3000 People perished in the Water, and by the Flames. There's a Comptroller, 2 Bridge-Masters, and Officers under them to keep it in repair, which is defray'd out of the Ground-Rents of the Houses upon it, Fines, Benefactions, *&c.* The Bridge-Masters are chose by the Common-Hall out of the Livery of the City. There's a noble Engine here, work'd by the Flux and Reflux of the Water, which it raises from the N. end of the Bridge to a very great Height, and serves many Parts of the City. There are also Water-Works at *Broken-Wharf*, and the City Conduit-Water, besides that of the *New-River*, to supply the Inhabitants. The other Bridges of most Note are over *Fleet-Ditch*, which was made for supplying the N. Parts of the City with Coals from the River, and has many large Vaults on the Sides, where they lay them up. It was finish'd in 1676, and cost above 74000 *l.*

A little N. of the Bridge stands that Master-piece of Building, the Monument, design'd by Sir *Christopher Wren*, and erected in perpetual Memory of that dreadful Fire of *London* by the Papists, which broke out *Sept.* 2. 1666. at a Baker's House in *Pudding-Lane*, and in 3 Days consum'd 13200 Houses, 400 Streets, 15 Wards, besides 8 others shatter'd and half burnt, St. *Paul's* Cathedral, 87 Parish-Churches, 6 Chappels, the Custom-House, the Royal Exchange, Guild-Hall, and many other stately Halls, several Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries, Schools, and other publick Edifices. 'Tis said there were but 8 Persons burnt. The Total of the Loss was reckon'd near 10 Millions. For the Particulars we refer to the *Present State of London*, and to Mr. *Vincent's* Book, entitled, *God's Terrible Voice to the City*, printed in 1671.

The Monument is a noble Column of the *Dorick* Order fluted, 202 Foot high from the Ground, and 15 in Diameter. The lowest Part of the Pedestal is 21 Foot square, and the Pedestal it self 40 Foot high, all of *Portland* Stone. Within is a large Stair-Case of Black Marble, containing 345 Steps 10 Inches ½ broad, and 6 Inches high; and a large Iron Balcony within 32 Foot of the Top, where there's a curious gilded Flame. On the N. side of the Pedestal there's a *Latin* Inscription, with an Account of the Desolation occasion'd by the Fire. On the S. side another, shewing the Care of K. *Char.* II. and the Parl. for speedy rebuilding the City with greater Magnificence and Conveniency. On the E. side there's another, with the Names of the several Ld Mayors in whose Time it was carried on. And on the W. side are finely carv'd several curious Emblems of this Tragical Event. Above these, round the Cornish of the Pedestal, are noble Enrichments of Trophy-Work, the King's Arms, the Sword, Mace, Cap of Maintenance, *&c.* and at each Angle a very large fierce Dragon is exquisitely carv'd in Stone. Round the Base of the Pedestal there's an Inscription, shewing, That the said *Dreadful Fire was begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popish Faction, in order to the carrying on their horrid Plot for extirpating the Protestant Religion and Old* English *Liberty, and the introducing Popery and Slavery.* 'Twas eras'd in the Time of the late K. *James*, but cut again very deep in the Reign of K. *William*. In 1681 a Stone was set up on the Front of the House where the Fire begun, with this Inscription:

" Here, by the Permission of Heaven, Hell broke loose upon this " Protestant City from the Malicious Hearts of Barbarous Papists, by " the Hand of their Agent *Hubert*, who confess'd, and on the Ruins " of this Place declar'd the Fact, for which he was hang'd, *viz.* That " here begun that dreadful Fire, which is described and perpetuated " on and by the Neighbouring Pillar."

This Stone was also taken down, and the Inscription eras'd, in the beginning of K. *James* II's Reign, but was renew'd in that of K. *William*.

Not

Notwithstanding the vast Loss of the Citizens, they began so chearfully to rebuild, that in 4 Years they erected in the same Streets 10000 Houses, besides large Hospitals, stately Halls, and 19 fair Stone Churches: The publick Buildings are in general much more beautiful, commodious, and solid than before; the Streets are much wider and more regular; and the Dwelling-Houses, which before were low and dark, are lofty, light, uniform, and very stately; and a great Number of the Halls, Taverns, and Merchants Houses, are fit to entertain Monarchs. Of late Years several Offices are erected to insure Houses and Goods from Fire, to which belong a great Number of Watermen, and Porters, who wear the Liveries and Badges of the respective Offices, and are always ready to assist in extinguishing Fires. Among the rest, the *Hand-in-Hand-Office* for Houses, and the *Union-Office* for Goods, are establish'd on the Principle of Publick Vertue, the Directors reaping no Advantage by their Service, but what each Member has in common with them. The first of these two Offices, which was set up near 30 Years since, has paid about 40000 *l.* to Losses; by which means a great Number of Families have been preserv'd from Ruin.

The other chief publick Structures are as follow:

The *Tower* is on the Bank of the R. about 800 Yards E. from *London* Bridge. The *White Tower* was built by *William* the *Norman* in 1078, and has been much enlarg'd by additional Buildings, having been formerly the Royal Palace. In 1190, 'twas encompass'd with a strong Wall, and a Ditch in some Places 120 Foot broad. There are now so many Buildings, that it resembles a Town. *Edw.* IV. added the Bulwark, and the Lions-Tower, in which are kept Lions, Tygers, Leopards, *&c.* The Fortifications are about a m. round, and command the City and R. Here's a constant Garison, and Warders to look after the Gates and Prisoners of State.

Things of chief Note here are, 1. The *White Tower*, which was almost new rebuilt in 1637 and 1638. Here is a vast Magazine of Powder, Match, Swords, great Guns, *&c.* 2. The *Jewel-House*, where are kept the Crowns, Jewels, and other *Regalia*. 3. The *Horse-Armoury*, with the Figures of 15 of our Kings, since *William* the Conquerer, curiously represented on Horseback, richly arm'd Cap-a-pee, and some of their Horses have Armour: Six of them are represented with their Guards. Here are many Suits of Armour, one of them *John* of *Gaunt*'s, 7 Foot and ½ high, and another, the Ld *Kingsale*'s, with the Sword he took from a *French* General, for which he and his Posterity had the Honour of being cover'd in the King's Presence. 4. The *Grand Storehouse*, for the finest and largest Artillery, is a spacious Building of Brick and Stone, in which, among many others, are 6 very large Mortars, each of which carries a Bomb of 5 *C.* Weight; one that shoots 9 Shells at a time; an Engine for discharging many Musket-Balls at once; 20 new Brass Guns 32 *C.* 3 *q.* 14 *lb.* each, inscrib'd to Q. *Anne* and the D. of *Marlborough*; an Engine of small Mortars, which shoot 30 Shells at once; a Gun that discharges 7 Balls out of as many Bores; a curious Gun made for Prince *Henry*, the Workmanship of which cost 200 *l.* besides Quantities of Arms taken from foreign Enemies and Rebels. There's a vast Number of Cannon mounted on Carriages, among which are 50 Pieces of Brass, the greatest being about 7000 Weight, and carry each 63 Pound-Ball. There's a proportionable Quantity of other Materials belonging to a Train of Artillery; and on Tower-Wharf are 61 Guns in a Range fast in the Ground, which, with those from the Ramparts, are discharg'd on all publick Occasions. 5. The *New Armoury* is a spacious Room over this Storehouse, with a curious Arsenal of small Arms for 60000 Men, kept very clean, and beautifully dispos'd in various Figures. Here's a Church, where the D. of *Monmouth* and others of Note, that have been executed, lie interred. On the S. Side is a large Water-Gate for the Receipt of Vessels, under a Stone Bridge; and beyond it a Postern with a Draw-Bridge, seldom let down but to receive great Prisoners of State brought hither by Water, and therefore is called *Traitors-Bridge*. In the Tower are kept the Mint for coining Gold and Silver, the antient Records of the Courts of Justice at *Westminster*, the Originals of all Laws, all the Atchievements of this Nation in *France*, *&c.* Leagues and Treaties with Foreigners, the Records for the establishing of *Ireland*, the Dominion of the *British* Seas, the *English* Title to the Kingdom of *France*, the Foundations of Religious Houses, the Tenure of all the Lands in *England*, Surveys of Manors, Lands, and Inquisitions *Post Mortem*, Grants from the Crown, the just Establishments of all the Offices in the Nation, and the Bounds of all its Forests, with the Rights of the Inhabitants to Common or Pasture, *&c.* The Tower is govern'd by a Constable, or Lieutenant, who has great Power and Privileges. The Gentleman-Porter commands 40 Warders, who wait at the Gates, and admit no Strangers with their Swords. He delivers the Keys every Night to the Constable.

There are 21 Hamlets belonging to the Tower in several Parishes, whose Trained Bands, consisting of about 4000 Men, are bound, at the Command of the Constable, to come and strengthen the Garison.

For the Revenues arising from Trade, there's a noble spacious Custom-House on the N. Bank of the R. at the E. end of *Thames-Street*. The Architecture is handsome, and there are convenient Apartments for the Commissioners and inferior Officers. 'Tis reckon'd that the Port of *London* pays 2 Thirds of the Customs of all *England*.

The Office of Excise is in the *Old Jewry*, where the Commissioners and their inferior Officers take care of that Branch of the Revenue, which is so considerable, that the Excise on Malt for *England* alone has amounted to 700000 *l. per Ann.* and that for Liquors to above a Million.

The General Post-Office for Home and Foreign Letters, is kept in *Lombard-Street*; and that of the chief Penny-Post in *Threadneedle-Street*, where Letters are taken in to and from all Parts within 15 m. of *London*, in which Compass there are 280 Towns that take in Letters, besides 4 or 500 Receiving Houses in *London*, and at least 100 Messengers that give Security, and go about with Letters. These two Offices bring a considerable Revenue to the Crown.

The Navy-Office, where the whole Business of the Royal Fleet is manag'd, is a noble spacious Structure in *Crutched-Friars*; and that for victualling the Navy is on *Tower-Hill*.

The *African* and *Old East India* Companies Houses, for managing their Trade, are in *Leadenhall-Street*; the *New East India* House in *Skinners-Street*; the *South-Sea* Company's in *Broad-Street*; the Bank of *England* is at *Grocers-Hall* in the *Poultry*; and *Blackwell-Hall*, the only Ware-House or Market for Woollen Cloths, brought from all Parts of the Kingdom, is in *Basinghall-Street*. *Guild-Hall*, adjoining to it is the Common-Hall of the City, and for Courts of Judicature. 'Tis an antient spacious handsome Structure, was begun in 1411, and finish'd in 1431. Being much damag'd by the Fire in 1666, it was repair'd and beautified in 1669. Here are, besides the Figures of 2 great Giants, the Pictures of several Kings, Queens, and Judges, with Colours, Standards, *&c.* taken from the *French* at *Ramellies*. This Hall is 153 Foot long, and almost 55 Foot high, and will hold near 7000 People, who meet here to elect the Magistrates and Members of Parliament.

The Royal-Exchange in *Cornhill*, 203 Foot long, and 171 broad, without. The Height of the Building is 56; and the Turret has a fine Chime of Bells and Clock, the Figure of a Grashopper in polish'd Brass on the Top, and is 178 Foot high. The Length of the Exchange within is 144, and the Breadth 117 Foot. Being consum'd by *Fire* in 1666, it was rebuilt in 1669, with much more Splendor, by the City and the *Mercers-Company* for 50000 *l.* the first Stone being laid by K. *Char.* II. The Walls are *Portland* Stone, Rustick Work, very strong and neat. Above Stairs are 200 large Shops, full of choice Commodities, especially for Apparel, which bring in 5000 *l.* a Year, besides the Rents of the Ware-Houses under it for Pepper, Wine, *&c.* So that this Spot of Ground, which is but an Acre, is reckon'd the richest for its Bigness in the World. Here are 28 Columns with Arches, under which the Merchants walk in bad Weather. The Intercolumns of the upper Range have 24 Niches, 17 of which are filled with the Statues of Kings and Queens in their Royal Robes, with the *Regalia* finely gilt, except that of *James* II. habited like a Roman *Cæsar*. In the Centre is that of *Char.* II. also in a *Roman* Habit, on a Marble Pedestal 8 Foot high. In this Exchange the Merchants meet; and those of several Nations, and particular Branches of Trade, have their distinct Walks. The Area of the Piazza's is pav'd with White and Black Marble, and the rest with fine Pebble; so that 'tis the most stately and commodious Structure of its kind in *Europe*. The Ascent to the Shops above, is by large Stairs, on the N. and S. Sides, of Black Marble.

Leadenhall, in a Street of that Name, is an antient large Structure, purchased by the City for a common Granary: part of it is now us'd for the *East-India* Company's Warehouse, and other parts for selling *Colchester* Bays. The adjoining Market, call'd by its Name, is the greatest in *Europe* for Flesh and other Provisions, Wool, Leather, Green Hides, *&c.* *Stocks*-Market, is one of the chief of the City, and noted for a noble Marble Statue of *Char.* II. on Horseback. Besides the Markets above-mention'd, there are many Keys and Wharfs, where Vessels unload Corn, Coal, Timber, and Wood for Fuel, *&c.*

The 12 chief Trading Companies of the City, out of which the Ld Mayor is to be annually chosen, are the *Mercers*, *Grocers*, *Drapers*, *Fishmongers*, *Goldsmiths*, *Skinners*, *Merchant-Taylors*, *Haberdashers*, *Salters*, *Ironmongers*, *Vintners*, *Cloth-Workers*; who have each their Halls, with Apartments fit for the most part to entertain the greatest Princes.

The other Corporations are 56, *viz.* *Dyers*, *Brewers*, *Leathersellers*, *Pewterers*, *Barber-Surgeons*, *Armorers*, *White-Bakers*, *Wax-Chandlers*, *Tallow-Chandlers*, *Cutlers*, *Girdlers*, *Butchers*, *Sadlers*, *Carpenters*, *Cordwainers*, *Painters*, *Curriers*, *Masons*, *Plummers*, *Innholders*, *Founders*, *Embroiderers*, *Poulterers*, *Cooks*, *Coopers*, *Tylers* and *Bricklayers*, *Bowyers*, *Fletchers*, *Blacksmiths*, *Joiners*, *Plaisterers*, *Weavers*, *Fruiterers*, *Scriveners*, *Bottle-Makers* and *Horners*, *Stationers*, *Marblers*, *Wool-Packers*, *Farriers*, *Paviers*, *Loriners*, *Brown-Bakers*, *Woodmongers*, *Upholsterers*, *Turners*, *Glasiers*, *Parish-Clerks*, *Watermen*, *Apothecaries*, *Silk-Throwers*, *Clock-Makers*, *Distillers*, *Frame-Work-Knitters*, *Coach-Makers*, *Glovers*, *Hat-Makers*. Some of these are join'd in one Hall and Company, but most of them have stately Halls of their own, fit to entertain the chief Nobility. Many of those Companies, especially the 12 old ones, are very rich, and have been honour'd with having Kings, Princes, and Noblemen, Members of their Society. For their Arms, particular Statutes, and Constitutions, we refer to the *New View*.

The Watermens Company has no Freedom of the City, but are more particularly under the Dominion of the Ld Mayor; they have about 4000 Wherries or Boats to carry Passengers on the River; and the Lightermen who are join'd with them, have about 1400 Lighters for unloading Ships of bulky Goods.

The Number of Markets in *London*, *Southwark*, and *Westminster*, for Corn, Cattel, Hay, and all sorts of Provisions, are 22.

The Number of Squares in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* are 28, many of them large and nobly built, particularly *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, reckon'd the most spacious in *Europe*; *Covent-Garden*, *St. James's*, *Soho*, and *Leicester* Squares, are encompass'd with stately Buildings, and *Hannover*-Square lately begun is like to exceed them all.

The Number of Hospitals are 16, the chief of which are, 1. The *Charter-House* founded by Mr. *Sutton* a private Gentleman, for 80 poor Gentlemen, and 40 Boys bred to Learning or Trades. The Governors are 16, and for the most part are of the chief Nobility; so that as it is the noblest Foundation in *Europe* by a private Person, it is the best manag'd. 2. *New Bedlam*, a stately Hospital in *Moorfields* for poor Lunaticks; it exceeds all of the kind in *Europe* for Largeness, Magnificence, and Conveniency. 3. *Christ-Church*, or the Blue-Coat-Hospital near *Newgate-street*, founded by *Edw.* VI. for poor Children of both Sexes, of whom 1000 are generally maintain'd in the House or out at nurse. Most of the Boys are bred up for Trades, and some of them to Learning, for which they have very good Schools, especially for Mathematicks and Navigation; so that many great Sea-Commanders have been bred here, as well as considerable Men in other parts of Learning; and some of those put out to Trades have been Ld Mayors, *&c.* of the City. 4. *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital lies near this, and is appropriated for sick, maim'd, and wounded Poor, who are attended by able Physicians, Surgeons, Nurses, and well accommodated. There is an Hospital at *Kingsland* and another in *Southwark* which belong to this, so that many hundreds of Patients are taken care of in a Year at the Charge of this Foundation. 5. *St. Thomas's* Hospital in *Southwark* was also founded by *Edw.* VI. for infirm, sick, and lame Persons. 'Tis a large and stately Structure, divided into 8 Wards; and the Patients, who are some hundreds at a time, are attended